THE TIMES

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Tomorrow

Figure ...
Profile of novelist Rosamond Lehmann



of speech
Charles Douglas-Home reviews *Reality and Rhetoric*, Professor Peter Bauer's book about the economics of development. New Crime reviewer Marcel Berlins on *The Sandman*, by Miles Gibson, a novel written as the diary of a psychopathic killer.

Space ...
A Special Report on cable and satellite television – the beginning of an entertainment and communitcations revolution.

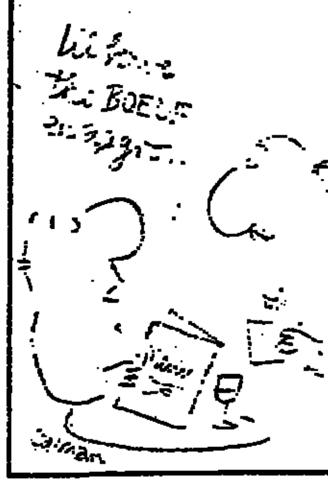
race
David Miller and John Hennessy report from Sarajevo on the main events of the Winter Olympics.

Churches 'struggle to survive'

Many churches in England are struggling for survival and clergy are afflicted with guilt for neglecting their families while they try to cope with their ministry, according to the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster. He spoke of a "coming avalanche" of clergy divorces Page 3

Markets slump

About £3 billion was wiped from the value of shares in London yesterday as stock exchanges around the world slumped. The dollar rose 1.60 cents against the pound to $1.4095 Page 17



Irish beef held

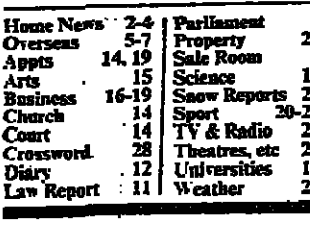
French farmers at Le Havre, continuing their protest against meat imports, yesterday seized four lorries carrying beef from Ireland Page 6

Murder charge

David Carty, aged 18, of Rotherhithe, south-east London, has been charged with the murder last weekend of Michelle Anne Sadler and Robert Vaughan, both aged 17.

Secrets trial

Sara Tisdall, the Foreign Office clerk accused of leaking to *The Guardian* memo on cruise missiles, has been sent for trial to the Central Criminal Court under the Official Secrets Act Page 3



Britain prepares way to pull out of Lebanon

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday prepared the way for a possible pull-out of the British contingent from Beirut.

Mrs Thatcher held two Downing Street meetings – the first at 8.30am – with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary and Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, before reporting to the Commons: "The situation in Beirut is serious and has deteriorated further overnight."

Another meeting was called before Mrs Thatcher went to Buckingham Palace for her regular audience with the Queen. Whitehall sources left little room for doubt that a withdrawal was being planned.

The sharp change of course was signalled earlier by Sir Geoffrey in an interview with Jimmy Young on BBC radio. Sir Geoffrey, who had been delayed by a meeting in his department, was said to have arrived at the studio looking harassed and he became short with Mr Young when he was told he had given conflicting impressions of British intentions.

Sir Geoffrey said: "Look, so long as we can play a useful part, then we should be there. There would be no point in our saying we are going to rush off precipitately."

But he added: "If the moment does arrive when we judge that that useful part can no longer be played, then we have to discontinue our presence.

"Those are the factors that have to be balanced all the time and particularly closely and particularly carefully because of the fact that we have British troops out there facing danger. They have to be reconsidered not just week by week, but day by day, or hour by hour, if necessary, in the light of what's happening on the ground."

The urgent and constant contract with multinational force, partners, reports from Beirut and the Downing Street meetings combined to build up expectation on an imminant announcement. Mrs Thatcher told Mr Kinnock, the Opposition Leader, in the Commons: "A statement will be made to the House if and when there is anything further that can suitably be reported."

However, the same Whitehall source who had on Monday indicate against a withdrawal, yesterday warned that journalists should be careful of jumping to conclusions.

The Prime Minister has repeatedly warned of the dangers of a Beirut retreat. She said in an ITN interview on January 4: "We must act together and we can't just come out of the Beirut area and leave a vacuum there. You remember how terrible it was before the multinational force went in and if there was terrible slaughter again we should all feel very, very guilty indeed that we hadn't made proper alternative arrangements."

After the Anglo-Italian summit in rome on January 27, she said: "I share Prime Minister Craxi's views that both of us see the possibility of an expanded United Nations role in Lebanon, but in the meantime we are there and do not intend to pull out to leave a vacuum in that country."

It was stated last night that there had still been no direct contact between the Prime Minister and President Reagan since the resignation of the Lebanese Cabinet on Sunday.

● WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration began an urgent reapraisal of its Lebanon policy yesterday, but apparently with no inclination

Continued on back page, col 5

Helicopters fly out 40 staff from US Embassy

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With heavily-armed Muslim units of the Lebanese Army defecting en masse to the militias of west Beirut yesterday American naval helicopters staged a night-time evacuation of more than 40 American embassy personnel as rumours swept the capital that the four-nation multinational force is about to abandon President Amin Gemayel's disintergrating regime.

For more than 12 hours Christian units of the now-fragmented Government army had subjected west Beirut to a storm of shellfire that killed almost a hundred people while Druze artillery in Syrian-occupied territory to the east fired rockets into the Christian eastern sector of the city.

The anarchy and civil war which so many Lebanese politicians had most feared has at last been let loose in Beirut, which yesterday morning presented a horrifying picture of destruction and bloodshed.

Shells fell across dozens of streets, setting fire to blocks of flats, shops, offices and embassies, while Muslim troops previously loyal to President Gemayel handed over their entire armouries to the militias.

Armoured personnel carriers, Jeeps and heavy artillery, which had only just been presented to the Lebanese by the American Government, were trundling round the streets of the west of the city in the hands of bearded gunmen bearing portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Indeed, a former Army armoured vehicle draped with the flag of Mr Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party now stands guard over the American marines isolated on the stretch of seafront by the British Embassy. The Druze have accepted a private truce with the marines and have agreed to protect them, so far as it is in their power to do so.

Embassy personnel of the four nations involved in the multinational force – America, France, Italy and Britain – are believed to have made their own contacts with the militias now controlling half the capital so that the foreign troops can be evacuated in safety if the decision is taken to bring them out.

Another American Marine and three more Italian soldiers were wounded by gunfire during the day, and the American battleship 'New Jersey', firing out of a rainstorm in heavy seas, bombarded Druze areas in the hills in retaliation for the shelling of the Marine base

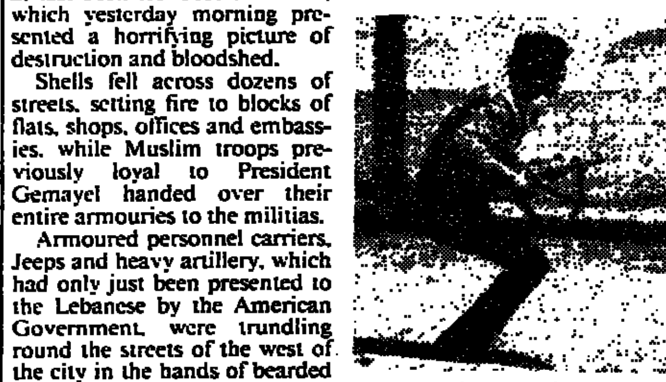
If it was intended to cow the militias, however, it had no such effect.

All over west Beirut, Shia Muslim and Druze gunmen in a variety of T-shirts, jeans, combat fatigues and *Kaffiah* headscarves travelled the streets, driving into battle against small pockets of Christian troops in ambulances and open-top army vehicles.

Around the Bain Militaire and in the ruins of the old Phoenicia Hotel soldiers still loyal to President Gemayel continued to hold out yesterday under rocket and mortar fire, but elsewhere the Muslim sector of the capital was in the total control of the gunman.

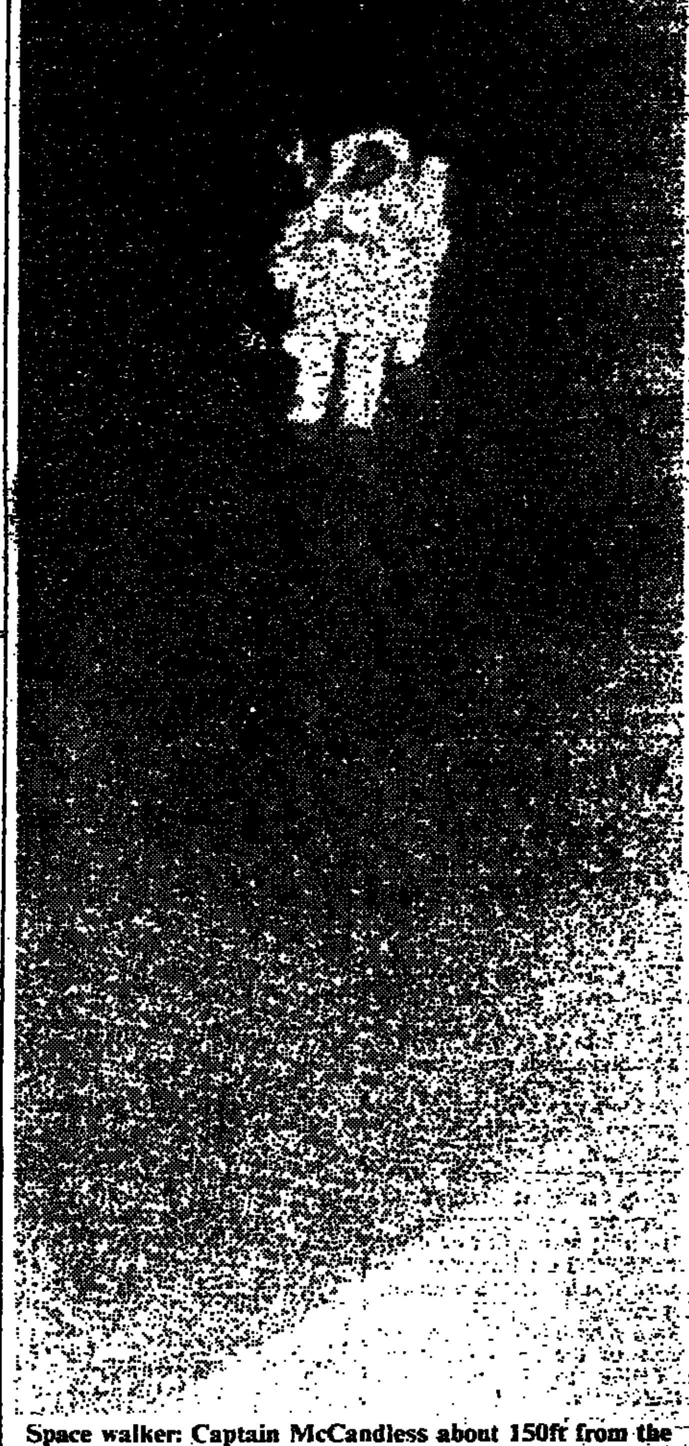
Many Muslims in west Beirut fear that Mr Gemayel may make one last desperate effort to hold on to power by trying to re-invade west Beirut with Christian troops. Since these units of the army are already fighting alongside the Phalangist militia, the assumption is that the army would bring the Phalangists with them into the Muslim quarter of the city.

The Christian community is terrified that the Syrians will punish them for supporting Mr Gemayel by subjecting east Beirut to further bombardment.



Cover fire: Militiaman protects his comrades

The war Reagan couldn't win, centre page
Inside the holocaust, back page



Space walker: Captain McCandless about 150ft from the Challenger in the first untethered flight. (Another photograph, back page).

'One heck of a step for me' says astronaut

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Captain Bruce McCandless flew free and untethered into space yesterday, 164 miles above Hawaii. The moment he unhooked his lifeline from the shuttle Challenger he made history – the first human to enter space without a safety line and the first to move in the void under jet power.

His back pack was partly his own creation. For 10 years he worked on the technology and at 7am Eastern Standard Time he used it to manoeuvre himself, making reality out of science fiction as he moved away from Challenger under portable power.

His comment for history has a play on Neil Armstrong's remarks when he landed on the moon in 1969 "That may have been one small step for Neil," Captain McCandless said, "but it was one heck of a step for me."

Although man and machine were travelling at 17,400 miles an hour there was no sensation of speed. He seemed to stand stationary in one area for several minutes, rotating slowly in each direction. "There is no particular trick to doing the roll," he declared.

Captain McCandless, aged 46, a former Navy aviator, trained for 18 years as an astronaut for his first trip into space. His back pack, called a manned manoeuvering unit, was later donned by a fellow astronaut – Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stewart of the Army, for an untethered journey into space. Both men were matched live on television.

The cumbersome-looking white aluminium back pack contains 24 tiny jet thrusters. Two armrests extend forward with the manoeuvering hand controls at the end of each. The walk started cautiously, extending to 40 or 50 feet from the space ship. Then Captain McCandless ventured to 300 feet, flying backwards to keep the shuttle in view.

The exercise was a dress rehearsal for the shuttle flight in April, during which it is hoped to send a man into space to make contact with a crippled satellite, the Solar Max.

Challenger's latest flight is the tenth shuttle mission. The National Aeronautical and Space Administration has formally declared as irreversible the loss of two multimillion dollar satellites released from Challenger. Both are 20,000 miles off course, useless but functioning perfectly.

The fault is attributed to a common problem with rocket motors that should have propelled the satellites to the proper orbit. "We have made the preliminary conclusion that the cause of the failure is a limited burn of the first stage rocket engine", the Johnson Space Centre, Houston, said.

● £70m claims: The London insurance market faces claims of more than £70m because of the loss of the two communications satellites, a leading Lloyds underwriters disclosed yesterday (Jeremy Warner writes).

Mr Stephen Merrett, one of the three leading underwriters at Lloyds responsible for insuring the satellites, said that around two-thirds of the $75m (£53m) value of the Indonesian satellite, Palapa B2 has been insured directly in London while more than half the $105m (£74m) cover for the Westar VI had also been provided by Britain.

The losses are expected to affect virtually all the 23,000 wealthy individuals who provide capital for the Lloyds of London insurance market and will lead to a big jump in the cost of insuring satellites against the possibility of malfunction.

Shergar vet paid IRA £66,000

The IRA gang which kidnapped Shergar tricked a member of the owning syndicate out of £66,000, it was revealed last night.

Mr Stan Cosgrove, Shergar's veterinary surgeon and a part owner of a £250,000 share in the horse, said the money was given to a go-between last July and then stolen by the gang who broke a promise to return the horse.

Mr Cosgrove and the police denied reports at the time that he had been cheated out of the cash by hoaxers or that any money had been handed over. But last night Mr Cosgrove admitted that the money had been handed over to the real kidnap gang.

He said a member of the gang who had telephoned him since Shergar's kidnap last February had suggested Mr Denis Minogue, a publican and horse-dealer, from co Clare, as a go-between.

Mr Cosgrove said that in May, Mr Minogue was hooded and taken to see a horse which he confirmed was Shergar. Mr Cosgrove said he was later given instructions to give Mr Minogue £90,000 Ir (£67,000).

Mr Minogue was to keep £10,000 Ir, and the rest was to be left in a car in co Clare.

"The gang were not to know where he was leaving it. The arrangement was that Mr Minogue was to travel to another part of the country and wait for a call from another go-between who would say the horse had been released. Mr Minogue would then tell that person where the money had been left."

Mr Cosgrove said that call was not made, although Mr Minogue waited for two days. When he returned to the spot where he had left the car, the money was gone.

"It seems the gang had kept watch on Denis Minogue and then short-circuited the arrangement", Mr Cosgrove said.

"We know the Shergar

Continued on back page, col 1

TV-am likely to close after union refuses to cut jobs

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The board of the commercial breakfast television station TV-am is expected to vote for its closure today after failing to reach agreement on redundancies with the television technicians' union.

TV-am sources said last night that the company's backers would refuse to provide the £2m the station requires to keep it going and predicted that it could be off the air by the weekend.

The station is losing £400,000 a month and has used most of the money it raised in a £4.2m rescue package last autumn.

The emergency meeting of TV-am's backers this afternoon will be told that without the £2m the company cannot remain solvent for more than a week. If it goes under, it will be the first commercial television station to become insolvent.

The company's backers believe that TV-am could have had a profitable future once school holidays and the Olympic Games in Los Angeles brought in extra viewers this summer, but they have made staffing concessions among journalists and technical unions a precondition for further financial support.

The National Union of Journalists, which was asked for four redundancies, has offered to write off 15 unfilled vacancies, but the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians has refused to accept the station's request for 40 redundancies.

If, as expected, today's board meeting decides to deny the company its request for £2m, the last hope for the station seems to rest on a meeting between ACTT officials and TV-am management on Friday.

The company, which employs 350 people, has been dogged by disaster since its inception a year ago. Its initial unpopularity led to a boardroom coup which toppled most of the original founding members.

The resulting changes in TV-am's style, which sent it downmarket, brought increasingly improved audience ratings. But the company has been badly hit by the dispute between advertisers and the actors' union Equity, which has effectively halved its advertising revenue.

Eight dead, 11 saved from ship

By John Witherow and Colin Hughes

Eleven seamen from a sinking ship spent nearly an hour in the freezing waters of the Channel early yesterday clinging to an overturned liferaft and a plank before they were rescued.

But eight of the crew from the Panamanian-registered Midnight Sun I drowned as Britain and western France were battered by gales.

French coastguards said the 2,500-ton Japanese-owned ship, which was carrying iron ore from Spain to Belgium, sank rapidly eight miles off the island of Ushant, near Brittany. The captain was able to send only a brief May Day before launching two liferafts.

Land's End radio said they received an SOS at 4.15am saying: "Forward hold flooded. Ship sinking...crew abandoning ...request urgent assistance. Signed master."

One survivor clung to a piece of wood before being rescued by a French trawler while 10 crewmen hung on to an overturned liferaft and were saved by a French naval Super Frelon helicopter from Brest which had to fight its way through 60mph winds.

But the other liferaft was empty; several trawlers later picked up the bodies of the missing men. The survivors, said to be mainly South Koreans and Filipinos, were taken to hospital in Brest suffering from exposure.

Police have traced an aunt of the 13-year-old Downs syndrome boy who lost his family in a car crash near Tain, Ross-shire, on Monday.

Alan German, whose leg was broken, was said to be improving after surgery in an Inverness hospital yesterday.

£33m to repair Severn Bridge

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

An immediate programme of repairs to the Severn Bridge and a two-year study into a second crossing were announced by Mr Nicholas Ridley, secretary of state for Transport, in the Commons yesterday.

Repairs will cost at least £33m and will take five to six years, by which time the bridge should be able to cope with expected demand to full safety standards Mr Ridley said.

He admitted that in the course of repairs the bridge would have to be closed completely on occasions but such closures would be "few and brief" he said. To minimize traffic disruption work would be done wherever possible at off-peak times and complete closures would take place only during the night.

Advanced notice of traffic restrictions would be given and alternative routes signposted on the approaches to the bridge. Local authorities would be consulted. Preparatory work has already been put in hand, Mr Ridley said, and the actual work on the bridge would begin later in the year.

Mr Ridley emphasized that there was no commitment at this stage to a second crossing – which could be either a tunnel or bridge – but the study would ensure no unnecessary delay in providing a second crossing once the Government was satisfied that traffic required it.

There has been growing concern over the safety of the bridge, completed in 1966 at a cost of £14m, especially as lorry traffic over it between England and South Wales has been heavier than was expected.

In May last year, consultants Flint & Neill reported that major strengthening was required to enable the bridge to cope with possible traffic and wind loadings.

A Severn road tunnel capable of taking all the heavy and high-sided lorries could be built in under 3½ years and would cost £120m, British Steel said last night. They have already put proposals to the Department of Transport for a submerged tube tunnel 1.8 km south of the existing bridge increasing capacity by 50 per cent.

Maxwell bid for control at Old Trafford

By Clive White

Robert Maxwell, the publishing millionaire, is bidding to take control of Manchester United, the wealthiest and best supported club in Britain. He hopes to buy out the controlling interest of Martin Edwards, the club's chairman. In a joint statement issued yesterday by the two men it was hoped that "negotiations would be conducted speedily".

Mr Maxwell, who is chairman of Oxford United, has made no secret of his wish to take over a big club. He was recently linked with a possible takeover at Birmingham City, and last year in an ambitious move he tried, unsuccessfully, to merge Oxford with Reading.

He could find opposition from another member of the United board, James Gulliver, also a millionaire, who was rumoured to be interested in a takeover himself. Mr Gulliver holds 102,532 shares as against the 500,736 shares of Martin Edwards and 200,000 shares of Mr Edwards's brother, Roger.

Since Mr Maxwell saved Oxford from liquidation in January, 1982 by buying £128,000 worth of shares the club have twice narrowly failed to gain promotion to the second division and this season have been the subject of several heroic cup exploits, including the dismissal of Manchester United from the Milk Cup. Promotion this year seems assured.



Should Mr Maxwell be successful in his negotiations then under Football League rules he would have to resign as a director of Oxford. He has already hinted that he would pass on his shareholding to his family and that one of his sons would become chairman of Oxford.

Manchester United, who regularly attract crowds of 40,000, are challenging for the Canon League championship but are out of both domestic cup competitions. Last year they announced a record profit of £2 million. In Italy yesterday there were unconfirmed reports, that United had sold Bryan Robson, their biggest asset on the playing staff to Sampdoria.

Mr Maxwell's name has rarely been out of the news these past few months whether if be on a business of sporting front. He is chairman of the British Printing and Communications Corporation, who only last week ended a dispute with the print union, Sogat '82 at their Park Royal plant

Sale of council 'semis' emphasizes social division, report says

By David Walker
Social Policy Correspondent

Owner-occupiers and council tenants are now more segregated than ever and there is no sign of the greater social mix promised by government ministers when they launched their "right to buy" legislation on the sale of council houses, according to one of the first surveys of the effects of the policy.

The survey by the School for Advanced Urban Studies at Bristol University says that tenants in semi-detached houses in small towns and country areas tend to buy their homes, but people in city flats do not.

The proportion of council tenants who are unemployed and poor has increased as more affluent tenants have moved into owner occupation.

"Public housing in the inner areas of Birmingham, Liverpool and the inner London boroughs has concentrations of high-rise flats; this in itself is sufficent to expose the view of council house sales as inner-city revitalization for the nonsense it is", the repot says.

AVERAGE "RIGHT TO BUY" SALES 1980-81

	Solihull	Plymouth	Hounslow	New Forest
Valuation	£15,534	£16,409	£26,804	£21,921
Price paid	8,585	9,251	14,764	12,206
Income of principal earner	6,457	6,269	8,034	7,358
Age of principal earner	46	44	43	44
Discount (%)	45	44	45	44
Length of tenancy in years	18	18	18	16

Financed by the Nuffield Foundation, Mr Alan Murie and Mr Ray Forrest of Bristol Univerity looked at who bought their homes in the first years of the right to buy policy, introduced in 1980.

They found that households with more than one earner and eligible for a discount of more than 40 per cent of the purchase price chose to buy. Because of the way council houses are let, such families tended to be in semi-detached or end-of-terrace houses. Very few flats have been sold, partly because of problems over service charges and partly because flat-dwellers tend to be poorer.

Heads of families which buy tend to be in their forties and to have been council tenants for several years. So far younger tenants and the elderly have not been tempted.

Ternants in country areas have been much more enthusiastic about sales than others. Between 1980 and 1983, only 6,000 homes were sold in London, compared with 11,000 in the South-west and nearly 14,000 in the east Midlands.

The popularity of the scheme among people living in semi-detached and end terrace houses has increased the proportion of flats among council homes. Fewer than 5 per cent of the council homes sold in London by March 1982 were flats.

Working Paper 39 (School for Advanced Urban Studies, Bristol University; £4.65).

Royal tour: The Duchess of Kent with Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, during a visit to his department in the House of Lords yesterday

Critics sceptical on benefits inquiry

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Government faces fresh controversy over its decision to launch an inquiry into housing benefit, after the widespread chaos that followed its introduction last April.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, is proposing an inquiry under an independent chairman with support from civil servants. But he has given no guarantee that the report will be published, and its terms of reference will be hotly debated by local authority associations and housing agencies which believe it should be free to examine changes in the system that might simplify its administration, but increase the cost.

A key criticism of housing benefit has been that the decision to introduce it at nil cost meant that two old forms of rent and rate rebates were not unified, leading to serious complexities.

Mr Edward Cantle, under-secretary for housing at the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said yesterday that the association would not cooperate in the inquiry if its results were not to be published. "We would also argue that the inquiry must take in housing assistance across the board – not just housing benefit but rate relief, mortgage tax relief and supplementary benefit. It will be a wasted opportunity if they do not look at it as a whole".

Mr John Donnelly, chairman of the association's housing committee, said yesterday that the Government's concessions on its proposed £230m cut in the scheme were "minimal" and still "cruelly unnecessary". Some families would still lose up to £10 a week, when those with large mortgages had just been given extra tax relief.

He also doubted the practicality of a proposal by Mr Fowler that talks should take place before November, when most of the cuts will now come in, to try to limit any individual's loss. Such a move could be "administratively a nightmare" as changes in rents, rates and family circumstances could mean recipients moving into and out of benefit every two or three weeks.

SHAC, the London Housing Aid Centre, said yesterday that the new changes would leave low-income families buying their own homes, often through Government-backed council house sales, worse off than under the original proposals.

Whitehall gag on '1984' talks

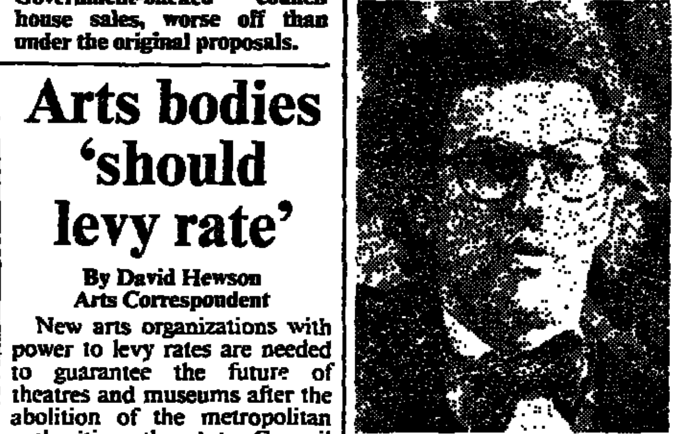
By Peter Hennessy

The Cabinet has prohibited senior civil servants from talking to the 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information on the ground that it would breach their political impartiality.

In a letter to Mr Des Wilson, chairman of the 1984 Committee, Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for the Civil Service, said it would be "altogether inappropriate for permanent secretaries or other departmental civil servants" to engage in discussions with the campaign.

Last month Mr Wilson sent copies of the 1984 campaign handbook to 15 permanent secretaries with a letter which said: "We are anxious to have a constructive and friendly dialogue with Whitehall on this matter and would welcome your view."

Lord Gowrie's reply reminded Mr Wilson that Mrs Thatcher had ruled out a freedom of information Act. As Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, and Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, were committed to such a measure, the issue was politically controversial.





Lord Gowrie: "Heavy-handed" response

"I am sure you will understand, therefore, that given the political differences, the principle of the Civil Service impartiality should be preserved", Lord Gowrie added.

In a reply sent to Lord Gowrie yesterday, Mr Wilson said that he found the letter astonishing.

"My letter to permanent secretaries and the enclosed material about our campaign was clearly an act of courtesy on behalf of our campaign, and I have no doubt was understood to be so by the majority of them, and your response is, therefore, at best heavy-handed and borders on paranoia.

"I know this is 1984, but your position that once the Prime Minister and colleagues have made up their mind, a subject longer exists for discussion, is Orwellian in the extreme."

Mr Wilson is due to open discussions this month with officers of the First Division Association, the top civil servants' union, on ways of achieving more open government.

Income fall 'threat' to farm jobs

The fall in farmers' incomes threatened jobs in agriculture and could damage the national economy, Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday. "Only once since the war have farm incomes been as low in real terms as they are today", he said.

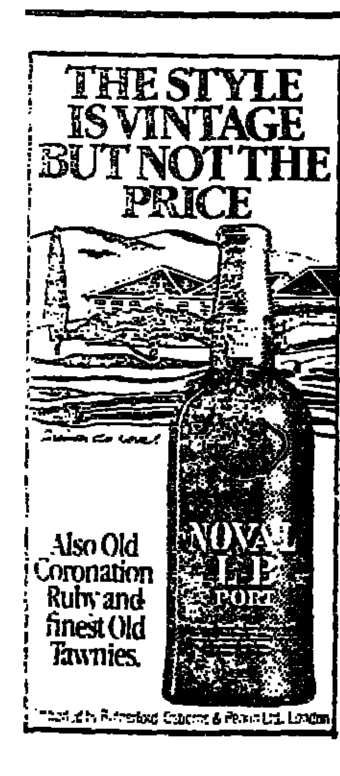
The Ministry of Agriculture's annual review of agriculture said last week that farm incomes fell by 15 per cent in the past year, after they increased by almost 37 per cent in 1982.

"Farmers who are squeezed between falling incomes and record levels of bank borrowing will not invest". Sir Richard said. "Add the uncertain future of the Common Market's agriculture policy and revaluation of the Green Pound which threatens to cut a further 25 per cent off farming incomes and you have recipe for disaster.

"A severe slump in farm investment becomes inevitable. Empty order books in the agricultural supply industry means lost jobs". Sir Richard said.

The union leader said that last year farmers spent about £5,560m buying goods and services in Britain.

Some farmers, particularly family farmers with no other source of income, will be forced off the land, he said.



Arts bodies 'should levy rate'

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

New arts organizations with power to levy rates are needed to guarantee the future of theatres and museums after the abolition of the metropolitan authorities, the Arts Council said yesterday.

The council, in its reply to the White Paper, *Streamlining the Cities*, which outlines the abolition of metropolitan authorities, including the Greater London Council, says it would be potentially disastrous to leave the future of institutions backed by the threatened bodies to the discretion of borough councils.

The threatened councils have been the unquestioned leaders in local authority support for the arts, the council says, adding: "It is difficult to envisage alternative arrangements which would serve the arts as well as those which they are designed to replace".

The six provincial authorities are spending nearly £12m on the arts in the present financial year, and the GLC £16.5m. The Arts Council says local authority funding levels will not survive the abolition unless special steps are taken to encourage contributions from successor authorities.

It cites a "traditional reluctance" on the part of local authorities to back institutions outside their areas, and says that organizations such as Opera North exemplify the difficulties bodies face in winning support from local authorities.

The council suggests that new joint arts committees, with the power to precept local councils for arts funds or access to central government grants are needed to guarantee the future level of arts funding. The authorities would be joint bodies of all the councils in the areas concerned, perhaps on the model of some committees now formed to run polytechnic colleges.

METROPOLITAN SUPPORT FOR THE ARTS

Council	Arts support, 1983/84 (£000s)
Greater Manchester	2,367
Merseyside	5,298
South Yorkshire	251
Tyne & Wear	2,911
West Midlands	531
West Yorkshire	216
GLC	16,500
Total	28,074

No-strike contracts

Unions at odds over policy

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The dispute over the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) and Nissan's strong preference for a no-strike deal at its planned £50m car plant have drawn attention to a bubbling controversy within the labour movement.

Leaders of the right-wing led Electrical, Electronic and Plumbing Trades Union have angered other unions by signing agreements ruling out industrial action and for declaring that they could be the way forward for some parts of industry.

The union has negotiated four no-strike deals in return for sole recognition, all of them with high-technology companies, two of them Japanese. More are in the pipeline.

The traditional labour relations mould was broken at the Toshiba plant in Plymouth in 1981, where a four-part agreement contained a clause committing both sides to binding arbitration.

A similar deal was signed with another Japanese company, Sanyo, at its plant in Lowestoft. There are two deals in South Wales, one at the Newport plant of Inmos and another, recently signed, at AB Electronics.

The General Council of the Wales TUC believes the deals constitute the beginning of a new offensive to attract membership by Mr Frank Chapple's electricians' union and have called on the TUC in London "to take a view on it".

Congress House has offered "no official attitude, but it is known to frown on such deals.

Hard-line trade unionists believe the electricians' union are selling the movement's birthright and that nothing a company can offer could possibly be worth signing away a basic freedom for.

Sceptical observers, however, see a strong element of frustration among some trade union officials, who have been unable to negotiate such recognition agreements with new companies because they are hamstrung by a union's constitution or conference decision.

White-collar and manual unions have seen potential members taken away by the electricians' union.

Some trade unionists outside that union, so far a silent minority, agree that the deals are the most pragmatic way forward for unions faced with dwindling membership and minimal penetration in the industries of the future.

Mr Roy Sanderson, national engineering officer for the electricians' union, points out that the no-strike pledge is part of a package offering his members substantial advantages.

Mr Sanderson says that the Toshiba deal, which provided the blueprint for subsequent agreements, meant that all employees became monthly paid salaried staff, with all the benefits.

There was also provision for an advisory board made up partly of employees' representatives and management, which is the first internal body to pronounce on any company plan.

In return the union was committed to workforce flexibility, but won big concessions on training. The union agreed to "pendulum arbitration" which would be binding on both sides.

In this system, an external arbitrator comes down in favour of one side or the other. The point being that claims and counter-claims remain moderate in order to impress the arbitrator.

Mr Sanderson said that unions "under a Toshiba-type agreement have a chance of achieving their aims if they have a good case; it seems with industrial action they had very little. There is nothing great about Britain's adversarial industrial relations systems."

From drawing board to orbit in six months

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

A British and possible world record was established yesterday when scientist at Surrey University finished tests on a satellite they designed and built in five months. It will be launched into space next month.

The Satellite is the second built by the university, the first having been launched by the US National Aeronautical and Space Adminstration (Nasa) in October 1981. That spacecraft, YOSAT-1, has been transmitting scientific and engineering information to 5,000 radio amateurs, students and computer enthusiasts around the world.

The new satellite, UOSAT-B, will conduct trials on electronic mail. Enthusiasts equipped with the required electronic receiving sets and home computers will be able to send and receive electronic mail using the 50,000 word storage on the Surrey satellite.

The satellite will be shipped tomorrow to the United States, where it will have its navigational instruments calibrated before being launched into orbit on board a Delta rocket from the Western Test Range, Vandenburg, in California, on March 1.

The satellite was built in such a short time because of the Americans' unexpected decision to launch a satellite, LANDSAT-5, for monitoring Earth resources, on which UOSAT-B will ride "piggy-back".

● The House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology recommends today that Britain should establish a national computer network for distributing satellite images of the Earth, and that scientists should focus some of their efforts into developing space radar.

The recommendations are among 52 in a report called *Remote Sensing and Digital Mapping*.

Remote Sensing and Digital Mapping (Stationery Office, £7).



Mr Benn at Arkwright Town Colliery yesterday

Moves afoot to oust Thatcher, Benn claims

Mr Wedgwood Benn claimed yesterday that the establishment was working to get rid of Mrs Thatcher and replace her with a Tory "wet".

He said the establishment had realized that the Prime Minister's policy of "hammering" public services would not reduce unemployment or end the economic slump.

He said: "The establishment knows if Mrs Thatcher goes on like this there will be a major Labour landslide."

Mr Benn was speaking after a visit to a colliery near Chesterfield, where he is contesting the by-election on March 1. He said Mrs Thatcher's attack on health services, other benefits, education and the public services was happening "day after day".

"What we say is so simple, it is so simple; it is public expenditure that will end the slump", he said.

Mr Benn, who is defending a Labour majority of 7,763 in the by-election, spent nearly two hours 800ft underground at the Arkwright Town Colliery.

Small breweries forced to close

By Robin Young

In a sharp reversal of the past decade's trend, independent breweries are now closing faster than they are opening. The latest small brewery to shut is Brightlingsea brewery of Essex, which ceased trading this week with debts estimated at £10,000.

It brings to an unlucky total of 13 the number of independents which have emptied their mash tuns and gone into liquidation since July.

Like most other victims Mr Paul Janssens, Brightlingsea's managing director, blames his venture's demise on increasingly determined competition from the big breweries in the limited free house market.

"They do not do it by selling better beer", he said yesterday, "but by using financial muscle with which we cannot compete – offering discounts and loans to force us out. We needed to sell 13 barrels to break even, but we reckoned it was a good week if we made double figures".

The Campaign for Real Ale (Camra) lists the following small breweries as having closed in 1983: Afan, West Glamorgan; Beacon, Somerset; Cestrian, Clwyd; Hawthorne, Gloucestershire; Kelly, co Durham; Martlet, East Sussex; Old Chidham, West Sussex; Penrhos, Hereford and Worcester; Priory, Nottinghamshire; Red Kite, Dyfed; Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent; Swannell, Hertfordshire; Swimbridge, Devon; Union, London. Several others are known to be struggling for survival.

Yet while the casualty list grows, new breweries are still opening, often with plant bought from bankrupted predecessors.

Most of the failed breweries have been concerns with no public houses of their own. By contrast, Mr Brian Glover of Camra says breweries with a pub or pubs of their own are still doing well.

"They do not have to worry about finding outlets, transport costs or bad debts", he says, "and they get both the retail and manufacturing profit."

Camra knows of a dozen new ventures in own-brew public houses, and reports that several small free-trade brewers are now buying public houses to survive.

The small brewers' larger competitor, the Brewer's Society, yesterday sent a delegation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, to argue that there would be serious economic consequences for the Society too if beer duty is raised in the Budget.

Thatcher reaffirms GCHQ union ban

By Our Political Editor

The Prime Minister yesterday declined to change the decision that employees of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham must forfeit their rights of union membership.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was replying to a Commons question from Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, who suggested that the Government should withdraw its decision and negotiate a non-strike agreement with the unions.

She said the principle that members of organizations concerned with national security should not be members of unions was a familiar one which applied already to the police and intelligence services.

She added: "I believe the proposals we have made are the only ones which will fully reach the Government's objectives."

The Prime Minister repeated that nevertheless she would, of course, see the unions again if they wished.

● An offer to regrade specialist staff at GCHQ was yesterday condemned as a "bribe" by a spokesman for the Institution of Professional Civil Servants (Our Labour Reporter writes).

The plan, disclosed in *The Times*, would involve scientists, technologists and telecommunications experts. The union said it had been trying to negotiate a new grading structure for years. "It is therefore surprising that funds are suddenly made available for a regrading exercise precisely at a time when the union ban is announced."

The regrading would be in addition to the £1,000 already on offer to those giving up their right to belong to a union. It was part of the "bribe ethos" now employed at GCHQ the union official said.

Union leaders yesterday met at the Council of the Civil Unions and prepared their submission to today's Select Committee on Employment.

The committee will hear evidence from Mr Jack Hart, chairman, and Mr Peter Bryant, secretary, of the trade union side of the negotiating committee at Cheltenham.

Greenham airman sent home

By Pat Healy

An American serviceman who is married to a British woman involved in the Greenham Common protests is to be flown home today to be discharged from the United States Air Force.

The couple own a house in Britain, and the airman would be entitled to stay if he was discharged in Britain, but he faces a wait of up to six months if he applies from the United States.

Gregory Zapp, who has been serving at a base linked to Greenham Common, Berkshire, was given 48 hours notice of his discharge. He was confined to the base yesterday while his wife attempted to persuade the United States Air Force to discharge him in Britain.

He married Miss Yolanda Dolling, now aged 23, a law student from Reading, Berkshire, in December, 1982. His wife has taken pain several peace demonstrations at Greenham during the past year, and she is working on a project on the legality of United States bases in Britain.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State of Defence, was urged last night to intervene with the USAF because of Britain's obligations to the British wife under the European Convention of Human Rights.

● Three Greenham Common peace women were cleared at Highbury Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday of obstructing the highway and contravening an order banning marches, after a demonstration in Whitehall on December 14. One of the defendants, Helen John, aged 46, was awarded £100 legal costs from central funds.

Shipyard men reject pay deal

Shipyard workers at Yarrow in the Clyde, the first to vote on a radical productivity deal agreed between unions and British Shipbuilders, rejected the proposals yesterday (Our Labour Reporter writes).

The state-owned company is now worried that other yards with a constant flow of Ministry of Defence contracts may feel insulated from commercial pressures and refuse to accept the package, which would give them a £7-a-week productivity increase.

Other yards dependent on orders from private companies may attempt to "water down" the agreement, reached on the eve of a threatened national shipbuilding strike in January.

Mr Stewart Crawford, convener at Yarrow, said he was sure the rest of the company's 57,000 employees would reject the deal. The agreement would have generated "vast amounts" of money for the company, and to accept would have been "a complete humiliation".

Officer praised for drugs arrest

Police inspector Michael Priddle, aged 43, persuaded a gunman to surrender after making him a cup of coffee, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. He was praised for his "admirable behaviour" by Judge Underhill, QC. The man he arrested, Ossie Antoniazzi, aged 47, of Prospect Road, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, was jailed for four years for drug smuggling offences.

Duke's funeral

The Queen will attend the funeral today at Badminton of the Duke of Beaufort who died at the weekend aged 83. She will be accompanied by The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen Mother, Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips.

Woman to head BBC radio sport coverage

The BBC has appointed its first woman head of radio sport and outside broadcasts. Miss Patricia Ewing, aged 45, a former second officer in the Women's Royal Naval Service, will take ultimate control of such male bastions as radio's cricket and football coverage.

Miss Ewing, who was born in London and attended Heathfield School, Harrow, will succeed the retiring head of sport and outside broadcasts, Mr A. P. Wilkinson, on April 2. She served with the WRNS from 1958 to 1970, and later worked in France for a firm of agricultural equipment manufacturers before joining BBC Radio Carlisle in 1973 as an administrative assistant.

MP's conduct

The Law Society is to consider a complaint of unprofessional conduct against Mr Gerald Bermingham, Labour MP for St Helens South and a solicitor, who has been accused of having two love affairs. The complaint has been made by Miss Ruth Harrison, aged 39, his former political assistant and lover.

Car couple die

A man and woman died in a car which sank in 30ft of water after careering off a dockside near Mayflower Park at Southampton yesterday.

Sale room

Medical scholar's library dispersed for £138,638

By Huon Mallalieu

An unrivalled library of the history of medicine and science, and their occult prehistory, was dispersed yesterday by Sotheby's making a total of £138,638 with less than 1 per cent bought in and many lots selling comfortably above estimate.

It was formed by Dr Walter Pagel, who was a world authority on tuberculosis and a distinguished pathologist, as well as a formidable scholar and linguist. He trained in Berlin before settling in England in the 1930s, and he died last year.

Dr Pagel was distinguished from the generality of medical collectors by the breadth of his interests, and that was reflected in the strength of private bidding at the sale. Not only doctors were drawn to it, but also the leading European collector of books on alchemy.

The top price of the sale was £2,860 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) which was paid for an extremely rare copy of the first edition of *De Harmonia* by the Neo-Platonist Francesco Giorgio, which was published in Venice in 1525. The book is a bridge between medieval thought and the new mathematics and natural philosophy of the Renaissance. Only one Dr Pagel's working collection of books and pamphlets on Paracelsus, a particular favourite, sold for £1,375 (estimate £400 to £600).

One of the most unusual items in a sale of English and Continental furniture at Phillips was an early sixteenth-century Flemish carved oak group of the marriage of Mary and Joseph, which went to Westphal, a dealer from West Germany, at £6,400 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

The most expensive lot in the sale was a set of eight George III mahogany dining chairs in the Hepplewhite manner, which went to the London dealer Foster at £9,500 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500). There was also a George III mahogany silver table in the Chippendale style which made £6,200.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 680 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 126; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

Overburdened clergymen struggle with guilt about neglected families

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Many churches in England are struggling for survival, and the clergy feel guilty about neglecting their families as they try to cope with their ministry, according to the Dean of St Paul's the Very Rev Alan Webster.

A friend whom he described as "a competent sociologist" had warned him of a "coming avalanche of clergy divorces", and the Dean challenged: "Talk to any clergy family, and ask the younger members whether they attend Dad's church". It was now "exceptionally difficult" to pass on the Christian faith to the next generation.

Dean Webster's lament at the churches' plight is contained in the latest edition of the *Audenshaw Papers*, an international newsletter for clergy and theologians. He suggests the clergy need a spiritual survival kit.

"These are lean times for the churches in England", he says. "It is tragic to see so many of them struggling for survival. Even in the country towns and villages, the heartland of the Church of England, the parishes are often in difficulty." Some clergy were trying to care for half a dozen churches, none of which drew more than very few people.

He adds that "burnt-out" in the ministry – clergymen becoming exhausted and virtually giving up – and clergy divorces were not as common as the media sometimes suggested. "But both phenomena are too frequent; and a competent and friendly sociologist spoke recently of a coming avalanche of clergy divorces."

Those who specialize in counselling clergymen "report that again and again there is a sense of guilt about the little time that clergy spend with their wives and children".

Meanwhile, he says, attempts to reform and change the church encounter strong opposition, leading to a sense of resentment among those in favour of change and a "grass roots distrust" of church leaders among those against.

His remarks come in the middle of the most radical debate for years on the future shape of the Church of England's full-time ministry. The General Synod is expected to return to the subject shortly, in the light of a report from Canon John Tiller, chief secretary of the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry. He suggested that a continuation of the present pattern was in the long term untenable, and that there should be a big shift in responsibility from the clergy to the active laity.

The Dean's suggestions for survival include leaving to others the things a clergyman does not do well; leaving time for reflection and prayer; joining unofficial groups outside the institutional structures where different people can meet without consciousness of rank; and having some vision of the church in the future and how to get to it.

He declined to say yesterday whether his own children "attended Dad's church", but friends describe his family as being close.

Clerk for trial on secrets charges

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Correspondent

The Foreign Office clerk accused of leaking to *The Guardian* a confidential government memorandum on the arrival of cruise missiles was committed for trial yesterday at the Central Criminal Court under the Official Secrets Act.

Miss Sarah Tisdall, aged 23, who has been suspended from duties at the main Foreign Office building in Whitehall, appeared before Bow Street magistrates charged under Section Two of the Act with passing on the memorandum last October. Miss Tisdall, who lives in south London, was arrested last month

Mr Gerald Laniece, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, told Mr David Hopkin, the magistrate, that the Attorney General had withheld his consent for a summary hearing. Miss Tisdall was committed for trial and given unconditional bail. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Offences under section two of the Official Secrets Act carry a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment if tried at a Crown Court and a maximum of three months imprisonment and a £50 fine if dealt with at a magistrates' court.

Miss Tisdall was charged by Det Sup Ronald Hardy of Scotland Yard's serious crime squad after *The Guardian* was compelled to return the memorandum by the High Court.

The memorandum, classified as secret, was written by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, to the Prime Minister naming the day of the arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common airbase, Berkshire.

A copy sent to the newspaper was used for a report

Miss Tisdall receiving daffodils from a Greenham Common peace woman after being bailed yesterday

More money for heart transplants

The Government yesterday announced a further year's funding for Britain's heart transplant programmes at Harefield Hospital and the Papworth Hospital in Cambridgeshire (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

The two hospitals are to receive £218,000 each from central National Health Service funds for the financial year 1984-85 to allow a three-year cost-benefit analysts of heart transplantation, due to report at the end of 1984, to be completed.

Since the transplant programmes began in January 1979 at Papworth and in January 1980 at Harefield, a total of 152 transplants have been carried out, with 91 recipients still alive.

Announcing the continued funding, which roughly matches the £200,000 each hospital has received in the present financial year, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said that an interim report from the study indicated that an increasing proportion of patients were living longer and enjoying a better quality of life. The cost of each operation was tending to drop.

Jail avoided

A soccer hooligan was told by Clerkenwell magistrate, Mr Christopher Bourke, yesterday that he was being fined £120 instead of being jailed because he had joined the Army. Nicholas Galvin, aged 18, from Liverpool, admitted using threatening behaviour at St Pancras station during a fight between Everton and Tottenham supporters.

Crash landing

An RAF student pilot ejected from his Hawk jet trainer aircraft seconds before it crashed through a fence after an emergency landing at Swansea airport, Wales, yesterday. A bomb disposal unit removed the aircraft's practice bombs. The pilot was not injured.

Smash and grab

Thieves smashed down the wall of a post office at Chattenden, near Rochester, Kent, with a stolen tractor and towed away the safe, yesterday. They escaped with more than £2,000 cash, and £7,000 worth of postal orders and stamps.

Royal holiday

Princess Margaret left London yesterday for her annual holiday on the Caribbean island, Mustique. She flew from Heathrow on a British Airways scheduled flight to Barbados.

Doctors prescribing fewer tranquillizers

By Thomson Prentice

Fewer people are resorting to tranquillizers to relieve their anxieties and family doctors are persuading more of their patients that they do not need drugs.

The prescribing of such durgs a Valium and Librium dropped by about 15 per cent last year and is about 20 per cent less than seven years ago.

Women still take about twice as many tranquillizers as men and are more likely to use them in their menopausal years or when they are elderly, according to a recent survey.

Dr Clive Froggatt, a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners, said yesterday: "Doctors are trying to wean patients away from tranquillizers

The patients' attitudes are also changing. They no longer feel as strongly that they have wasted the doctor's time or their own by leaving the surgery without a prescription".

Dr Michael Denham, secretary of a Royal College of Physicians working party on medication for the elderly, said: "We believe significant numbers of patients could have their tranquillizers stopped without suffering any adverse effects whatever.

"Doctors are under strong pressure to renew prescriptions for patients, but they are resisting that pressure and we are encouraging them to do so."

The study looked at three years' prescribing of psychotropic, or mood-changing durgs, including tranquillizers and hypnotics.

Plea for survey on electricity disconnexions

By a Staff Reporter

The Electricity Consumers' Council has called for a survey of those who have their electricity disconnected because they fail to pay their bills.

In the 12 months to June 30, 1983, 88,124 households had the supply cut off – equivalent to 1,700 households a week, or one in 200 domestic users.

The council says that systematic information about those who are eventually cut off is required to assess their hardship. "The total has come down over the last three years, but we are worried that those who are in the end disconnected have particularly intractable problems', it says.

In a report published today, the council also points out that the number disconnected for long periods seems to be rising as a proportion of the total.

The Code of Practice on the Payment of Domestic Electricity and Gas Bills: Interim Report on the 1982 revisions (Electricity Consumer Council, 2-16 Torrington Place, London, WC1E 7LL; £2).

Success claimed for anti-cancer vaccine

By Alan Hamilton

Officials of the World Health Organization have reported highly encouraging results from the first field trials of immunization against certain forms of cancer.

The tests, being conducted in six Third World countries, started a year ago after the introduction of a new vaccine to combat hepatitis B. The health organization estimates that 80 per cent of cases of liver cancer, which accounts for 250,000 premature deaths each year, are caused by hepatitis B, and that the disease is the world's greatest source of cancer after cigarette smoking.

Professor Arie Zuckerman, the director of the organization's hepatitis laboratory in London, said yesterday that although it was much too soon to observe any reduction in the incidence of liver cancer, the first year of immunization trials had shown conclusively that the vaccine was highly effective in eradicating the original disease of hepatitis.

Attention was drawn to the test programme by report in yesterday's editions of *The Times* that Princess Anne had been inoculated with the hepatitis B vaccine in preparation for her forthcoming tour of West Africa.

Some doctors have expressed concern that the vaccine, which is prepared from human tissue, could act as a carrier of other diseases, particularly Aids (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), prevalent among homosexuals who are also particularly at risk from hepatitis.

However, Professor Zuckerman emphasized yesterday that there was no evidence that the hepatitis-B vaccine of the kind given to the Princess and at present being used in field trials in China, Singapore, Thailand, Burma, Senegal and The Gambia, was a possible carrier of infections, or that its side-effects were more dangerous than the disease it was intended to prevent.





Glittering prizes: Julie Walters who was named film actress of 1983 and Andrew Lloyd-Webber who received a special award at the Variety Club of Great Britain's Show Business Awards luncheon at the Hilton in London yesterday

Tate in secret talks on £12m bequest

By Brian Appleyard

The Tate Gallery may be in danger of losing a gift of paintings valued at £12m because it does not have room to show them.

The Tate has spent three months secretly negotiating for the bequest with the widow of Clyfford Still, an American abstract expressionist, who died in 1980.

Mrs Still has offered the gallery 25 of her husband's paintings, but she is insisting that they must be exhibited permanently in rooms which do not contain the the work of other artists.

But 25 paintings on permanent exhibition would be too much for the gallery space available and the Tate is seeking a change in Mrs Still's conditions. She is understood to have been having second thoughts about the gift, as a result.

The problem of space is the latest in a series of snags to hinder the negotiations. Until yesterday, the gallery had feared that it could not afford to accept the gift because it believed it would be liable to value-added tax.

The tax has been levied on gifts from abroad for the past three years. VAT on a £12m gift would be £2m.

But it was pointed out yesterday that from July 1 this year, specified British galleries, including the Tate, will not be taxed on gifts from abroad.

Still had firm and unflattering views about galleries and dealers. So only 90 of his paintings were sold and another 60 were distributed among American galleries, leaving his widow with 600 paintings and 1,300 pastels.

She decided to distribute some of the paintings among important galleries and offered 25 to the Tate. Still never visited the gallery but he regarded it with some affection as it had provided a significant amount of exhibition space to his friend Mark Rothko, also an expressionist.

The Tate was offered a single Still recently for $1.25m (£850,000), so the huge value of the gift has never been in doubt, and the trustees are keen to win the bequest because the Tate has only one minor work by Still at present.

Manslaughter verdict

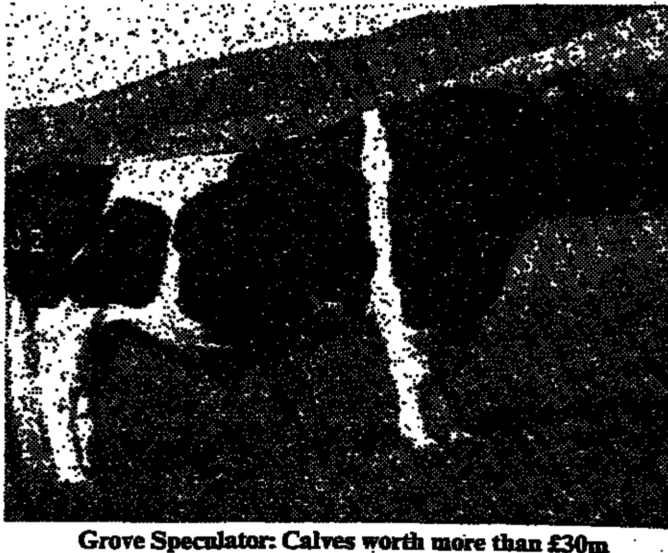
Tracey Mizon, who killed her battered and burned son aged three, was remanded for psychiatric reports by the Central Criminal Court yesterday. John Darker, her lover, was jailed for four years.

Mizon, aged 22, of Lightfoot Road, Hornsey, north London, was found guilty of the manslaughter of her child, Andrew, who died from internal injuries. She was acquitted of murder.

Darker, aged 26, of Park End, Hemel Hempstead, was convicted with her of causing grievous bodily harm to the child and cruelty. He was also found guilty on two counts of causing actual bodily harm.

The boy was battered with a snooker cue by the couple so hard that it broke into five pieces, branded with an instrument, and burnt on his face and body with lighted cigarettes, plunged into baths of cold water and "kicked around like a football," the court was told. He died in hospital during an operation as doctors struggled to save him.

The couple had pleaded not guilty to all charges and blamed each other for the boy's injuries. Mr James Rant, QC, for Miss Mizon, said that the boy's death in December, 1982, had left her with a "bur of guilt".



Grove Speculator: Calves worth more than £30m

Father to 80,000

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Grove Speculator, an 11-year-old Friesian bull, is believed to have set a new British record by fathering 80,000 calves last year by artificial insemination. Sold at market as steers and heifers, his progeny would be worth more than £30m.

The Milk Marketing Board, which bought the bull as a three-day-old calf from a Welsh farmer, was reluctant yesterday to claim a world record, because of very different breeding patterns and seasons in the United States, Canada and New Zealand.

But Grove Speculator is almost certainly the most prolific English bull, so virile that he visits the artificail insemination unit three times a week instead of the usual twice.

Potential breeding bulls are first tested by the board at the age of about 15 months, when enough semen is collected to inseminate about 300 cows. There is then a gap of about five years before the female offspring can be assessed for strength, appearance and milk yield.

Nearly three million dairy cows are inseminated in England and Wales every year, 70 per cent of them by the artificial method.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to end entrance exams

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has become the first Oxbridge college to abolish entrance examinations and to rely on A-level results in choosing its students.

The decision by the college's governing body, announced yesterday, means that Emmanuel, which is 400 years old, will select candidates on the basis of A-levels, interviews and headteachers' reports. That brings it into line with all universities outside Oxford and Cambridge.

Dr Alan Baker, the college's senior tutor, said that Emmanuel had taken the decision to simplify application procedures, particularly for those from state schools who were not as well equipped for the Cambridge Colleges' Examination as independent school candidates. He said that he hoped the move would widen the range of those who applied.

At present the college takes 42 per cent of its students from independent schools, 48 per cent from maintained schools and 10 per cent from overseas. "I think we shall be very popular with quite a lot of state schools", Dr Baker said. "Many colleges in Cambridge are thinking along these lines."

Emmanuel, which came sixth in an unofficial league table of degree results at the university last year, is confident the A-level results are as good as the university entrance examination in assessing candidates' potential. "In fact we have a greater confidence in A-levels together with S-levels", Dr Baker said.

Most colleges at Oxford and Cambridge operate a mixture of the two systems of entry with the majority favouring the entrance examination method. Oxford decided last year to abolish the seventh-term examination and Emmanuel sees little chance of the seventh-term examination surviving for long at Cambridge.

Dr Baker said that his college was opposed to the fourth-term entrance examination because candidates in the fourth term of the sixth form were much less mature and only half way through their A level syllabuses.

It looks as though Emmanuel is setting the pace for reform at Cambridge and that other colleges may find it difficult to resist the tide to bring the university into line with most British universities.

'Polyversity' plan for south London

Academics at Goldsmith's College in south London will discuss today the possibility of a new kind of university, a mixture of the university and polytechnich concept, being established south of the Thames.

The idea of setting up what is known as a "polyversity" in south London has come from the Inner London Education Authority. Mr William Stubbs, the authority's education officer, has written to Mr Richard Hoggart, warden of Goldsmith's, to say that it would be interested in discussing a new type of chartered university.

North of the Thames the "polyversity" idea is being mooted for City University and the City of London Polytechnic.

PARLIAMENT February 7 1984

£33m to repair and strengthen Severn Bridge

TRANSPORT

The Severn Bridge is to be repaired and strengthened, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in a statement to the Commons. Work would start later this year. He added that he had decided that a study should be set in hand into a second crossing. The cost of the repairs would be about £33m.

Mr Ridley said: There are three issues which need to be considered together: the strengthening of the existing crossing, the traffic control arrangements while the remedial works are carried out, and the question of a second crossing.

As regards the existing crossing, I have carefully considered the advice of the consultants and have decided to proceed with a programme of strengthening and repair in order to enable it to cope with the expected loadings while at the same time meeting current safety requirements, as well as to operate without restriction on the flow of traffic.

The programme is expected to take five to six years to carry out. The precise extent of the works and the timing of their execution will depend on the outcome of further technical studies. Preparations for the more important works have already been put in hand. I intend that such works will begin later this year.

There will be the least possible interference with traffic while the repairs are being done. Wherever possible the work will be carried out at off-peak times; complete closures of the crossing are expected to be few and brief, and where possible limited to overnight hours.

Local authorities and user organizations will be consulted about any traffic restrictions that may be necessary. Advance warning of all restrictions will be given, and alternative routes will be signposted as appropriate.

I am confident that when the strengthening and repair works have been completed the crossing should continue to provide a safe, ready and reliable communications link, vital to the prosperity of South Wales.

I want to give a double assurance that this vital link will not be interrupted as a result of some unforeseeable event or circumstance.

I have therefore decided that a study should be instituted into how a second crossing might be provided in the general corridor of the existing crossing. The study will examine other forms of crossing, as well as a bridge, and it will have regard to the desirability of convenient links to the M4 motorway.

It will start as soon as the detailed terms of reference and other arrangements have been drawn up. I expect the study to take about two years to come to conclusions.

I emphasize that this is not a decision to build a second crossing. Before such a decision were taken the Government would need to take full account of the outcome of the study, forecast traffic requirements at the time, as well as of progress of the work on the existing crossing. But the completion of the study will ensure that there is no unnecessary delay in providing a second crossing as soon as it is needed.

The Government fully recognizes the vital importance of the Severn crossing to the economy of Severnside and South Wales. The three measures I have announced today – the strengthening and repair of the existing crossing, the conduct of the works so as to minimize traffic restrictions, and the study of a second crossing – all demonstrate the Government's determination to maintain an adequate and reliable communications link between South Wales and its markets in the rest of Britain and in Europe on which its prosperity depends.

I believe that they should dispel any doubts among potential investors and the public at large about the Government's commitment to this aim, especially during the period while the strengthening and repairs are in progress. In all these matters I shall act in close consultation with the Secretary of State for Wales and shall keep the House informed of progress made.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Hull East, Lab): The House will welcome the statement which now recognizes the urgent need to repair this bridge and the possibility of a second Severn crossing.


Hughes: Penny-pinching


Robinson: Welcome

Would he confirm the possible cost of the repairs to this bridge as being approximately £33m in order to make it safe from collapse? Will the extra charge be recovered from tolls and will the levels of charges be increased?

Should the feasibility study recommend a second crossing would he adopt its recommendation and will it be required to carry a toll charge? Will he instruct the feasibility study to reexamine the problem of the tolls' failure to reduce capital debts?

Does he accept that the extra increase in lorry tonnage has contributed to the decline in the state of the bridge? Would he instruct the traffic executive to lift instructions to allow 42 tonne lorries to use the bridge contrary to the decision of the House which placed a legal limit of 38 tonnes?

Would he approach the chairman of British Rail and ask if it would be possible for BR to make a contribution to reducing the amount of lorry traffic on the bridge by re-routing through the Severn rail tunnel?

Mr Ridley: The remedial works are expected to cost about £33m. That is not a precise figure and will have to be up-dated in the light of the latest technological information.

Tolls will remain on this crossing and they will be the subject of a public inquiry if there is a proposal to raise them.

If a second crossing is adopted, and it is a hypothetical question, at that stage it would be right to examine the tolls applying to a second crossing.

The maximum legal limit on lorry traffic in this country is 38 tonnes and no one in my department or anywhere else has authorised heavier lorries than 38 tonnes to cross this bridge or any other.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport East, Lab): There are still certain misgivings about the urgency which is being given to the matter of a second crossing. Will he get away from this penny-pinching monetarist attitude once and for all and give this the priority it deserves?

Mr Ridley: It is surprising when I have announced a programme of £33m for repairs and this could possibly lead to a further £10m for a second crossing that I should be accused of penny-pinching.

Mr Mark Robinson (Newport West, C): The statement will be welcomed by businesses throughout South Wales and on the other side of the Channel as well. The uncertainty which has affected our region over the last few months is at an end. If during the repairs the bridge has tobe closed there should not be just consultation, but maximum notice given to all businesses because it could be a major disruptive in economic life?

Mr Ridley: He speaks with the true voice of South Wales in welcoming the effective action the Government has taken to end the uncertainty about this crossing.

I do not envisage circumstances when the existing bridge may have to be closed. That cold only arise if there were tremendous gales. It is possible there will be some lane closures during the repair work.

We are studying the possibility of making narrower lanes so it will be possible to maintain four lane working throughout the vast majority of the repair time. We will warn drivers when that may happen.

Mr Geraint Howells (Ceredigion and Pembroke North, L) said Welsh business people wanted an assurance that there were alternative plans to keep the South Wales economy moving if the bridge had to be closed during the next two years.

Mr Ridley said there was no prospect of closing the bridge. There could be temporary closures during gales of 60 miles an hour or more but people had lived with those for 20 years of more.

Throwing money does not buy success in education

ILEA SPENDING

The lesson of 20 years of the Inner London Education Authority was that throwing money at problems did not buy education success, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said during Commons questions.

He began by saying that if ILEA were selected for rate limitation it would be required to reduce its present excessive spending, which appeared to contribute little to the quality of most of its services compared with those provided by some other inner city authorities, and to obtain better value for money.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab) said the Rates Bill would enable the Government to demand cuts of £120m in ILEA services.

Cuts of that magnitude (he said) could not be carried out without, for example, damaging education for the under fives, adult education and remedial education for the most disadvantaged pupils.

Sir Keith Joseph: No, Mr Dubs is parroting the alarmist and selective catalogue produced by ILEA's elected members. I wish Labour MPs would focus more often on what really matters, the quality of education for the children instead of on figures alone.

Despite the zeal, devotion and pioneering work of many of its teachers, the tragedy of ILEA is that its expenditure is simply out of proportion to the results being achieved. Of course educational standards cannot be improved overnight.

Mr Mark Carlisle (Warrington South, C), the former Secretary of State for Education and Science, said he had looked into ILEA in depth. Even allowing for the problems of inner city education, ILEA was regretfully a good example of the fact that spending more money did not necessarily bring better education.

Sir Keith Joseph: I agree with every word.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP) said many pensioners and disabled people in inner London benefited from adult education and were worried about the implications of the suggested 13 per cent cut in education spending. If the minister did not wish to be alarmist, would be assure MPs that the quality of adult education would be maintained after the spending cuts had been enforced.

Sir Keith Joseph said he could not imagine that a successor authority, if the Bill were passed, would ignore the importance of adult education.

Mr. Peter Bottomley (Eltham, C) said many pensioners taking advantage of adult education thought it ludicrous that they were charged only £1 a year for as many courses as they wished to take. Many wished to contribute more.

Sir Keith Joseph: This is a typical example of unnecessary extravagance by ILEA which reduces the effectiveness of its services.


Dubs: Government could demand £120m cuts

● The alarmist and highly politicized campaign by the ILEA was treachery to its own higher purposes, Sir Keith Joseph stated during later exchanges on the authority's future.

He said he had received about 1,600 representations on the future of ILEA, about 1,300 of which expressed concern in general terms.

The remaining 300 or so, he explained, consider the specific proposals for the ILEA in the White Paper, *Streamlining the Cities*, and the consultation paper, *Involving the boroughs in inner London education*.

With very few exceptions, these latter representations welcome the retention of a single education authority for inner London and about half of them express a preference for a directly elected joint board in contrast to the White Paper proposal for a joint board whose members are appointed by inner London boroughs and the Common Council.

Mr John Maples (Lewisham West, C): In view of that, would the Secretary of State further consider the proposal that the new ILEA should be a directly elected authority?

Sir Keith Joseph: There are certainly attractions in the idea. The problem is that the Government seeks that responsibility for running all the local authority services should rest with the boroughs and the districts. That is the main reason why on the whole we prefer the proposal in the White Paper.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab): Will he confirm he has had virtually no representations supporting his own policy? The Government's proposals are highly unpopular with the people of London who are concerned to have decent education and not his ridiculous proposal.

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not think he is entitled to speak for all the people of London. The Government's popular decision to replace the ILEA is the right one.

Mr Timothy Yeo (Suffolk South, C): One of the most worrying trends at present is ILEA's pursuit of purely political campaigns, thereby diverting resources which should be for education into politics. Would the Secretary of State take steps to amend the law to prevent ILEA, or any other authority, from doing this?

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not think amendment of the law is the question. I think the alarmist and highly politicized campaign by ILEA is treachery to its own higher purpose.

Ministers to have talks with employers

A group of ministers is about to embark on consultations with groups of employers to find out what employers really seek from the school process, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said during Commons questions.

I hope (he said) we will be able to clarify the picture for schools and for parents by learning from employers.

Ulster farm vote

A motion moved by the Official Ulster Unionists critical of the effect of British and EEC policies on agriculture in Northern Ireland was defeated on Monday night by 208 votes to 27 – Government majority 181. A Government amendment was agreed to.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit to Hungary was clearly intended to symbolize and to develop what she has termed the "important change" in Western policy towards the Soviet Union. No opportunity is being lost to propound the case for dialogue and negotiation with the Soviet Union and the Communist states of Eastern Europe. But how far should this new approach be pushed?

There are some good reasons for it. Disarmament negotiations are unlikely to succeed if they are conducted as an isolated pool in a desert of total mistrust. A broader dialogue is needed to create the diplomatic conditions in which they might stand a chance.

It may even be necessary for the West to make its readiness for a settlement abundantly plain simply to draw the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table. In the meantime there are public relations benefits to be derived by emphasizing the eagerness of the Nato powers to talk.

But there would be dangers in taking that process too far. We cannot be sure exactly how long the break in nuclear diarmament negotiations will last.

But because of the US presidential election it would be prudent to assume that these negotiations will not be resumed – or that, if they are, they will not be taken seriously – before the end of this year. Why should the Soviet Union offer a diplomatic success to a President whom it finds particularly uncongenial, so long as it still has the hope of dealing with someone else?

During this interval, however long it may last, the West would be unwise to give the impression of being a supplicant. It was not altogether encouraging that in Stockholm, a few weeks ago, Nato foreign ministers seemed quite so eager in the hopeless quest of conjuring a smile out of Mr Andrei Gromyko.

In dealing with the Soviet Union rhetorical excess in either direction is out of place. Mr Ronald Reagan's well-known description of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" was to my mind a blunder because it made many people, especially in Western Europe, doubt whether he was really serious in negotiating with Moscow.

Equally, it would be a mistake now to veer to the opposite extreme by seeming too alarmed that the Soviet Union has broken off nuclear disarmament negotiations. A gesture of that sort was to be expected once cruise and Pershing missiles were deployed in Western Europe. But if Nato were to appear too desperate for a settlement, Soviet leaders might conclude that it wanted an agreement at any price.

It is right for Western statesmen to reiterate that they are always ready for balanced and realistic disarmament. But this is a subject on which too much zeal might actually reduce the chances of a satisfactory settlement by conveying a false impression.

Dangers of Steel's pan-Europeanism

The other danger during this close season for nuclear negotiation is of allowing it to seem that the Nato powers on this side of the Atlantic have embarked on a pan-European dialogue, excluding the United States. This could breed mistrust within the alliance at a time when transatlantic confidence has taken a few knocks.

This is the principal reservation I would have over the proposal put forward by Mr David Steel during his Moscow visit for a conference of European parliamentarians from East and West. A large gathering of this sort, without either authority or the necessary expertise, would not be an appropriate forum for negotiation.

It might be useful as an opportunity for the different sides to explore each other's thinking, even though there is no such person as a Soviet parliamentarian who could take a line independent of his government. But to leave out the Americans – especially when there is growing anxiety in the United States over political trends in West Germany – would invite misunderstandings.

It is still more important that West European governments should not pursue dialogue in such a way as to cause suspicion in Washington. The Soviet Union failed to drive a wedge between Western Europe and the United States over the deployment of the missiles. A little bit of care will be needed to see that it does not happen during this new phase of Western diplomacy.

Hungary: Do not expect too much

PM's QUESTIONS

Disarmament discussions between East and West would take a very long time and her recent visit to Hungary should not raise great expectations, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions.

Mr Tony Speller (Devon North, C): While congratulating her on the success of her visit to Hungary last week, does she anticipate that the public success of that visit may be followed by some initiative that may reduce tension between East and West Europe?

Mrs Thatcher: This visit was valuable. I do not think that the fact of such a visit should raise great expectations. Discussions between East and West to improve the general understanding and to secure more results in disarmament will inevitably take a very long time.

It is quite clear we must not relax our vigilance in any way but, because we genuinely wish disarmament to take place, we must take every opportunity for further discussions and to bring back the Soviet Union to the negotiating table at Geneva.

Mr Stefan Terlezki (Cardiff, West, C): What assurance has she received from the Hungarian Government that ordinary people from that country will be able to visit our free country and that there is a light at the end of the tunnel for them?

Mrs Thatcher: My talks with the Hungarian Government were on the basis that we have our system and are ready to defend it and are anxious to start discussions with those in the other alliance to get greater understanding and to reduce international tensions.

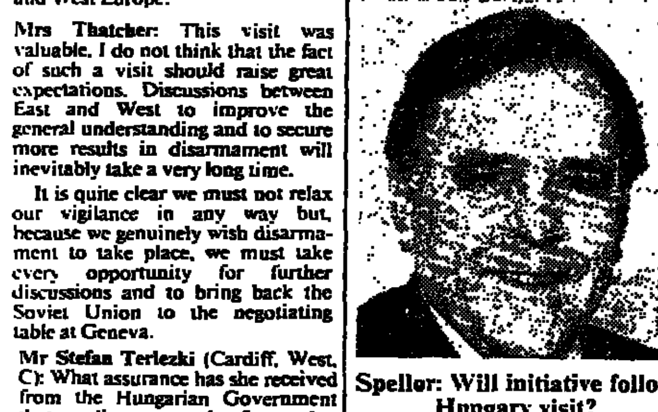
We recognize that those on different sides of the political divide have a common interest to get greater understanding to try to reduce weaponry, always keeping the balance so that each keep their security.

We did not discuss personal details of personal cases.

Urgent talks on forces in Lebanon

Britain is in urgent and constant touch with its partners in the multinational peace-keeping force regarding the deteriorating situation in the Lebanon, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister said in the Commons.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, asked: In view of the tragically deteriorating situation in the Lebanon, what arrangements has she made, if any, for keeping the House informed about any decisions that become necessary regarding our troops in Beirut?



Speller: Will initiative follow Hungary visit?

Will she, in taking those decisions, be sure to clear her mind of any idea that if our troops were to be moced out they would be leadig a retreat, as she once put it to me, and take all steps to ensure our troops are quickly and safely withdrawn form a position which is unacceptably dangerous and duties which are proving to be impossible?

Mrs Thatcher: The situation in Beirut is serious and has deteriorated further overnight.

I have held two meetings with ministerial colleagues today. We are in urgent and constant touch with our partners and with the Lebanese authorities. We have also been in touch today with the British ambassador in Beirut and the Commander of the British contingent.

The safety of out forces is a major factor in our thinking. We are also watching closely the situation of the remaining British Community in the Lebanon, and our ambassador has their safety constantly in mind.

A statement will be made to the House if and when there is anything further that can be reported.

Duke's visit to barracks defended

The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Drummad Barracks, Armagh was defended during Prime Minister's question time by Mrs Thatcher who said it was an internal matter for the United Kingdom and a proper matter for such a visit.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab) first raised the matter when he said: The further high level visit, following her own to Drummad Barracks, Armagh, which houses the headquarters of a regiment of which members have been charged with the murder of local people for no other reason than that they were nationalist and catholic was criminal and senseless and connot but benefit the IRA (Conservative protests).

When will she stop playing into the hands of Gerry Adams?

Mrs Thatcher: A visit by a member of the Royal Family to a regiment in the United Kingdom, of which he is colonel, is an internal matter for the United Kingdom and a proper matter for such a visit.

Mr John D. Taylor (Strangford, OUP): Will she confirm that members of the Royal Family are free to visit all parts of the United Kingdom even if countries, which from time to time claim to be independent and sovereign, attempt to intervene in the internal affairs of the United Kingdom?

The vast majority of Northern Ireland people welcome the visits by her and the Duke of Edinburgh to those parts of Northern Ireland which suffer from Irish terrorism.

Mrs Thatcher: It is an internal matter for the United Kingdom when a member of the Royal Family goes to visit the barracks of a regiment. Most people in the House would thank the forces for their excellent work in trying to keep law and order in the Province.

GCHQ union ban is familiar principle

The proposals to ban trade unions from GCHQ at Cheltenham were the only ones which would meet the Government's objectives, Mrs Thatcher the Prime Minister said during Commons questions

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): asked in order to try to reach a settlement of the dispute at GCHQ, will she consider a three-fold package in which certification under the Employment Protection Act remains on the table, a no-strike agreement is negotiated with the unions, and the Government withdraws its administative decision to deprive any of the people at Cheltenham of trade union rights?

Mrs Thatcher: The principle that members of organizations concerned with national security should not be members of national unions is a familiar one which already applies to the police and intelligence services.

I believe the proposals we have made are the only ones which will fully reach the Government's objectives. Nevertheless, if the unions wish to see me again I will, of course, see them.

● Britain's independent nuclear deterrent was the last resort of the defence of the country, Mrs Thatcher also said.

Sir Edward Gardner (Fylde, C) had asked the Prime Minister to agree that any renunciation and dismantling of the British nuclear deterrent system would mean that they would lose any hope of influencing world opinion when they came to try to renegotiate a disarmament treaty.

Mrs Thatcher: Our independent nuclear deterrent is the last resort of the defence of this country. If it were given up unilaterally, there would be little hope of bringing the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table and thus to get them to reduce their nuclear weapons.

Regional policy must be more cost effective

INDUSTRY

The Government wanted to continue to fund the Cooperative Development Agency because it believed it could help create new businesses and jobs, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said in the Commons in moving the second reading of the Cooperative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill.

He said the Government was in favour of increased employee-participation in businesses and wider capital ownership. Ignorance of the cooperative option and lack of advice had limited the potential. They had therefore supported the agency in order to encourage the development of viable cooperatives.

The Government intended to maintain funding at the present level of £200,000 a year but at the same time free the agency from some of the constraints placed upon it by the 1978 Act.

The underlying objective of removing the block on the agency undertaking commercial activity and forming partnerships was to encourage it to become as self-sufficient as possible.

The regional provisions in the Bill provided the framework for the new and more cost-effective scheme of regional development grants put forward in the White Paper in December, which also initiated a period of public consultation which lasts until the end of May.

The provisions were being introduced now to allow implementation this autumn after representations made during consultation had been considered. If the Bill had been introduced later, it would have unnecessarily delayed the new arrangements.

The case for change was compelling. The present scheme took no account of jobs and was heavily weighted toward capital expenditure. The higher the investment the bigger the grant, regardless of jobs created.

The regional development grant scheme would be made more related to jobs. It was proposed to introduce a job grant as an alternative to grant on capital expenditure on assets. Grant on capital spending would be limited by a cost per job ceiling: a project would receive grant only if, and to the ex that, it created jobs. This ceiling would not normally apply to small firms.

The Nissan project would be covered by transitional provisions because they had made an application and received an offer within the timescale.

The Government proposed to use the power to specify qualifying activities to make regional development grants available to parts of the service sector. They would not pay grant where that was unlikely to increase the level of activity in a given locality.

Mr Alan Williams, an Opposition spokesman on trade an Industry, moved an amendment regretting the limited resources available to the agency, and calling on the House to decline to give a second reading to a Bill which reduced aid to the regions by between £150m and £200m a year at a time when assisted areas were in greatest need of support.

He said that despite the areas of agreement, he opposed the Bill which he saw as ominous, penny pinching and had little to do with advancing regional policy, but which had everything to do with cutting public expenditure. It was not in pursuit of efficiency: it was an exercise in financial savagery.

The Government said in its White Paper that it was committed to maintaining an effective regional policy. Anyone would imagine it actually had an effective regional policy. So effective was that policy that unemployment in Yorkshire and Humberside had risen by 147 per cent and in the North West by 136 per cent.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Welsh Rate Support Report motion. Motions on fishing vessels and fisheries conservation. **Lords** (2.30): Debates on homelessness, drug addiction, and GCHQ.

Parole not being denied to prisoners

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, rejected a suggestion by Lord Avebury (L) in the House of Lords that parole was being automatically denied to prisoners.

Lord Avebury had asked what additional disciplinary problems were being encountered in prisons as a result of the Home Secretary's declaration on this subject at the Conservative Party conference.

Lord Elton said: The Home Secretary (Mr Leon Brittan) has every confidence in the prison service and the small number of minor incidents allegedly linked with the new policies on parole have been handled quietly and well.

Lord Avebury said the chaplain at Parkhurst prison had stated that the Home Secretary's decision gave inmates more reason to be actively disruptive.

Lord Elton said there had been pressures and the Home Secretary was aware of them. They had been handled well and successfully.

What we have (he said) is a policy which reassures the public that there is a direct relationship between the seriousness of an offence and the length of a prisoner's service of sentence as a result of that offence. This was introduced at a time when the public was disturbed by seeing that these two factors were diverging.

● The Government deplored the continuance by the National Association of Probation Officers of action to disrupt the collection of probation service statistics, Lord Elton told peers at question time.

He said: The loss both to the Home Office and the probation service caused by the lack of timely information, locally and nationally, about the service's activities is likely to be substantial and will undoubtedly prejudice the effective management of the service's work.

Labour to challenge 'farcical' ruling on data Bill

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Angry Labour MPs are to seek advice from the Clerk of the House of Commons, Mr Kenneth Bradshaw, on a ruling yesterday that barred them from proposing key amendments to the Data Protection Bill.

The decision by Mr John Hunt, Conservative MP for Ravensbourne and chairman of the committee now considering the Bill, was to abide by a precedent in the previous parliament when the chairman of the committee then dealing with the Bill ruled that amendments relating to manual records were outside the scope of the Bill. The previous Bill fell with the election.

Opposition amendments to the Bill, seeking specifically to include manual records, were omitted yesterday from the list provisionally selected by Mr Hunt for consideration by the committee.

The ruling would reduce the proceedings to farce, Mr Denis Howell, Labour's home affairs spokesman, told the committee, before it adjourned in acrimony untiltomorrow.

He quoted from an article in *The Times* yesterday which said that more than 90 per cent of doctors' medical records were held on manual files.

Mr Howell said that one detective agency which had sensitive manuel records about more than 150,000 people had replied, when asked if they would be transferred to computer, that they would certainly not be.

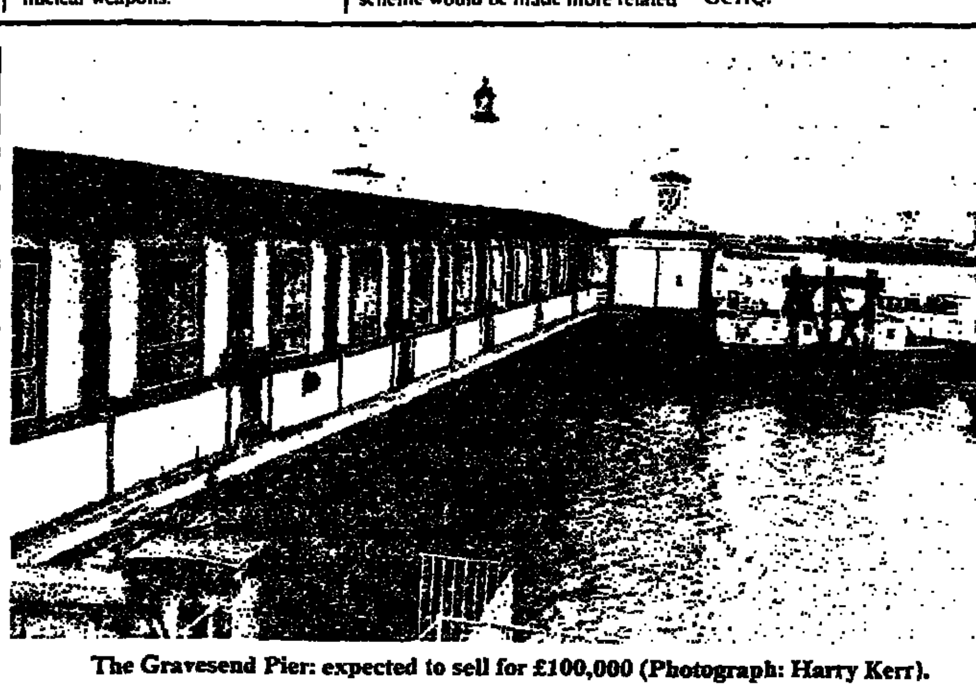
Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Knowsley North, said it was Labour's contention, and that of concerned organizations outside the House, that important information was on manual files. Decisions about people were being made on the basis of it without them knowing, or having the chance to challenge him.

Mr David Waddington, Minister of State for Home Affairs, told the committee that he made no apologies for the Bill. Computers had created a new and special threat to privacy.

Mr Waddington said that an article on *The Times* was wrong in saying that manual data was not covered by the Bill when that data was processed by optical scanning equipment.

[The article said: "The advances now being made in computer design where optical character reading of even the most illegible doctor's handwriting could prove possible, may make the current ligislation obsolete overnight, unless adequate provision is made to include manual records in the legislation"].

● There are many in the computer industry who do not share the minister's confidence. Obvious automatic processing of data is covered by the Bill, but there are many instances, when that processing is not deemed automatic and the source of data in manual records, where the Bill is vague (our Technology Correspondent writes).


The Gravesend Pier: expected to sell for £100,000 (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Century-old pier under the hammer

The end of the pier at Gravesend in Kent will seem a little further away from today when, after months of uncertainty, the 125ft steel protuberance into the Thames comes under the hammer (Michael Horsnell writes).

The pier, constructed in 1884 by the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway Company, was used as a ferry terminal for passengers to Tilbury until the 1960s when the Dartford Tunnel was opened.

It is expected to fetch up to £100,000 when it is auctioned at the London Auction Mart in Holborn

Prison code sought to end squalor

By Richard Evans

A leading penal reformer, yesterday called for the introduction of an official code of minimum standards for prisons to check overcrowding and squalor.

Miss Viven Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said such a publication, together with a commitment to bring prison conditions into line with the code of a specific future date, would prove an important step towards prison reform.

"This code should stipulate a prisoner's right to single cell and continuous access to proper sanitary facilities, as well as laying down minimum standards for space, ventilation, heating, lighting, food, clothing, bathing facilities, rights to exercise and time spent out of cells," she said.

Her suggestions comes after reports on conditions at Wormwood Scrubs, west London, and Strangeways prison in Manchester.

Grenadians toast past 10 years but fail to agree on their future

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's

To the rhythm of steel bands, the people of Grenada celebrated the tenth anniversary of their independence yesterday. They are still surprised, and relieved, at the turn of events in recent months and have mixed feelings about the elections this year that will return them to democracy.

The 100,000 islanders seem evenly divided on the wisdom of holding elections by the end of the year as the interim Government insists.

It would certainly suit President Reagan to have an elected government in Grenada within a year of the October 25 invasion and just before the presidential elections in the United States. It would neatly tie the ends of a controversial episode that increased Mr Reagan's popularity.

Many islanders say frankly that elections this year are elections too soon. They want Grenada to remain for two years under the American military and economic aegis, and under the administration of the appointed interim government, saying that this arrangement guarantees the stability vital to political recovery.

They argue that there is not enough time for the political process to restart after years of repression. People do not know the personalities and policies of parties that are only just being revived and founded. Political groups are still a long way from chosing possible leaders, candidates and officials and working out their programmes.

"Everyone recognizes that if we get it wrong in the elections we are in for trouble," a member of the interim Government said. "We look back over the past 10 years and know we run the risk of going through all that again. There are good arguments for taking our time over elections.

"On the other hand there is work to be done. The country must be governed and there are excellent reasons for going ahead with elections. We may not be ready at the moment, but the prospect of elections will concentrate our minds wonderfully."

A number of Grenadians say honestly that they want a quiet life and ask: "Why spoil it with politics?" But those who want elections say that the country has to face reality and should take control of its own affairs sooner rather than later.

The interim Government, and leaders of other Caribbean countries, are anxious that the 300 American troops and military policemen still in Grenada should remain during the election period. This point was made with some emphasis to Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, who arrived in Grenada yesterday to be chief guest

The Grenadians are also anxious that the Americans should finish the airport at Point Salines, built mostly by Cuban labour.

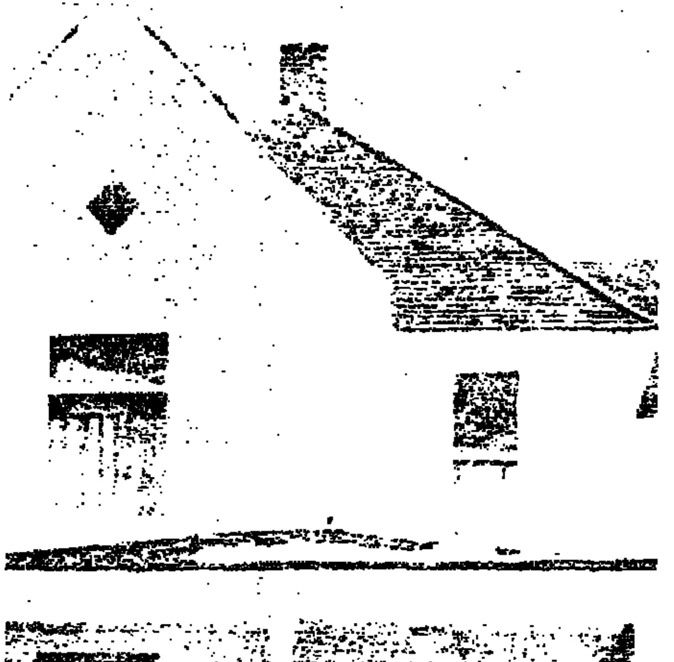
The independence celebrations yesterday were the first for several years. Under the Government of Maurice Bishop independence from Britain was not celebrated and, instead, the island marked March 13 as a holiday, the day Mr Bishop seized power from Sir Eric Gairy in 1979.

Independence Day started with a heavy rainstorm which beat on the red corrugated iron roofs of St George's with the sound of 1,000 drums. Every church in the island held a morning service and then steel bands started up and the flag-decked capital throbbed.

The Royal Navy frigate HMS Plymouth, dressed overall, was berthed alongside the banana loading wharf in St George's harbour.

The noise of the celebrations carried up the hill to the prison where the leaders of the coup that triggered the invasion sit glumly pondering their fate, and await charges and trial.

● CLEMSON: The US invasion of Grenada quelled the spread of communism to neighbouring Caribbean islands, Miss Eugenia Charles, the Dominican Prime Minister, said in this South Carolina town on Monday (AP reports).




Home sweet home: President Reagan with his wife and brother Neil outside his childhood home in Illinois.

The New Hampshire primary

Mondale has it all to lose

From Nicholas Ashford, Manchester, New Hampshire



"On February 28 you will be the most powerful people in the world," Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential front-runner, told a group of pensioners who had gathered to hear him in an old folks home in Dover, in the south-east corner of this sparsely populated New England state.

"You reserve the right not just to see us candidates on TV. You want to see us close up. You want to ask those questions and you want straight answers. You want the right to pass personal judgment on whether we're phoneys or not."

Once every four years, New Hampshire becomes the centre of American and international attention when it holds the first primary of the presidential election campaign. In just under three weeks, this tiny conservative state will, as it has for decades, exercise influence in presidential politics far beyond the size of its electorate or the contingents of delegates it sends to the party conventions.

New Hampshire law stipulates that its primary must take place a week before any other. Although Iowa holds it caucuses a week earlier, the New Hampshire primary remains the first fully-fledged election of the presidential contest.

Although the state will send only 22 delegates to the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco (well under 1 per cent of the total), the eight Democratic runners have spent innumerable days trudging through snow and mud to woo voters.

In New Hampshire, the presidential primary means a return to grassroots politics for the candidates. It is not enough for them to be seen on evening newscasts or to bombard the electorate with lavishly produced TV commercials. Voters expect to see the candidates, to shake their hands and, if possible, chat to them.

This year Senator Gary Hart, regarded by some observers as the dark horse of the 1984 race, has been going from door to door among the state's 110,000 registered Democrats – and at one stage even stopped to wash dishes for a prospective supporter.

The reason candidates spend such an inordinate amount of time and effort on an otherwise politically insignificant and atypical state is simply because it votes first – and recent history has shown that front runners have often stumbled in New Hampshire, while underdogs have suddenly leapt into prominence.

It was in New Hampshire, for example, that Eugene McCarthy in 1968, George McGovern in 1972, and Jimmy Carter in 1976 gave their long-shot candidacies a big boost by strong showings in the primary. And, as the locals always like to emphasize no candidate in recent years has gone on to win the presidency without first winning New Hampshire.

The state's reputation for upsetting front-runners is bad news for Mondale, whom polls show way ahead of his seven rivals. So is the fact that New Hampshire Democrats tend to be conservative and may be wary of Mondale's past Liberal leanings.

Their main concern is that his support could be eroded on the right by Senator John Glenn and on the left by the Rev Jesse Jackson and McGovern. Glenn's performance has been disappointiing, but he is expected to fare well among conservatives (the state has a large group of military veterans) and independents.

The joker in the pack is Jackson, whose colourful oratory and huge travelling retinue of supporters and Secret Serviceman have brightened an otherwist lacklustre campaign. Although there are fewer than 10,000 blacks and hispanics in the state, he is expected to pick up a number of white votes, particularly among the young.

The other challenge troubling the Mondale team comes from Hart, who has been campaigning on the theme that the Democratic Party needs a new leader with new ideas.

If Mondale fares less well than expected, this could undermine the momentum he is trying to build ahead of "super Tuesday" on March 13 when 10 states hold primaries or caucuses. If that happened, New Hampshire would again live up to its reputation as a maker and breaker of political reputations.

Smith party boycotts by-election

From Stephen Taylor
Harare

After two successive by-election defeats Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front has declined for the first time to contest a seat for the Zimbabwe Parliament, sounding the death knell of the party which led the country to UDI in 1965.

A statement by the Front yesterday said that a poll of the white voters in the Lundi constituency had disclosed that most of its supporters believed their interests would be best served by Mr Peter Field, a farmer who is standing as an independent. Ironically, Mr Field is a nephew of the late Winston Field, founder of the Front and a former Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

A spokesman denied that the decision meant the end of the party and said it would contest every white seat in the general election due next year.

The Front swept the board in the 1978 election for a 50-seat parliament, and at the independence election of 1980 it won all 20 seats reserved for whites in the new Zimbabwe parliament. Since then it has seen its power base eroded by voter apathy and independent candidates favouring closer cooperation with the Mugabe Government.

The election will leave the Front with eight seats and the independents with 12.

● SPIRITS FORGOTTEN: a group of Zimbabwe tribal chiefs, angered by what they see as government attempts to bypass their traditional authority, have demanded a meeting with Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

According to the Ziana news agency, the chiefs have also blamed the ruling Zanu (PF) party for the three-year drought, and said it was because the Government had forgotten its obligations to ancestral spirits.

Superpower clash opens UN session

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

When the 40-nation United Nations Disarmament Conference opened its spring session yesterday, the Soviet Union immediately assailed the Reagan Administration, accusing it of seeking "to change the strategic balance of the world in its favour".

"Never before has mankind been so close to the abyss of nuclear catastrophe; never before have prospects of improving the international situation been so gloomy," the Soviet delegate, Mr Viktor Issraelyan, said.

He described President Reagan's calls for resumed superpower negotiations as no more than "a demagogic trick aimed at misleading public opinion". The Soviet Union would not allow the conference to be used by the Americans to give the impression that "practical work is being done here when in fact the US has blocked all channels for negotiations".

Mr Issraelyan advocated a nuclear weapons freeze as a compromise "to create a favourable situation for moving away from this dead point".

In reply, the US delegate, Mr Louis Fields, said his Soviet counterpart had "distorted history – well known to all here – and resorted to petty slander

While a treaty banning chemical weapons is given priority on the conference agenda, the "tense relations between the major powers", as the Swedish delegate, Mrs Maj Britt Theorin, put it, "have made progress painfully slow".

The United States is about to table a draft convention – as the Soviet Union did last year – but agreement is still remote on what Mr Fields described as "the very complex verification procedures necessary to ensure existing chemical weapons are destroyed and none produced in the near future".

Namibia skirmish fails to halt Angola withdrawal

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Army's headquarters in Namibia reported a skirmish last Sunday in the eastern Ovamboland region of the territory in which three Swapo (South-West African People's Organization) guerrillas were killed. There were said to be no causualties on the South African side.

The reported clash came five days after Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, told Parliament in Cape Town that South Africa had begun to "disengage" its forces in southern Angola, where Swapo has its bases, as "a preparatory step" towards an eventual ceasefire.

Mr Botha said that whether a ceasefire came about would depend "on the cooperation we received from the other parties concerned" – that is, Swapo, the Angolan Army and the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

At the time that the reported clash with Swapo occurred, Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, expressed doubt in a television interview that Swapo could be prevented from taking advantage of a South African disengagement, which he described as risky and dangerous.

It is regarded as encouraging that South Africa has not so far made anything of the incident on Sunday

Nonetheless, the clash indicates te precariousness of the situation, which is heightened by the absence of any independent means (beyond possible American satellite surveillance) of checking Angolan, Swapo, and South African claims of what is actually happening

Army headquarters in Pretoria refuse to say whether all South African units have now been removed from southern Angola. It is known, however, that General Constand Viljoen, the Chief of the Defence Force, and five other generals visited the "operational area" last Thursday, apparently to supervise the withdrawal.

If the military truce holds, the next diplomatic steps in the peace initiative could be trilateral talks between the United States, South Africa and Angola, and separate direct discussions between Pretoria, probably represented by its administrator-general in Namibia, and Swapo.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, said this week during a visit to Rome that he was ready to talk to South Africa about ways of implementing the UN for Namibia's independence, but that he was also waiting to see whether South Africa was "sincere and honest".

Meanwhile, Mozambiqiue has been asked by Pretoria to expel Mr Joe Slovo, a former white Johannesburg lawyer and now a leading figure in the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), according to South African Press reports. There was no confirmation here, but the ANC issued a statement in Zambia saying that it had been informed by Mozambique of a list of South African demands regarding the ANC's presence.

Israel agrees to publish damning report on persecution of Arabs

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

After a delay of nearly two years, the Israeli Government yesterday sanctioned publication of a controversial report citing many cases between 1981 and 1982 where Jewish vigilante attacks against West Bank Arabs were insufficiently investigated by the security forces.

Opposition politicians immediately called for the resignation of Mr Moshe Nissim, the Justice Minister, and Dr Joseph Berg, Minister of the Interior. The Peace Now movement demanded an urgent inquiry into why investigations into attacks against Arabs had been closed, the names of Jews who refused to testify and the identity of those who put pressure on the police and the Army to halt inquiries into the anti-Arab violence.

The four copies of the report, which included dossiers on the murder of Palestinians and the throwing of grenades at Palestinian houses, were released. All names were removed. In recent months there have been persistent reports that Israeli politicians interceded on behalf of settlers accused of attacks.

The release of the report came at a time of mounting political concern in Israel over the growth of a new right-wing Jewish terrorist movement. Critics of the Government claim it has been allowed to flourish because of the reluctance of the authorities to mount a sufficient security drive against Jewish suspects.

Last month, Jewish extremists equipped with army-issued hand grenades and high explosives narrowly failed in a still unsolved attempt to blow up the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest shrines. Mr Teddy Kollek, the mayor, subsequently gave a warning that terrorism from within could threaten Israel's control of the Holy City.

In an effort to minimize the political damage from yesterday's report and to diffuse international criticism, the government published simultaneously a list of unsolved attacks against Jews in Israel and the West Bank between 1978 and 1983 in which 23 people were killed and 227 wounded.

The long delayed report was named after its former chairman, Judith Karp, Israel's Deputy Attorney-General who last year resigned as head of the inter-ministerial committee appointed to investigate Jewish vigilanteism in protest against the Government's refusal to act on its recommendations.

At the time, there was fierce controvesy about what police sources alleged were two systems of justice operating in the West Bank, one for Jewish settlers and the other for Arabs. Mr Nissim refused repeated requests by the Knesset Law Committee to see the report until "ministerial discussions" on the sensitive topic were complete. This happened only last Sunday.

The Government's embarrassment over the report was apparent yesterday when attempts by the Government Press Office to prepare a simultaneous English translation of the complex Hebrew text were sabotaged by the public relations branch of the Justice Ministry.

One of the main recommendation of the Karp Committee – which investigated 70 different Arab complaints of Jewish wrongdoing in the West Bank – was for an immediate reassesment of the standing orders for the opening of fire by Israeli soldiers serving in the occupied region.

The report also found that in certain cases police handling of Arab complaints against soldiers and Jewish settlers was "lackadaisical and defective."

The report outlined the difficulties caused by the lack of definition of responsibility for investigating certain crimes between the police and the military authorities.

Earlier this week, the Cabinet announced that army and police strength in the West Bank would be stepped up to enforce new policy guidelines, including an equal application of the law against Jews and Arabs but sceptical politicians have pointed out that no indication has yet been given about how the security drive will be financed at a time of economic belt tightening.

The establishment of the Karp Committee was prompted by a letter written by 14 Hebrew univeristy law professors in July 1980 to Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General. The academics demanded that action be taken to "comprehensively investigate private police actions in the (occupied) territories and to bring suspects to justice".



All-downhill election racer

French block Irish lorries

Le Havre (Reuter) Three hundred French livestock farmers angry over cheap British meat imports, yesterday held at the Le Havre four lorries carrying 90 tonnes of beef from Ireland, the Normandy Ferries Company said.

The action was part of a two-day blockade by farmers of several Channel ports, due to be lifted last night. The farmers are protesting against EEC subsidies which they say allow the British to produce meat below cost price.

The Irish Embassy in Paris saidthe meat was destined not for France but for Italy and North Africa and described the farmers' action as unacceptable.

"There is undoubtedly a degree of confusion about the source, the nature and the destination of the consignment," an embassy spokesman said. "I am sure that kind of consignment was not the target they had in mind. But in the middle of the night on the ground, confusion can arise."

He said the embassy was in constant contact with authorities in Le Havre and was awaiting the outcome of a meeting between farmers and Government representatives there.

The ferry company spokesman said 50 farmers were still surrounding the trucks in Le Havre. Police were standing by but had not acted to have them released. The drivers were waiting patiently in their cabs, and the farmers had not tried to remove the meat.

In Brussels the Irish Agriculture Minister, Mr Austin Deasey, protested to his French counterpart, M Michel Rocard, about the seizure of the lorries.

Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister, said he had no evidence that British lorries were being held and had no immediate plans for a protest.

British Conservative members of the European Parliament called on President Mitterrand to tighten French laws to keep rebel farmers under control.

In Caen the regional farmers' organization said Irish meat posed less of a problem than British meat but the French market was so weak that meat imports from any EEC country undermined it.

In Paris, the left-wing daily *Le Matin* said Customs officers at Le Harve had helped the farmers to inspect British lorries while the police stood by, some making victory signs and others applauding.

"Either these farmers were all cousins of the Customs officers on duty and the family spirit helped . . . or a circular from the Customs directorate ordered them to stop serving the public interest in favour of the angry farmers' interest . . . or the overworked Customs officers asked the obliging farmers to give them a hand."

Rebel town raided by Russians in Afghanistan

Delhi–Soviet launched a surprise attack on Istalef in the Shomali valley north of Kabul last week, according to eye-witness accounts by refugees arriving here (Michael Hamlyn writes). At least 10 Mujahidin resistance fighters were killed along with all young men of conscription age, according to reports.

After the initial attack tank cannon and multiple rocket launchers opened fire on the town. Civilian casualties were said to run into hundreds.

Survivors also report that the guerrillas counterattacked, and members of two Mujahidin groups from the fundamentalist organizations Hesbe-Islami And Jamiat-é-Islami, captured Soviet troops and killed them on the spot.

Nato spy jailed for 10 years

Paris – Waldimar Zolotarenko, aged 53, son of White Russian émigrés, was setenced to 10 years' imprisonment after being convicted of spying for the Soviet Union (Diana Geddes writes).

He worked as a clerk in the photocopying department of the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, a Nato body based in Paris, and was said to have passed important technological and military secrets to KGB agents over a period of 16 years.

Freedom rider defeats FBI

Kalamazoo (AP) – The FBI was ordered by a judge to pay $35,000 (£25,000) to Mr Walter Bergman, aged 84, a wheelchair bound civil rights activist, for injuries suffered at the hands of the Ku-Klux-Klan almost 23 years ago during a "freedom ride" through Alabama. The FBI was also ordered to pay $15,000 to the estate of Mr Bergman's late wife, Frances.

The Bergman's suit, filed seven years ago, claimed that the FBI knew about but failed to prevent the attack on a Greyhound bus outside Anniston, Alabama, in 1961.

Banker sacked

Caracas (Reuter) – President Lusinchi of Venezuela dismissed the president of the Central Bank, Señor Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual, and appointed Señor Benito Raúl Losada in his place. The president said that Señor Diaz Bruzual was an obstacle to his economic plans and to satisfactory progress in rescheduling the $35bn (£25bn) foreign debt.

Exodus to West

Bonn (Reuter) – The East German authorities have approved applications to leave the country for West Germany from up to 1,000 young people, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* of Munich reported. As many as 10,000 East Germans are allowed to leave each year, but most of them are old or sick.

Talks walkout

Colombo. – Sri Lanka's Freedom Party, the main opposition group, has withdrawn from the Government's all-party talks on ethnic tensions. A Freedon Party official said the Government was trying to impose a preconceived plan on the conference.

President goes

Belgrade (AP). – Mr Mika Spiljak, Yugoslavia's President and Croatia's representative in the nine-member State Presidency, will be replaced in May by a former Foreign Minister Mr Josip Vrhovec. He would normally have had another four years to serve in the Presidency.

Lightning strike

Jever, West Germany (AP) – Two RAF pilots parachuted to safety after lightning apparently hit their Tornado fighter-bomber and sent the burning jet crashing into a forest. The pilot and co-pilot were taken to hospital but their injuries were not believed to be serious.

10,000 homeless

Maputo (AFP) – About 10,000 people have lost their homes and possessions and 70,000 lost their crops in floods in southern Mozambique, according to official figures.



Scientists threaten reprisals over Orlov

From Alan McGregor Geneva

Mr Yuri Orlov, the Russian physicist who headed the Moscow civil rights group set up to monitor implementation of the Helsinki Final Accords, is due to be freed on Friday, when he completes a seven-year Soviet labour camp sentence.

If he is not – his wife fears he may be given a further term – scientists at Cern, the huge European laboratory for particle physics, will be urged to break off contacts with their Soviet counterparts.

The same action will be advocated if Mr Orlov, who still has to serve five years' internal exile in Siberia after release from the Perm camp, is not permitted visits from Cern scientists "so that his contribution to science may not be lost".

This was announced yesterday by the Yuri Orlov Committee at Cern, which claims 200 supporters among the 3,500 physicists and engineers working there, including some 30 Russians. The Soviet Union has just signed a contract for its paticipation in the laboratory's new £300m LEP (large electron-positron) accelerator. Soviet components will be used in the giant magnets.

Because of Mr Orlov's age – he is 59 – and poor health, the committee hopes he may be allowed to leave the Soviet Union for exile instead of going to Siberia. It has asked the Cern Council, which meets tomorrow to offer him a post. A majority of the 13 member-government approve the idea.

Mr Orlov's English lawyer, Mr John Macdonald, QC, said here yesterday, after attending a meeting of the committee, that the first steps to establish a human rights prize of $50,000 (£36,000) annually will be taken during a meeting today at the Institute of Physics in London. The prize will be administered by the Geneva secretariat of the International Commission of Jurists.

● **NEW YORK:** Joseph Brodsky, the exiled Soviet poet, has made an impassioned appeal to the Kremlin to let his ailing 80-year-old father leave the Soviet Union (Reuter reports).

Mr Brodsky, aged 44, who has been hailed by Western critics as one of post-war Russia's finest poets, told a press conference on Monday that for the 12 years he has been in exile he has been imploring Soviet officials to allow his parents to leave, but with no luck. "I have been greeted by a gigantic wall of impenetrable cotton."

He released the text of a letter sent by 23 prominent writers to President Andropov (published in *The Times* yesterday) asking that Mr Aleksandr Brodsky be reunited with his son.

Among signatories were Saul Bellow, the Nobel Prize winning novelist, Simone de Beauvoir, the French writer, Stephen Spender, the British poet and novelists John Updike, Philip Roth and William Styron. Copies of the letter were sent to the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, the American Ambassador in Moscow and the Kremlin.

Sharon under renewed attack for war role

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Today's first anniversary of publication of the damning Kahan Report on Israel's role in the Asbra and Chatila massacres coincides with a new campaign to have its principal political victim, Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister, removed from the Cabinet.

This week, Mr Mordechai Virshubski, of the opposition Shinui party, called on Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, to suspend Mr Sharon as Minister without Portfolio pending clarification of charges in two new books by Israeli journalists that he misled the Cabinet and Parliament during the Lebanon war.

The latest accusations do not relate to the slaughter of Palestinians by Phalangists in Beirut, but to the way in which ministers and Knesset deputies alike were allegedly hoodwinked over Mr Sharon's aim to extend the invasion of Lebanon far beyond the 25-mile limit first announced.

Backing the resignation call, the independent *Ha'aretz* newspaper said there was still no chance that Mr Sharon would stand down of his own accord. "But one can ask Knesset members from all factions to avenge their honour and the honour of the House they belong to on the person who initiated and planned the only war in which Israel came out a loser."

In a review to coincide with the anniversary, Doctor Ze'ev Segal, a law lecturer at Tel Aviv University, forcibly restated the argument that a correct interpretation of the Kahan Report should have meant Mr Sharon's resignation from the Government last February, rather than his mere demotion.

He also pointed out that, 12 months after being presented to an agitated Israeli public, the report was still having repercussions. One, according to Dr Segal, was Mr Sharon's recent humiliating failure to be elected head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department.

Mr Abba Eban, foreign spokesman of the main opposition Labour party, told *The Times* that the detailed findings of the three-man commission, headed by the Suprem Court president, Mr Yitzhak Kahan, had proved "a watershed in the turn of the tide of Israeli opinion".

Mr Eban, who also believes Mr Sharon should have left the Government, attributed to the work of the commission, the emergence of "a clear Israeli majority" against the Lebanon war and in favour of territorial concessions in exchange for a peace treaty with Jordan.

On the military side, the recommendation that the former director of military intelligence, Major-General Yehoshua Saguy, should not continue in office, was strictly observed

The former chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, retired, as planned, two months after the report's appearance and for that reason alone no action was recommended against him.

The tthird officer whose role was sharply attacked, Major-General Amos Yaron, then divisional commander in Beirut, has fared better, having recently been promoted. It was made possible by Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, who informed the chief of staff that "Yaron has paid his debt".

Red Cross to get PLO bequest

New York (AP) – All sides have claimed success after a surrogate court awarded a Pulitzer-winning journalist's bequest to the International Red Cross rather than the Palestine Liberation Organization, the initial benefactor.

The Red Cross will receive about $30,000 (£21,500) for the betterment of the living conditions of the Palestinian people" under the terms of the settlement announced on Monday.

Three Jewish groups had blocked the money from going to the PLO on the grounds that the organization is unincorporated and has no legal status in New York to accept a bequest.

The funds had been left to the PLO by Fred Sparks, a Jewish American journalist who won the Pulitzer prize in 1951 for his reporting from postwar Europe for the *Chicago Daily News*. He died in February 1981, leaving 10 per cent of his estate to the PLO.

The American Jewish Congress, the Anti-defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the World Jewish Congress expressed gratification that the bequest would be used "only for humanitarian purposes and not to finance the PLO's terrorist activities."

Mr Zehdi Labibi Terzi, the PLO's permanent observer to the United Nations, also hailed the settlement, saying it validated the position that the PLO was the representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr Jeffrey Sinensky, director of legal affairs for the Anti-Defamation League, called Mr Terzi's comments "outrageous" and said the settlement in no way legitimized the PLO.

Dutch treat: President Mitterrand (centre), on a state visit to The Netherlands, with Mr Pieter van Vollenhoven, his wife Princess Margriet, Prince Bernhard, Mme Mitterrand, Prince Claus, Princess Juliana and Queen Beatrix

Kinnock faces sceptical reception in Washington

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Neil Kinnock arrives in Washington today for his first visit to the United States since becoming leader of the Labour Party.

The purpose of his trip is to make himself known to the Reagan Administration and Congessional leaders and to explain that Labour is neither isolationist nor anti-American.

He will be listened to politely, but with some scepticism. The crushing defeat his party suffered in last year's general election has created the widespread belief in Washington that the possibility of Labour regaining power in the foreseeable future is exceedingly remote.

Admittedly, the party has fared better since Mr Kinnock took over the leadership, but the leaders of both American political parties realize that whoever wins the US election in November will be dealing with Mrs Margaret Thatcher for the next four years.

Furthermore, however soothing he tries to be, Mr Kinnock will find it hard to dispel the belief within the Reagan Administration that Labour is diametrically opposed to the United States on a range of foreign policy and defence issues, including deployment of cruise missiles in Britain, arms control and Central America.

Even the Democrats find themselves uncomfortable with significant elements of Labour policies.

During his six-day stay in Washington and New York Mr Kinnock will have talks with President Regan, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary and probably Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

There was doubt whether a meeting with the President would be arranged and some of Mr Reagan's advisers counselled against it. However, it is customary for the President to see major opposition leaders from allied countries and it was recognized that a refusal to meet Mr Kinnock could have had an adverse effect in Britain at a time when there is opposition to deployment of cruise missiles.

Shah's top general shot dead

Paris (AP) – General Gholam Ali Oveissi, known as the "Butcher of Tehran" during the regime of Iran's late Shah, and his brother Mr Gholam Hosein Oveissi, a former Iranian army colonel, were shot and killed on a Paris street yesterday by two men.

Killers shot each man once in the head, then fled in a car. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the killings. Police were alerted by the murdered men's chauffeur who ran from the scene to a police station.

General Dveissi was a four-star general who had a reputation for being a ruthless hardliner in carrying out the Shah's policies.

He earned his nickname because of the 1963 repression of demonstrations in favour of the Mullahs, Iran's religious leaders, in which large numbers of people were reported to have been killed.

● **Cruel reputation:** General Oveissi, who was 66, was born in the central Iranian holy city of Qom, and commanded the country's land forces before being appointed by the Shah as military commander of the Tehran region in the months preceding the revolution of February 11, 1979 (Hazhir Teimourian writes).

In the latter post, he quickly gained a reputation for cruelty and some of the worst shootings of demonstrators were attributed to him. However, he fled the country before the revolution.

He had lived in Paris since November, 1979, but frequently travelled to Iraq, where he tried to recruit Iranian monarchist exiles into an army to fight the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini.

It is possible that his assassination was meant as a propaganda boost for the ayatollah's supporters in the week before the fifth anniversary of the revolution, as General Oveissi did not have a military or political significance.

Crackdown on exiles by Alfonsin

From Douglas Tweedale Buenos Aires

President Raul Alfonsin's civilian Government has again broken with established practice in Latin America by ordering the arrest of two former Bolivian military leaders living here in exile since their country returned to democratic rule.

The Interior Ministry on Monday issued an arrest warrant for the former Bolivian President, General Luis Garcia Meza, who led a coup in July, 1980, and his former Interior Minister, Colonel Luis Arce Gómez, sought by the United States on drug trafficking charges.

If arrested, General Garcia Meza is to be expelled from Argentina while Colonel Arce Gómez will have to await the results of an extradition request from a Miami federal prosecutor who wants to put him on trial for cocaine smuggling.

There was no word yesterday as to whether the two men had been arrested.

Both sought political asylum with Argentina's military Government in 1982, when Señor Hernansiles Zuazi, Bolivia's present civilian President, took office.

In putting an end to their asylum here the Interior Ministry said General Garcia Meza's record "permits the assumption that (his presence in Argentina) will compromise national security and public order."

Australia forsakes beer to drink more wine

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

While Australians are reputedly the English-speaking world's highest per-capita consumers of alcohol, they are drinking considerably less beer.

The drop in beer consumption has been more than offset in terms of alcohol intake by the rapid increase in wine drinking, although two decades ago wine was considered by most Australian males as a drink for women and "poofters".

Such is the concern at this drop in consumption that the brewers have approached the federal government to discuss ways of monitoring the decline in sales and its impact on excise revenue.

This financial year they estimate a drop of A$130m (about £82m) in revenue, although the Government has budgeted on the assumption of steady beer sales.

The breweries blame the heavy tax on beer for plummeting sales and they are urging the federal government to levy excise on wine, which now escapes all duty.

While a good *vin ordinaire*, vastly superior to its French counterpart, is available in wine boxes for around A$5 (about £3.25) for four litres, or about 80 cents a bottle, a bottle of beer sells for around A$1.25. The brewing industy therefore feels that it is the victim of discrimination.

Professor David Hawks, head of the West Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority, recalled in a recent lecture that in 1977 the Senate standing committee on social welfare used phrases such as "epidemic", and "a potential national disaster" to describe the problem of alcohol in Australia. Yet the federal government had not reacted to the report until 1980.

There is no doubt that drinking alcohol is an integral part of Australian life and goes back to the very foundation of the country. It is probably not widely known outside Australia that the New South Wales state parliament still sits in a building paid for out of the profits of rum sales

No social event in Australia is considered complete without a glass of wine and/or some "tinies". Whereas in an English home a visitor would be offered a cup of tea, in Australia he would almost certainly be poured a beer, in the case of a man. A woman would be offered something more genteel but nevertheless alcoholic.

Perhaps the whole Australian attitude to beer and drink in general was summed up by Henry Lawson, the poet, who said that beer "makes you feel the way you ought to feel without beer".

Per capita consumption of alcohol in Australia 1982/83

Quantity	% change on 1981/82
Beer 124.6 litres	−3.3
Wine 19.9 litres	+4.2
Spirits 1.2 litres	same

Last-minute effort to save the Chirwas

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A Malawi court has turned down the appeal by Mr Orton Chirwa, the opposition leader, and his wife Vera against the death sentence passed on them last year for treason.

News reached London last night and Amnesty International immediately began trying to mobilize support for a last-minute reprieve for the couple.

President Hastings Banda himself is now the one person who can effectively save Mr Chirwa, at one time Minister of Justice in Malawi, who with his ex-lawyer wife was convicted and sentenced last May.

Mr Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party and Lord Elwyn-Jones, a former Lord Chancellor, were among those who sent personal messages to President Banda before Christmas, asking for Chirwas' lives to be spared.

An Amnesty spokesman said last night that a decision by Dr Banda on whether or not to grant a reprieve could be expected within a day of two, which was why any personal appeal to him would have to be made immediately.

The Church of Scotland has also been active in trying to save the Chirwas and Dr Andrew Doig, a former Moderator who knows Malawi, flew there last year in an attempt to intercede.

Crowds in court delay trial of priests

From Keith Dalton, Kabankalan, Philippines

The trial on multiple murder charges of three priests including an Australian and an Irish missionary was indefinitely postponed yesterday. The move was denounced as a "deliberate delaying tactic" by the clergymen who are accused of murdering a mayor and four of his staff in Kabankalen, 370 miles south-east of Manila.

Arrested in May 1983, the priests and six lay leaders accused with them having said they are innocent victims of a military frame-up designed to expel foreign missionaries because of their work with the poor.

Australian-born Father Brain Gore and Father Niall O'Brien from Dublin are members of the 190-strong contingent of Columban Fathers who have worked in the Philippines for more than 50 years.

On the suggestion of the priests' superior, Bishop Antonio Fortich, the people of town and outlying parishes boycotted the trial and instead more than 1,000 supporters attended a rally

The court, however, was filled with more than two hours before the trial was due to begin. Five television crews, four from Australia and one from Ireland, and representatives from the two embassies jostled for space with local and foreign correspondents.



Royal check-out: King Husain of Jordan leaving hospital in Cleveland, Ohio after two days of tests on an intestinal disorder. He is accompanied by Queen Noor

Misfits and the elderly pay price for success

From Roger Boyes, Budapest

Are the Hungarians happy? They should be, we tell them, because Hungary is unquestionably the showcase of Eastern Europe.

People are allowed to realize their commercial dreams: respect for good food edges out the disrespect for flawed government; and they can speak their thoughts without fear.

If those thoughts seem to be more in the realm of refrigerators than reform, that is understandable enough: reform has been part of the verbal currency for more than 15 years (too fast, too slow, too much, too little), but refrigerators are expensive and desirable and they house delicacies. *There is a central European* sense of priorities: comfort, initiative, calm and a love of talk and coffee.

But underneath these surface, metropolitan impressions there are lurking social tensions, hardly visible because they do not find political expression.

An interesting measure is to look behind the suicide statistics: Hungary has the highest *rate in the world: 5 per cent of* all deaths are self-inflicted and for every 100,000 people there are 46 suicides, compared to 10 or 11 in Britain.

Not that this has any connexion with socialism – the countries of central Europe, including Austria and Czechoslovakia, have a long tradition of suicide that has been well documented for the past century.

The *figures* may *partly* reflect the efficiency with which such statistics are gathered – there are no suicide statistics issued by East Germany or the Soviet Union, for example – but the steady increase in the rate over the past two decades of economic prosperity does provide some revealing insights into the private life of the nation.

Alcoholics are *particularly prone to suicide and there are* 300,000 alcoholics in Hungary, an extremely large number in a population of 10 million. Alcoholism increased rapidly during the prosperity that followed the 1968 economic reforms.

Among unskilled workers it became a sign of social status, a cheap way of demonstrating *one's wealth to one's peers, to* drink large amounts of spirits.

Although one can sometimes see a marijuana cigarette being passed round the table at a Budapest discotheque, there is not a significant drug problem in Hungary, this is principally because the main drug supply gangs in the West are not interested in selling for a non-convertible currency like the forint. In general, they have *preferred to establish themselves* in Yugoslavia.

Hungary 2: Social strains

The main reason for unhappiness – as expressed in suicide and alcoholism – seems to be *social mobility and the drift of* young people to the cities.

In the countryside, some villages have been almost depopulated: only old people remain, living on pensions often less then half the average salary and finding life increasingly difficult. There is no charitable organization to give the old people support – many criticize the Roman Catholic Church for not being more *active – and suicides are* highest in this age group. Some 18 per cent of the population is over the age of 60, compared to 13 per cent in 1960.

The skilled worker who leaves the village and rises swiftly in the party machinery often ends up divorcing his wife and marrying a woman more appropriate to his self-image. Alcoholism and suicide among women becomes particulary *frequent* between the ages of 30 and 40, when they have gone through a divorce and are left rootless in a strange city.

For the enterprising there are, however, chances of finding satisfaction through economic initiative. This is actively fostered by the Government.

Thus, a group of Budapesters decided that there was a demand for a *door-to-door* parcel delivery service. They did a survey of 400 companies and now have a fleet of 21 vehicles

Economic reform, in so far as it reduces bureaucratic obstacles to personal fulfilment, clearly benefits the majority of people. But it has also increased the number of misfits, of people who feel relatively deprived.

Hungary has been described as a latently pluralistic society – that is, a formal socialist monolith, but informally a *collection of pressure groups* and lobbies trying to influence political decisions. There is a farmers' lobby, a trade union lobby, a heavy industry lobby, an ideological lobby, even a second-economy lobby.

In 1973 and 1974, for example, when the authorities tried to act against the black market and illegal moonlighting, the dealers and speculators, in an uncoordinated but *effective response, simply* began to withhold goods. There were shortages everywhere and the Government was forced to back down.

The problem is that the marginal groups, the old, the unskilled, are not represented by these lobbies and certainly not by the formal political processes.

These people are becoming more and more evident in the *social statistics, in day-to-day* reality, but are finding no expression. Accustomed to the idea that socialism should look after the weak, they are finding that the need to unleash market forces and to restore the principle of profitability, is leaving them to wither away.

Concluded

Communist overtures to Greek Socialists

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Forty years after their abortive attempt to seize power in Greece, which sent them into exile or drove them underground until 1974, the Communists are talking openly of joining the Government.

In a recent speech in Salonika their leader, Mr Harilaos Florakis, Secretary-General of the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Greece (KKE), spelt out his terms for a partnership with the ruling Socialists.

The offer was declined, as it was meant to be. For all the acute problems piling up against the Government of Mr Andreas Papandreou, his Pasok Socialists still command an overall majority of 32 (more than twice the KKE's contingent in the 300-seat Parliament).

The Communist move, however, served a double purpose: first, it revealed a substantial shift in the KKE's position, eliminating the obstacles for future collabaration with the Socialists; secondly, it was designed, by dint of repetition, to accustom the public to the idea of Communists in the Government.

The memories of the 1944-49 *civil war are fading away,* thanks to time and the Government's reforms which gave the Communist wartime resistance recognition and pensions and authorized the repatriation of the defeated insurgents from East Europe.

But passions have not yet been fully appeased, and if tomorrow Mr Papandreou announced a pact with KKE there could be strong reactions both domestic and external. Already the Florakis offer has touched off cries of "Popular Front": from outraged conservatives.

Mr Florakis's proposal has improved the KKE's chances by dropping its demand for a "common minimum programme" as a condition for backing or joining a Socialist Government. Instead, he is offering cooperation to solve the country's main problem, the economic crisis. This implies that the KKE is willing to join a Government that would leave *Greece within Nato, tolerate* American bases, and remain in the European Community.

It is a dramatic departure for the KKE, but it seems hardly a bargain for the Socialists, since the Government already enjoys the benefit of a political truce with the KKE that keeps the communist trade unions quiet in times of austerity.

Besides, the Socialists are already cooperating closely with the KKE in all fields where the Communists could be a nuisance as opponents – local government, the unions, professional associations, and to some extent the student movement.

The Communist offer co*incided with the leakage of two* secret reports said to have been submitted to the KKE by its organizations in northern Greece, diagnosing a steady decline of the Socialist Party's popularity because of inflation, unemployment, and recession and a "dangerous" rise of support for the Conservatives, especially among the young.

The Government's difficulties are likely to multiply this *year, particularly if the decline* in Socialist popularity is reflected in the results of the European elections in June. This has increased the probability that Mr Papandreou may hold simultaneously early general elections to avoid the psychological blow of a setback at the polls.

The KKE hopes that in that case the Socialists would not be returned with an absolute majority, so that they would have to fall back on the Florakis proposal to remain in power. But Mr Florakis does not seem to be in a hurry.

The shrewd Communist leader knows that the KKE's chances for a share in government depend on how much the Socialists will have reduced the domestic factors that would bar the rise of Communists to power.

The Greek Central Intelligence Service, brought under the Prime Minister's direct orders, is being demilitarized *and its mission steered away* from watching Communists. The Minister of Public Order last week promised that the 12 *million (some say 30 million)* dossiers containing the political record of practically every Greek would be destroyed.

Admission to the officer cadets' schools is no longer subject to screening, and the Government is pressing ahead with the merger of the urban police and the rural gendarmerie into a corps directly controlled by the Minister of Public Order.

The Zanzibar crisis

Island to choose a new leader

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Zanzibar is preparing for presidential elections next month after the surprise resignation a week ago of Mr Aboud Jumbe, who was President of Zanzibar and Vice-President of Tanzania, and the resignation or arrest of several leading Zanzibar personalities.

The arrests and resignations resut from a growing campaign to give the island greater automony in the republic.

A more moderate figure, Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has been installed as interim President of Zanzibar until the elections take place next month. He may well receive the support of Mr Jumbe's opponents.

Yesterday he appointed Mr Seif Shariff Hamad as his new Chief Minister, replacing Brigadier Ramadan Haju Faki, who resigned last week.

The constitutional crisis comes 20 years after the revolution which overthrew the Sultan of Zanzibar, and led to the island being linked with the then mainland Tanganyika under a constitution which gave Zanzibar considerable autonomy. For the past seven years a single political party, the Revolutionary Party, has existed for the whole of the republic.



Former President Jumbe: Surprise resignation.

Pressure built up last year when many Zanzibaris expressed open resentment at the way the *island's econony* was being depressed by the mainland's economic problems. Mr Wolfango Dourado, who was Zanzibar's *Attorney-General* from 1964 to 1977, was arrested last week. He is belied to have been moved to the mainland, but *no charges* have been announced.

Last July Mr Dourado called for Zanzibar's views on the constitution to be decided by a referendum, and he forecast bloodshed if President Nyerere of Tanzania, ignored Zanzibar's sentiments.

Mr Jumbe's resignation, annouced at a meeting of the Revolutionary Party's national council on the mainland, *appeared to have been forced by* other Zanzibaris who oppose his policies and accuse him of spending too much of his time *on the mainland.*

President Nyerere, who is president of the paty as well as of Tanzania, reacted angrily, saying disgruntled elements could not stop the progress of Tanzania, and the Government would not hesitate to take further measures if necessary.

Nevertheless, many of the 500,000 Zanzibaris resent what they see as the domination of their country by the mainlanders.

Buhari challenges ousted critics to return home

Lagos (AFP) – The military head of *state*, Major-General Muhammad Buhari has challenged politicians of the ousted civilian regime who fled Nigeria to *return home* and prove their allegations of financial impropriety against members of the new administration.

Reacting to claims in the foreign press by the politicians, some of whom have been declared "wanted persons" in Nigeria, General Buhari guaranteed a fair trial for anyone against whom charges might be preferred.

The general, who *was* a Federal Petroleum and Energy Commissioner during the last period of army rule, said that when *the military handed* power to civilians in 1979 they gave a detailed account of their assets, which were lodged with *the Supreme Court* for any interested parties to examine.

One attack against the Buhari regime came from Mr Isiyaku *Ibrahim*, a tycoon said to be closely associated with the government of deposed *President Shagari.*

Dr Umaru Dikko, a former Transport and Aviation Minister in the civilian regime, has also stepped *up his criticism of* the new Government, and has said that the ousted leaders would "fight back to restore *democracy in Nigeria*".

The Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, who is a member of the ruling 19-man Supreme Military Council, has dismissed *Dr Dikko's claim.*

In another development, Nigeria's traditional rulers met General Buhari on Monday and requested *the military* authorities to make available to the public two decrees promulgated since the army seized power, so as to avoid confusion. They were the state security (detention of persons) decree and the suspension and amendment of the constitution decree.

The case of the curious exile

Novelist Desmond Hogan is as lionized in London as he is vilified in his native Ireland. This week he awaits the reaction to his latest novel, *A Curious Street*. Peter Stothard reports

Photograph by Brian Harris



Desmond Hogan: A prophet without honour in his own country. One Irish newspaper called him "pseudo, boring and effete"

By the end of this week keen American bibliophiles might find it worthwhile to get themselves to Iowa City, a pig-breeding town in the northern United States, far from the familiar track for collectors of rare literary manuscripts. The search will be hard and should start at an unprepossessing city watering-hole with the gloomy purple-plush appearance of a funeral parlour, known locally as George's Bar. The prize, however, could be very great – the lost first draft of an extraordinary Irish novel by an extraordinary Irish novelist that went missing in mysterious circumstances one drunken night at George's in 1981.

After two years of rewriting from scratch, *A Curious Street* by Desmond Hogan was finally published in London on Monday. More than the usual questions of money and fame hang on its reception. *A Curious Street* is in itself an unusual novel about the relation between character and history, set in seventeenth century Ireland, Rome, Germany and London, in the Dublin of the 1930s and the Belfast of today. But behind it is an artistic and political controversy over the standing of the author that has divided Irish and British opinion in a most remarkable manner.

Sitting last week in his tiny basement flat in Catford, south London – with American wine and Irish coffee cake at half past ten in the morning – Desmond Hogan was loathe to speculate who might have done the dirty deed that night in Iowa. He had been too drunk at the time "and all I remember is a celebrated US poet falling in to my face followed by a terrible hungover trail around the city's litter bins in the hope that the culprit might have thrown it away in disgust." In his more paranoid moods, however, he might be forgiven for thinking that the thief in the night was no Iowan bagsnatcher but some "old friend" mysteriously translated to the Great Lakes from the literary bars of Dublin. For this prophet, after enjoying early favour, has been peculiarly unloved in his own country.

Desmond Hogan's reception in Dublin has included some notable brutalities. In Britain, by contrast, it has verged from optimism to near reverence. If those American bibliophiles had read only the Irish press ("Pink and sticky ... pseudo boring and effete": *Dublin Evening Herald*. "Talent for the wrong word that amounts to genius": *Irish Times*. "His central failure is the chasm of credibility": *Hibernia*), they would not bother to go near Iowa City. If they read some British reviews ("One of the most talented writers lately to come out of Ireland or anywhere else": *Sunday Telegraph*. "Very definitely a writer likely to go somewhere": *The Scotsman*. "Among the best novelists ... no one is ever likely to push Joyce or MacNeice off my raft but Mr Hogan joins them": *The Times*) they might set out at once on the chance of finding the multi-million dollar manuscript of a future *Ulysses*.

Hogan's sense of an inhospitable homeland does not stem only from hostile literary critics. He has suffered the withdrawal of his short-story collection *The Diamonds at the Bottom of the Sea* because a Dublin policeman saw too much of himself in a story of a man who enjoyed beating his wife, enforced name changes in his second novel *The Leaves on Grey*, legal action against another more recent story after a woman saw herself identified with a character who had tinker blood. Hogan is not sure that there is a pattern to it all (the Irish are renowned for their literary litigiousness) but sitting in semi-exile in Catford – even surrounded by an unusually protective web of agent friends and publisher – it is easy sometimes to see one.

'The best thing I've ever done'

He awaits the reaction to *A Curious Street* with apprehension. It is an unusual novel in the form of interlocking stories. Some share the same characters and merge into each other as a set of vignettes. Some seem almost separate, simply reflecting common themes and images, recurrent colours, birds, ancient myths and modern Hollywood legends (as in the extract below). Above all it is a book of passion. "I don't think that it will be acceptable to many people", he complains uncertainly. The one thing that I am sure about, though, is that it's the best thing I have ever done."

Of those two last comments, the assuredness of the latter is much more typical of Desmond Hogan than the self-doubt of the former. That certainty about his work also seems to be the source of much of his trouble. He was born 33 years ago in Ballinasloe, "a protestant English town" in County Galway. He lived on the appropriately named Society Street, son of a respected Catholic burger, overshadowed, as were his friends, by the awesome presence among them of "the largest mental institution in Europe. Very necessary in the west of Ireland", he neighs, closing his eyes and rolling his head in a way that could be misunderstood by the uncharitable.

In the late Sixties he studied English and Philosophy at University College, Dublin, subsequently writing and performing in the Dublin Theatre. His first novel, *The Ikon Maker*, was written at the roadside while he hitchhiked between Stockholm and Spain, and first published by the Irish Writers' Cooperative, a group founded by himself and his friend the novelist and film maker, Neil Jordan.

The Cooperative was welcomed by some for its boldness, criticised by others for being a self-promoting clique. *The Ikon Maker* was, by later standards, warmly received although in what is a classic Irish tale of the relationship between mother and son, the author was continually identified with the homosexual son, notwithstanding his claims that his personal identification was entirely with the mother.

In those early days, according to one observer, Ciaran Carty of the *Sunday Independent*, Hogan set down a number of black marks with literary Dublin. "He never wrote humorously – which didn't go down well. He deliberately behaved as a 'writer' – which never goes down well in Ireland where writing is supposed to be something anyone can do. He didn't drink at that time, preferring to sip coffee in Bewleys. And he was very obviously hurt by criticism – which just encouraged people to attack him all the more".

Today the first impression of meeting Desmond Hogan can still be rather alarming. With his pronounced head and serpentine figure he looks both threatening and retiring. Several people on the London literary circuit recalled him to me as arrogant.

A writer who will last

His cruellest Irish critics deny, however, that they have anything personal against him. Maev Kennedy, who savaged *Leaves on Grey* in the *Irish Times*, had not met him when she wrote the review. "I wouldn't normally have criticized a first novel so harshly but I felt that he had got away with murder in England with *The Ikon Maker* which was ludicrously inept in its use of images. His kind of writing is much less familiar in England than in Ireland where Sixties college magazines were full of it. And the English are always paranoid that they are going to miss the next James Joyce".

One of Hogan's more deeply seated problems in Ireland is perhaps that he does not want to be the next James Joyce. It is cited prominently in Irish press interviews that he does not even like Joyce very much. In his adolescence he concentrated on Russian authors, Pasternak and Tsvetayeva. He is strongly influenced by Scott Fitzgerald to whom allusions occur frequently in his work. From an Irish point of view he is tainted by suspicion of undue foreign influence. His exile in the 1980s recalls that of John McGahern in the 1960s after his novel *The Dark* (reissued last year by Faber) was adjudged detrimental to Irish mores. Hogan, like McGahern, will not glamorize Irish society.

He also takes a cold, unglamorous view of Irish political history and the way that the present Irish state has grown upon it. In an interview with the magazine *Time Out* for the publication of *The Leaves on Grey*, he launched into an attack on the betrayal of the 1916 revolution and the petrifying middle class republicanism that came in its wake. "How can you blame Northern protestants for wanting to opt out of the 32 county state", he said, "when the legacy of 1916 has been 50 years of ethnic authoritarianism and fascistic Catholicism?" *Time Out* elaborated gleefully on this theme. Reaction in Dublin was less gleeful.

Today he likes to adopt a less specific political stance. "Some of the things I said in the past seem a little silly to me now", he explains. "But then people have leapt to the most extraordinary conclusions about me. They just want to reduce me to their own terms. I love Ireland. I spent a wonderful summer holiday last year in Galway with my mother. But the more I'm away, the more I see things there from both sides, from the orange and the green, and the less practical I feel about it all." A central image of *A Curious Street* is the hero's own historical novel, *A Cavalier Against Time*, locked away unpublished in a drawer corroding the lives of any character whose consciousness it comes near. It is on this view – technically very powerful in the novel if politically rather generalized – that he is happy to be judged.

Despite great refinements from his early work, the style of *A Curious Street* still requires a greater willingness to suspend cynicism, to be swept along by the narrative's dreamlike quality, than many readers will be prepared to give. But there is a strong sense here of a writer who will last.

And he seems likely to stay in exile in England. The rooms of his Catford basement are packed with Celtic memorabilia. The wooden cupboards in the kitchen are a bright new green. "Not emerald", says his landlady firmly, "but Queen's green". He does not demur.

Additional reporting by Heather Ingman.
A Curious Street *is published by Hamish Hamilton, at £8.95.*

Irish legend meets Hollywood myth

The story of Cherine Finnerty, in an extract from *A Curious Street*



A little black-haired girl, Cherine Finnerty, had her roots in the tinkers on both sides of her family. Her people had been uprooted in Cromwell's time and had travelled the roads since; so her father, guardian of the local cemetery, liked to think. He had fanciful stories: the time his ancestors all took to the highways in the eighteenth century and robbed noblemen; the time they'd sailed to a remote west of Ireland island during the famine in the nineteenth century and survived on roasted whiting.

Cherine had grown up listening to the soporific blur of her father's stories. Outside was the cemetery; aria singing spinsters who'd thrown themselves from windows on the main street were buried there, dwarfs who'd ranted about the civil war. When Cherine was nine, her mother, a black-haired McDonagh, had walked into the river holding a rosary. Cherine and her father were looked after now by a deaf and dumb sister.

Apart from her, Cherine had many brothers and sisters who were scattered, mainly around England. One brother drove a ramshackle van the length and breadth of Ireland, selling religious *objets d'art*, taking Cherine once, a girl in a worn strawberry cardigan, to a promontory in West Kerry where pilgrims bowed over softened stone; the little girl standing on the promontory, the skies opening on her, her cheeks peach from the rain, feeling the isolation and yet the determination of her ancestry, tinkers converging on the western bays of Ireland.

Recently her brother had been brought to court for interfering with little children, but by far the most famous and the most prestigious of her relatives was a cousin who'd gone to Hollywood and starred in a film as a leprechaun in a green outfit. She had come back once or twice, running her blue poodle across the bogs, throwing her delicate arms in the air. Then she'd written, describing her affair with Montgomery Clift, describing him, tormented forehead, black, lazy quiff, hands in his pockets, telling of trips they'd taken by Big Sur, of lobster they'd eaten, luscious red lobster against azure panoramas of the Pacific.

Then it had failed, the affair, her career. The postcards stopped, the letters. Some local lads muttered that they'd seen her riding naked on a pig's back in a blue movie in Manhattan. Truth was she was most likely walking a deflated poodle on the promenade of Malibu Beach, herself in a long dilapidated coat, her early fifties hairstyle still intact.

Cherine treasured these precocious memories by putting Hollywood ikons in a collage on the wall next to the cemetery: her aunt, Montgomery Clift, most of all Montgomery Clift, Montgomery Clift all over the place. Of all tragedies in a mainly tragic family this was the greatest of tragedies, a relative fallen from grace. Cherine escaped from the burden of it by summoning the local children to the Green – tramps eyeing them suspiciously, Guinness bottles in their pockets – and leading them forward to search for ghosts.

however ... **Russell Davies**

This sporting life

Industrial action by some correspondents of Rooters, the international sports reporting agency, has prevented the appearance of certain items on the sports pages of *The Times* today. However, thanks to a long-standing arrangement between the tenant of this column and Media-Muscle Inc. of Chicago, we are at liberty to print them here, viz:

BALMY

Controversial Talkshire batsman Godfrey Toybox celebrated his fiftieth birthday yesterday by announcing that during the coming season he "will not play in temperatures under 65°". This, the first demand in English cricket history for a thermostatic contract, is expected to be readily accepted by Talkshire's specially constituted Toybox Accommodation Committee. Toybox caused a similar alarm 12 months ago, when he refused to play under his own hair transplant.

BUCKED

In spite of a shaky last round of 64, Gary "Goldenboy" Boldroon took the Gulf Oil Golden Globule Masters golf title at Cabbage Springs, Colorado. The 22-year-old Nebraskan's round was an uneven affair, featuring a hole in one at the 12th, for which Boldroon won a $200,000 ranch-house and a Toyota tractor, and an albatross two at the final hole, which secured him a bonus of $35,000 and the governorship of North Dakota. "It just about made my day complete", said Boldroon, who was paid $50,000 for appearing, "when Gloria was voted best turned-out wife. I guess she can keep the $12,000." Badly bunkered at the first hole of the day's round, Boldroon recovered with a spectacular banana shot, which earned him the Nabisco special skill prize of $19,000 and a wagonload of Barbary apes. He is currently the biggest monkey-earner on the US circuit.

BLOW

Troubled Whipsnade Celtic were plunged deeper into gloom on Wednesday night when manager Stan Izal was admitted to the Middlesex Hospital suffering from pressure. Commented club chairman Arthur Brando: "The pressure has got to Stan. I have seen what pressure can do to a man, and believe you me, under the kind of pressure Stan's been facing, you would feel the pressure. Pressure is the name of the game where Stan is concerned. He has been living in a mental cauldron, a pressure-cooker. But Stan is a big man. He is bigger than any single individual. He has never shrunk from pressure situations. If he had, I don't know where he would be today. What hospital did you say he was in?"

STICKY

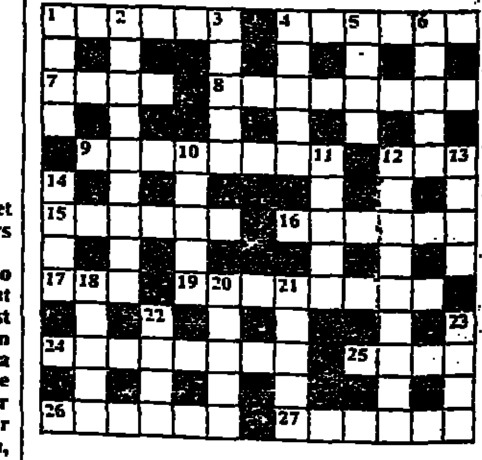
Christine Jaynes and Orville Bean, pair-skating champions of the Scilly Isles, scored a unanimous nil for artistic impression from judges at the Zagreb International last night. "Our new routine didn't seem to catch on with them", said a puzzled Bean, whose partner came off the ice in tears as the crowd rained bouquets of frozen parsley on to the ice. "I don't think they had seen a programme before where the man spends so much time upside down, skating on his head."

At the climax of the controversial routine, the upended Bean, a former traffic-warden, adopts a rigid posture symbolizing an HP sauce bottle, while his partner, in a series of dramatic flailing movements, bangs him on the bottom. As the last notes of Vaughan Williams' *Tuba Concerto* die away, Bean spreadeagles himself on the ice in imitation of a shower of sauce.

"I think they were asking for trouble", British Skating Board secretary Muriel Bloomer commented after the event. "HP sauce is virtually unknown on this side of the Iron Curtain. I understand Orville's original idea was to represent a tea-urn; that might have been better."

●*Miles Kington will resume his Moreover column next Monday.*

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 262)



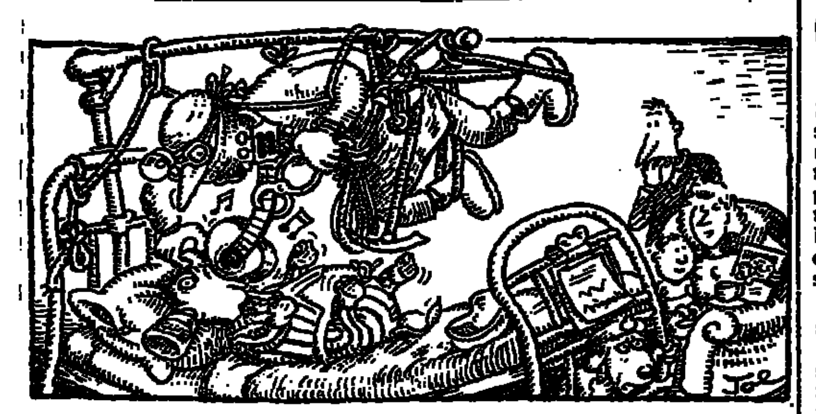
ACROSS
1 Dogmatic statement (6)
4 Distant (6)
7 Branch (4)
8 Non assentor (8)
9 Vogue phrase (4,4)
12 Encountered (3)
15 Disinter (6)
16 Profits (6)
17 Former Portuguese province (3)
19 Designer (8)
24 Stopped up (8)
25 Carved image (4)
26 Oar pull (6)
27 Written in red (6)

DOWN
1 Toy figure (4)
2 Cambodia (9)
3 Cast through air (5)
4 Competitive runner (5)
5 Deer perfume (4)
6 Slight tint (5)
10 Automaton (5)
11 Backless couch (5)
12 Postal goods (4,5)
13 Rubbish (4)
14 Wozzeck composer (4)
18 In the work quoted (2,3)
20 Gentle push (5)
21 Tribal senior (5)
22 As well (4)
23 Common interest group (4)

SOLUTION TO No 261
ACROSS: 1 Rumpus 5 Fish 8 Suave 9 Vulgate 11 Enervate 13 Trio 15 Last straw 18 Lewd 19 Identity 22 Drive in 23 Kendo 24 Geld 25 Expire
DOWN: 2 Ukase 3 Pie 4 St Vitus's Dance 5 Fold 6 Sparrow 7 Askew 10 Eyot 12 Vest 14 Cran 15 Low rise 16 Plod 17 Synod 20 Inner 21 Heed 23 Kip

WEDNESDAY PAGE

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY



In relation to panic

When first I learnt that my son was to have grommets put in his ears, I have to admit that I panicked. The very word suggested some device for making fast the fly-sheets of tents or for helping mountaineers walk upside down on overhangs, and I got scant comfort from the dictionary. "Grommet: *(naut)* ring of rope; ring of metal; metal eyelet; circular washer of hemp and red lead." My daughter reassured me by explaining that they were just tiny contraptions to take the guitar *(sic)* out of his nose, and that during the operation he would also have his Alanoids *(sic)* removed. He has been suffering from a condition called glue-ear, which makes him deaf and tottery, like a drunk at last orders. If naval tackle is his only salvation, then so be it.

The enduring properties of Christmas get greater by the year, and I think we must now regard it as a two-month season. I Only know it is finally at an end when little Harry Peacock reappears at school, fresh from Manchester where his father Trevor has been in Cinderella *at the Royal Exchange. Apparently he is fed up with being an ugly sister, and as we are deep into darkest January, this is not surprising. The following afternoon my daughter returns from school and reports that he (Trevor) is happier now because he is just about to start rehearsals for* Tortoise Andronicus.

In a recent entry I wrote that we had mis-routed two thank-you letters, and that Great Aunt Sylvia, my starchy relative from Beckenham, had received one for a horrible little doll which she would never have bought in a month of Sundays. Great Anunt Sylvia (GAS) has now rung up to berate me for the gaffe. I am sorry to say it, but I think she rather relishes my frequent lapses in child-rearing.

As far as my three kids are concerned, her flat is an absolute minefield. It is like a monument to the end of the Raj, with its silver-framed photos of her late husband in his Indian Civil Service days, its caches of Crown Derby china at toddlers' shoulder height, and its floral suite with the anti-macassars which always seem to smell of the dry cleaners. Whenever we visit, I am aware that she has forgotten the cardinal rule about playing host to the very young, namely that rooms must rise by about three feet if they are to be spared from destruction. My son's strike rate there is hideously high, and she is often moved to remark, in vey lordly tones: "The child is father to the man."

The delivery is very arch, and makes me think I am meant to find in this overworked proverb a meaning other than the usual, possibly to the effect that my three-year-old boy is more mature than his father. All right, all right, I plead guilty; but then can she not accept that toddlerhood has a sort of contagion which can strip whole decades of mental growth from adults at a stroke?

To the hospital, en famille, with the car loaded as if for a safari. The patient will be in for three days, accompanied by his mother and the baby, so that it will be a home from home as far as is possible. The eldest child, meanwhile, is condemned to be "looked after" by me for part of the time, and for the rest to shuttle about the Home Counties with a toothbrush and a nightie. The house feels big and empty when the two of us return in the evening. Beside the 'phone there is a sheet of exercise book paper with important numbers and addresses, and everywhere is so quiet that I can actually hear the last of the rush-hour cars going up the main road to Kingston. All in all, it is so like coming home immediately after a birth that just for a fraction of a second I think I must have become a father of four. This evening I give my most spirited reading of Pigwig *and the Pirates; and I even refrain from skipping the boring paragraphs. At the end, my daughter says, with a note of inquiry: "The story's got longer since last time." You can't get away with anything these days.*

And another thing about Great Aunt Sylvia. Does she really expect to be taken seriously as a child maintenance manual in the light of what became of her own three boys? One is in kitchen fittings, and decidedly wide, another (no longer mentioned) became a mercenary in Angola, while the third is an interior decorator of dubious sexuality. As her own pedigree is beyond reproach (that is official), any defects are blamed on her husband's genetic input. Which is very convenient since he can't answer back. When next she tackles me about my daughter's "contrariness", I am tempted to reply: "Yes, well they *do* say she takes after you." That would be the equivalent of going nuclear, but I am tempted none the less. Sometimes I think it would have been better for all of us if the great aunt had taken a leaf out of Paul Scott's book and Stayed On.

Back to the hospital. On the car radio is Stop The Week, *that only-just-genteel bear-pit of middle-class vocalism. The usual trio are at their mikes, working up another number in close disharmony. There is Professor-Laurie-Taylor-lecturer-in-sociology-at-York-University, Milton-Shulman-drama-critic-of-the-London-Standard, and of course Robert Robinson, the interrupter. Shulman is sounding particularly dyspeptic this week, probably because he is getting the worst of an exchange with the interrupter.*

The ward on Floor Seven is full of post-operative children all lolling back on their beds like very small hippos getting over the effects of a blow-dart. What must the nurses think of me when I walk in holding my sides with laughter? The fact is that I have just seen a notice on the door of the medicine storage room which reads: 'Please lock Milton safely away in cupboard after use. 'Why does humour strike at all the wrong moments?

A deep burning desire to break away from the madding crowd with all its strife haunts us through the years. Suddenly, some long-forgotten, mouldy records, dug out from the Registry of Births, reveal long-forgotten British soldiers of fortune providing the roots and trunk of my wife's family tree. Clutching these precious promises of salvation, we move to the promised land. We land at Heathrow – my wife, myself, and our six small children (including two sets of twins).

In the land of broken promise

FIRST PERSON

All our hopes, our joys and aspirations are rapidly replaced by insecurity, doubt and long bouts of sickness. The thousands of miles that separate us from our last home in India is a timeless void of agony and despair.

On the tarmac, one is reduced to immobility and panic. It then dawns on one that refugees are not only the Jews, the boat people, the products of war. We are the unsung, inglorious and frequently despised peacetime refugees. The label stings.

As the bridges smoulder behind us, the acceptance of our inevitable karma, or fate, is no consolation as we plod apprehensively in the only direction left. The hordes of unfamiliar "whites", blond, silver and ginger, gushing past happy with confidence born of the knowledge that all's well in this world, dazzle our third world eyes. We stand aside lost as an island of anonymity with growing and unspeakable fears.

The officer at the immigration counter sweeps us to a corner. His trained eye could have spotted us several light years away. Poor exasperated man – he visibly ages in front of our eyes with the trouble which is his lot. From pillar to post *he shunts* our poor ragged lot – a rule of the book he doesn't need to explain. Many hours later, totally exhausted and uncomprehending, without an iota of respectability left, we abandon ourselves to the slumber we can no longer fight.

There is not a single soul in England we know, not a place to go to, not a single custom or rule in the book we know. The full impact of one's foolhardiness and woeful inadequacies hits one with sickening force as we meander our way to a dark and damp Italian hotel cellar – boxed in eight to a room and 16ft into the ground.

From cellar, to home for destitutes, to bed and breakfast, to hostel, to council house – we have travelled the whole distance in the past three months – weathered, weary and wise.

We have exchanged so little for so little. Yet, as was inevitable, our dreams resurface and we know we shall contribute immeasurably to the creation of a brave new world here. The bubble bursts. The walls of granite do not humour one with a foothold. We stand disheartened, craving for understanding, acceptance and a little help. My origin and my brown skin do not help much. As I walk into your antiseptic reception I see the fear in your eyes, and the cold in your heart, at the soil on my feet and the germs in my lungs. I wish I could show you the blue skies, the brown earth and take you down step by step through the passage of time and wisdom to kiss the lotus buds at our feet; these would, I know, remove the fear in your eyes.

I long to justify my existence here. My several years of experience in the computer software industry in India makes me seriously consider the possibility of starting a small consultancy. Because of my woeful lack of finance this is destined to remain only a possibility.

The depression and frustration permeate everything. Beyond the dark clouds one looks hopefully for a silver lining. In several monologues to the Creator I question when? and why? The general silence is maintained.

We are hopelessly lost in the maze of our destiny – far from the brave new world which will never be and never was.

Abhijeet Paul

Caroline Moorehead reports on the 'ignored' plight of some of Britain's 900,000 unemployed women

When it pays to be a man



Wendy Hoile

Caroline Tahourdin is a biochemist in her early thirties, an outspoken, self-contained woman with short brown hair and a rather quizzical expression. After obtaining a degree in zoology from St Andrews, she changed her subject, completed a PhD at King's College, London, and worked for some years as an academic, first in America and then England. Last September she found herself out of a job.

"Since last January, when I knew my work was coming to an end, I have applied for 124 jobs", she said, briskly. "I have had 11 interviews nine of which were followed by rejections and two by nothing at all. Fifty-one of her applications were for jobs in biochemistry, 17 in pharmaceuticals, 14 in scientific administration. I'm too old, I'm too qualified and I'm a woman."

It is readily assumed that women are not affected in the same way as men are by being made redundant. There are not so many of them, and anyway, it is said, they usually have other concerns in their lives: husbands, children to bring up, or friends with whom to spend their time. They do not invest in their careers the same expectations and ambitions.

Yet redundant women do, of course, exist, and their numbers are increasing at a faster rate than those of redundant men. Of the 3.1 million people registered out of work this winter, more than 900,000 are women; since 1978, the number of men made redundant has more than doubled, the number of women almost tripled. The stories these women tell are bleak, particularly those who are not married, have no children and have grown up with clear ideas about their careers.

Coping with redundancy means for them not just financial hardship and loneliness, but a feeling that their plight is not really recognized – by friends, potential employers, or by society in general. They find themselves doing unnatural or obsessive amounts of housework, and keeping their spirits up by a remorseless programme of job-searching while being perpetually conscious of an unspoken, but to them very apparent, tendency among employers to prefer men.

Jane Williams is Scottish, a slight woman with streaked fair hair, and neat make-up. She has an eager, somewhat wary manner. Single and in her early fifties, she is in the unfortunate and unusual position of having been made redundant twice in three years. "I'm made of stern stuff", she says. "It's just as well, or I would have given up long ago."

A teacher by training, an airline hostess by vocation, Jane left both professions while she was in her thirties, to take a short-term commission in the RAF. She does not regret the experience, saying that it taught her organization and self-sufficiency, but the ending of her five-year contract gave her a first taste of unemployment. "I became a statistic."

But not for long. Having used her savings to buy a small house, she found a job with Laker Airlines and rose rapidly in the managerial hierarchy. "One Friday I turned up for work to be told the company was closing the following week", she said. "I felt cheated, angry, devastated and helpless. Who was going to look after me? But at once I started to look for other work. In four months I applied for 60 jobs. What made me sick was that so many people just didn't bother to answer."

Jane Williams's sixtieth application proved lucky. She moved to Birmingham and started picking up the pleasurable and gregarious habits of a working life she had greatly missed. Within 18 months, however, the firm was in trouble and on the last in, first out, principle she was among the early leavers. Since then, back in her house in Surrey, there has been nothing. Sixty new applications have yielded only four interviews. "Each time, I found myself short-listed with a number of men. Each time, I had the impression that I was there only for the appearance, that they really intended to give the job to a man."

Her life today is a reduced, cautious one. She refuses to let herself sleep late, except on Sundays. She buys no new clothes, and no steak. She watches the cost of heating. And she keeps on with her job applications. "The worst of it is to feel that, in spite of a good education, in spite of working very hard and never being ill, I'm still not good enough for these jobs."

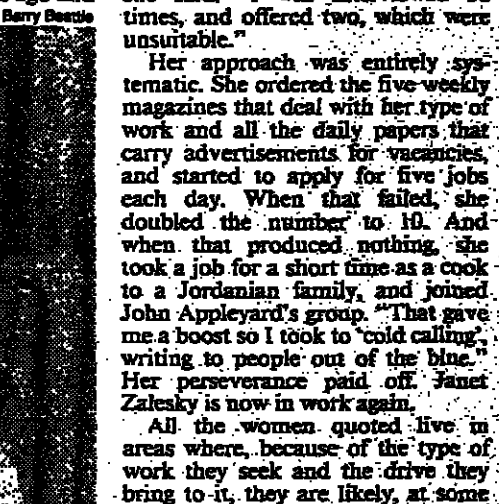
Every woman who had been made redundant to whom I spoke appeared quite extraordinarily dedicated in her search for work, filling up application forms day after day, with a single-minded purposefulness that defied pity.

John Appleyard, an executive made redundant a few years ago and who now runs a group at the Central London Polytechnic, to help the "redundant employable" says he finds that women treat the process of redundancy more robustly than do men, who tend to keep looking for status and salary. They say that their job "ought" to be this or that. Women are more adaptable. They seem to turn to anything and still be able to maintain dignity and self-respect."

Barry Beattie



Caroline Tahourdin made 124 job applications. "But," she says, "I'm too old . . . and I'm a woman"



Janet Zalesky is a highly-qualified caterer; she also holds certificates in social studies and management. When, as the mother of three teenage children for whom she was financially responsible, she found herself, at the age of 42, out of work for the first time in her life, it did not occur to her that she would not quickly find a new job. "In just over 18 months I applied for 524 jobs", she said. "I was interviewed 50 times, and offered two, which were unsuitable."

Her approach was entirely systematic. She ordered the five weekly magazines that deal with her type of work and all the daily papers that carry advertisements for vacancies, and started to apply for five jobs each day. When that failed, she doubled the number to 10. And when that produced nothing, she took a job for a short time as a cook to a Jordanian family, and joined John Appleyard's group. "That gave me a boost so I took to 'cold calling', writing to people out of the blue." Her perseverance paid off. Janet Zalesky is now in work again.

All the women quoted live in areas where, because of the type of work they seek and the drive they bring to it, they are likely, at some point, to find employment. Sadder is the plight by far of those who, once their jobs are lost, have little prospect of working again. Along the edges of Hartlepool, in the North-east, one of the areas of highest unemployment in England, stand factories which have been derelict since the late 1970s. The town itself has become drab. In a red brick terrace house near the centre of town lives Mrs Janet Mathews, a 48-year-old widow. She is a round, comfortable, good tempered woman who for 23 years until October 1, 1982, held a job as a fork-lift operator for a local brewery.

"It wasn't easy and we were out in the cold all day, but I enjoyed every minute of it. I thought I would stay for ever", she said. One Wednesday the personnel officer called a meeting. Mrs Mathews knew there would be redundancies: the factory had been on strike for eight weeks that summer, and cuts had been announced. "I hardly listened. I assumed that after so long I'd be all right. When I heard my name called out I nearly knocked myself out against the boiler."

It has taken Mrs Mathews more than a year to reconcile herself to being without work. She misses the money – she was earning £100 per week, with overtime, and social security now brings her in £30.09. But more than that she misses her friends. At first she went for walks on her own around the town and sat and watched people playing bowls. She took sleeping pills and cried herself to sleep. Now she rations her activities and her friends.

She has given up going to the job centre since she realized that in Hartlepool there is no job for a woman over the age of 38. "You see", she says. "I know now that the chances are; I'll never get another job in my life. How will I fill the time?"

A touch of rarity to beef up your meals

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

The idea of eating raw meat is to many people so much less appealing than the reality that opportunities for ordering even the best-known dish of uncooked beef, steak tartare, are infrequent. Uncooked seafood, from native oysters to Japanese *sashimi* dishes, is ventured on more daringly. Indeed "cooking" fish without heat by marinating it in fresh lime or lemon juice to make *ceviche* is a South American notion that has caught on better here than might have been expected.

Salting and smoking, the treatments given to classic raw delicacies like smoked salmon and Parma ham are, in essence, methods of preserving the flesh without refrigeration. And the point about dishes like *ceviche* and steak tartare is that they are quick and easy to prepare from fresh, the freshest possible, ingredients.

Northern Italy has several such specialities based on raw beef. There is *carpaccio*, named after the Renaissance Venetian painter, a dish of tissue-thin slices of fresh beef seasoned with a dressing made from anchovies, capers, garlic, oil and herbs. From Piedmont comes a recipe for minced beef marinated in olive oil and lemon juice flavoured with anchovies and garlic again. Simpler still is paper-fine veal served with a trickle of olive oil and lemon juice, a few shavings of fresh Parmesan cheese and coarsely ground black pepper. With or without a sliver or two of raw white truffle, as eaten in Alba in autumn, this is an unforgettable and stylish dish.

A little raw meat goes a long way. A quarter of a pound per person is a good serving of steak tartare, and just two ounces is generous for sliced beef. The beef must be lean and the best quality you can find, but not necessarily the most expensive cut. Fillet steak will certainly be tender. Rump or sirloin will have more taste and when finely chopped or sliced, is quite tender enough.

Steak tartare

Serves four

450 g (1 lb) rump, lean sirloin or fillet of beef

4 egg yolks

4 tablespoons cognac or eau de vie (optional)

4 tablespoons finely chopped mild Spanish onion

4 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

4 tablespoons capers

16 anchovy fillets, very finely chopped

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Cayenne pepper

Steak tartare is best prepared at the last minute, so ideally the meat should be minced, or better still chopped, at home. It may then be served already mixed with the flavouring ingredients, or each diner can be presented with the makings and the chance to tailor the recipe to his or her own taste.

First cut every scrap of fat and connective tissue from the meat, then chop or mince it finely. If you are using a food processor, cut the meat into cubes before processing it. Be careful not to destroy the texture by over-processing it to a paste.

Now either mix all the ingredients together, adding salt, black and cayenne pepper to taste; or divide the meat into four equal portions and form each into a thick, round patty. Make a well in the centre of each portion and carefully drop an egg yolk into it. Arrange the remaining ingredients around the meat and provide everyone with two forks to mix an individual version of the dish.

Serve steak tartare with freshly-made toast and butter as a first course or with thinly cut, very hot chips as a *main dish*.

To slice raw meat thinly enough for *carpaccio* and the dishes like it can pose a problem. How it is solved will depend on the cut of meat chosen and on the equipment available. If the meat is fillet steak and the kitchen runs to a domestic version of the delicatessen's lethally sharp bacon slicer, no ingenuity is required. Just slice it as finely as possible across the grain.

Chilling, almost freezing the meat, is one way of firming it sufficiently to cut wafer thin slices with a good knife. Another way of achieving the desired fineness is to cut thicker slices and to beat them out, escalope-fashion. Place each slice of meat between two sheets of lightly oiled clear food-wrap and gently beat it out using a meat mallet, rolling pin or wine bottle. Go gently to start with, and as the fibres begin to break down it will spread more easily.

As with steak tartare, the meat should be prepared at the last possible moment and should be served cold, but not so chilled that it becomes tasteless.

Carpaccio

Serves four

225 g (8 oz) rump, lean sirloin or fillet of beef

For the dressing

1 tablespoon capers

1 tablespoon finely chopped mild Spanish onion

1 clove garlic, finely chopped

1 tablespoon sharp gherkin, finely chopped

1 teaspoon anchovy essence or finely chopped anchovy

1 teaspoon mild made mustard

3 tablespoon olive oil

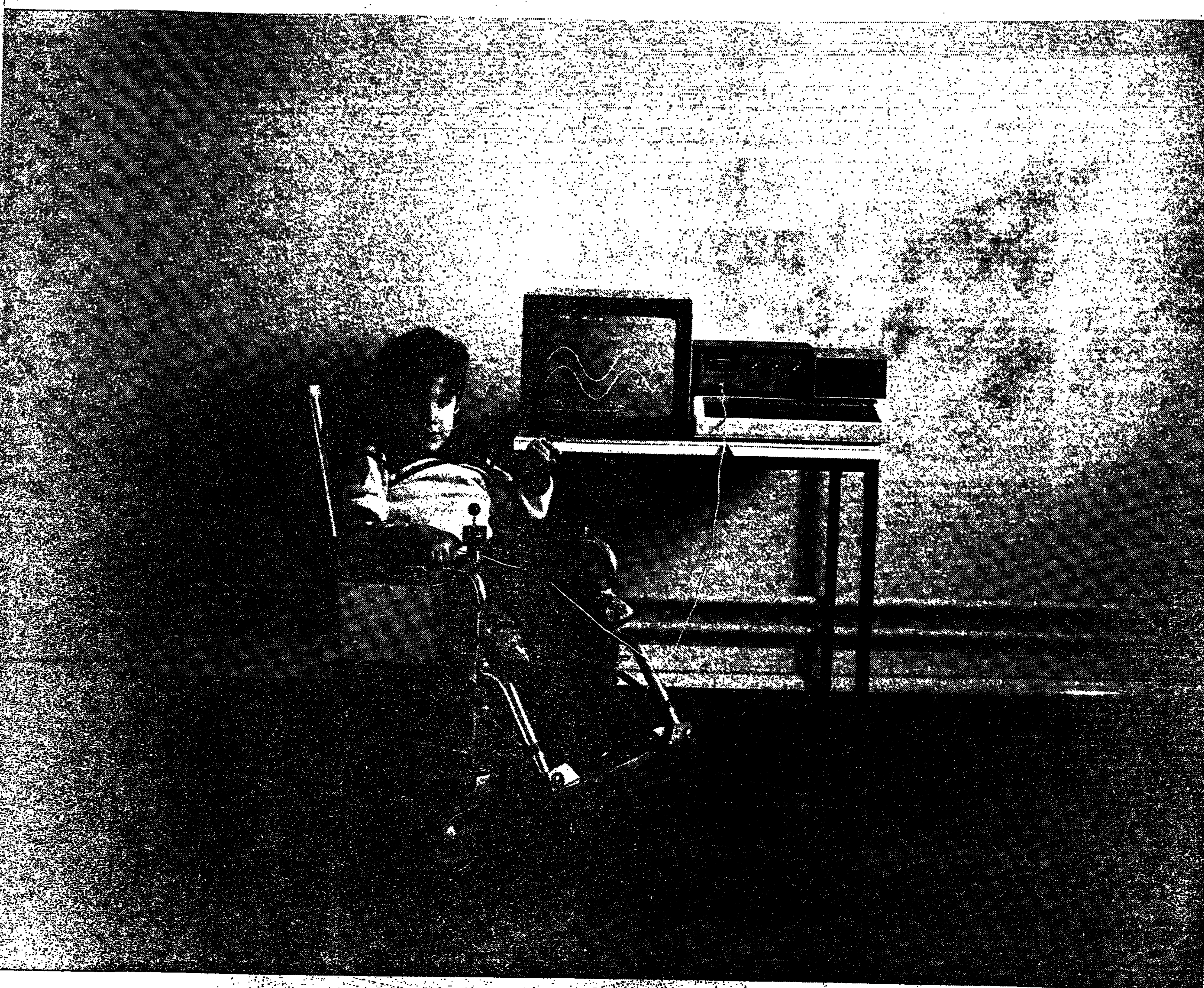
1 tablespoon wine vinegar

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Slice the meat as finely as possible and arrange it on one large or four individual plates.

To make the dressing, combine the capers, onion, garlic, gherkin and anchovy and blend to a rough paste using a pestle and mortar or processor. Stir in the mustard, oil, vinegar and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and serve, the sauce and meat separately as a first course with fresh, crusty bread.

Two years ago, Britain couldn't afford to treat children like this.



Matthew is five years old and suffers from a rare muscular disorder.

He's connected to a microcomputer. But to him, it's more like a sports coach.

As he tries to control his muscles, it responds. And as he gains control, it encourages him to continue making headway by setting him increasingly higher goals.

With this system, physically handicapped children have overcome the tedium of doing their exercises and actually started to enjoy them.

It was conceived by an imaginative physiotherapist from Huntingdon Health Authority. She knew nothing about computers, but had all the right instincts.

She had an inkling that microcomputers could help children to persevere in their exercises. And she realised that, with the plummeting cost of technology, computers were becoming widely used in primary and secondary schools.

This meant she would be able to treat her young patients during the course of their normal routine. And without any heavy financial burden on the Health Service.

She collaborated with a team of experts. And they focused their thoughts on the BBC Microcomputer.

In their own words, it was the only computer for the job. For one thing, availability would rarely be a problem. Because the BBC Micro now accounts for over 80% of the computers being ordered under the current D.O.I. scheme to introduce micros to primary schools.

Equally important, it readily accepts specialised and even unorthodox equipment. Indeed, adaptability to fulfil many roles is at the very core of its design.

That is why, besides being used in many homes, it is performing diverse roles in offices, hospitals and research laboratories.

Perhaps what is most encouraging, though, is what the physiotherapist has demonstrated. The BBC Micro is open to ideas from people in all walks of life.

(All suggestions about new and unusual applications are welcomed by the External Projects Director at the address below.)

The £399 BBC Micro. No other computer in its price range is at home in so many situations.

For local stockists, ring 01-200 0200. The BBC Microcomputer System is designed, produced and distributed by Acorn Computers Ltd., 4 Fulbourn Road, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge CB1 4JN. Tel: 0223 245200. Physiotherapy equipment by Aleph One Ltd., Cambridge.

Defence papers shown to prosecution

Regina v Heston-Francois

Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice French

[Judgment delivered January 31]

A trial judge did not err in refusing to hold a pre-trial inquiry into an alleged abuse of the process of the court by police officers who, searching the appellant's home for stolen jewelry, seized documents and tape recordings prepared for his defence to burglary charges, and then showed the documents to police prosecution witnesses.

Lord Justice Watkins so stated when giving judgment reserved from October dismissing an appeal by Michael Heston-Francois, aged 49, of Kemp Court, South Lambeth, against conviction after a 37-day trial at Inner London Crown Court (Judge Shindler QC and a jury) on two counts of burglary and one count of handling stolen property, for which he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was acquitted of another count of burglary, one of inciting to commit burglary and one of theft.

For three other offences of handling stolen property, to which he had pleaded guilty and had been committed to the crown court for sentence, he received concurrent sentences of 15 months.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Miss Harjit Grewal, neither of whom appeared below, for the appellant; Mr C. J. Crespi for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, delivering the judgment of the court, said that in July 1981 the appellant was on bail awaiting trial on the charges of burglary, which related to units let to manufacturing jewellers in premises where he had been employed as a security guard.

As a result of further police observations he was arrested at his home on July 8 when he confessed to handling two stolen cars and a stolen test certificate.

The police officers had a warrant to search his home for stolen jewelry. They took away with them a number of files and some tape recordings which had hen prepared for use in his defence to the burglary charges. The documents were seen by other police officers, who were to give evidence at his trial on the burglary charge.

Before arraignment at the Inner London Crown Court application was made on behalf of the appellant and a co-defendant on two of the burglary charges to stay the proceedings for the reason that defence documents had been seen by prosecution witnesses. That constituted, it was said, an abuse of the court's process.

At the conclusion, of lengthy submissions the judge was invited to order a stay, which would have the effect of preventing a trial from taking place. He declined to make that order.

Mr Blom-Cooper contended that the judge erred in making that decision. The preliminary submission was that, on an application by the defence to stay criminal proceedings, on the ground that there had been an abuse of the process of the court, the trial judge had to determine the issue before arraignment, either on agreed facts or after hearing evidence. The trial judge wrongly ruled on the preliminary issue without having heard all the relevant evidence. Moreover, if the first main submission was correct, the judge misdirected himself in law.

The first main submission was that the court always possessed an inherent jurisdiction to stay criminal proceedings at any time, on the ground that there had been an abuse of the process of the court, which was not limited to the proceedings in and about the courtroom but extended to the whole criminal process, from criminal investigation to conviction.

His Lordship said that the problem posed to their Lordship involved the power of the court not only to control the procedures of a trial but also to decide whether a trial should take place at all. In *R v Connelly* ([1964] AC 1254, 1347) Lord Devlin said "a general power, taking various specific forms, to prevent unfairness to the accused has always been a part of the English criminal law".

Autrefois acquit, or autrefois convict: *R v Bow Street Magistrate, Ex parte Mackeson* ((1981) 75 Cr App R 24); *R v Riebold* ([1967] 1 WLR 674), and oppressive conduct savouring of abuse of process enabling the Court of Appeal to quash a conviction on the ground that it was unsatisfactory or unsafe under section 2(1) (a) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968, were examples of various specific forms by which the courts exercised their inherent jurisdiction, the existence of which was not in doubt, to prevent unfairness to an accused.

However, the question on appeal was whether a trial judge had a duty on the application of a defendant before arraignment, to try an issue by the hearing of evidence or upon agreed facts as to whether or not the prosecution had been guilty by the activities of police officers or by other means of oppressive conduct said to constitute an abuse of the court's process and then, upon so finding, to exercise a discretion as to whether or not to stay proceedings on the indictment.

The fact that no such duty had, it seemed, ever been successfully asserted hitherto was not conclusive against its existence. Lord Salmon said, in *R v Humphrys* ([1977] AC 1, 46): "... a judge has not and should not appear to have any responsibility for the institution of prosecution; nor has he any power to refuse to allow a prosecution to proceed merely because he considers that, as a matter of policy, it ought not to have been brought. It is only if the prosecution amounts to an abuse of the process of the court and is oppressive and vexatious that the judge has the power to intervene."

It was easy to foresee that the performance of such a duty in a case such as that before their Lordships would present difficult procedural problems, for example: (i) of defining the issues claimed to exist (which might be very complex); (ii) of providing for representation of any person whose conduct was impugned; and (iii) of ensuring that the persons affected were sufficiently aware of the case they had to meet.

While those problems might be overcome, the issues referred to were best left to be dealt with during the course of the trial, and if necessary later by the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal would have the advantage – it was one of which their Lordships had the benefit in the present case – of assessing whether the appellant had suffered any actual prejudice in the course of the trial.

Mr Blom-Cooper had conceded that he could not show that any use had been made at the trial of any information contained in the files.

He said that the seizure of legally privileged documents, as had been done in the present case, was enough to bring into being the trial judge's duty to inquire before trial and to exercise the discretion to stay inevitably in favour of the appellant. That not having been done, the Court of Appeal should declare the trial a nullity and quash the convictions appealed against. He went on to say that it was not their Lordships' concern that the appellant was not in fact, as was conceded, prejudiced by what happened to his documents.

Mr Crespi said that it was important that criminal courts were not used to disipline the police.

Their Lordships were much impressed by Mr Crespi's submissions. They accorded with their Lordships' view that there was no general duty laid upon a judge to conduct a pre-trial inquiry upon the application of an accused and thereafter to exercise a discretion whether or not he should stay the proceedings.

The court's inherent jurisdiction to stay proceedings was not in doubt. There was high authority for its existence, as was acknowledged in *R v Hartley* ([1978] 2 NZLR 199).

There was equally no doubt in their Lordships' opinion that that jurisdiction – the whole scope of which did not arise for examination by them – did not include an obligation to hold a pre-trial inquiry designed to bring about a stay of proceedings into such allegations as the improper obtaining of evidence, tampering with evidence and seizure of a defendant's documents prepared for his defence.

However reprehensible such conduct might be it was not, at least in circumstances such as the present, an abuse or, in another word, a misuse of the court's process. It was conduct which, in the circumstances, fell to be dealt with in the trial itself by judicial control upon admissibility of evidence, the judicial power to direct a verdict of not guilty, usually at the close of the prosecution's case, or by the jury taking account of it in evaluating the evidence before them.

The trial judge had not erred in any way in refusing to hold a pre-trial inquiry. There was no reason to suppose that the verdict in the present case was either unsafe or unsatisfactory.

The unlawful and unjustified seizure of a defendant's documents prepared for his defence should not, of course, occur. Any such activity, apart altogether from its possible implications upon the conduct of a trial, was deserving of censure and probably the activation of the police disciplinary code.

While their Lordships did not feel able to say on the material before them that the police officers' conduct in the present case was of that order, their Lordships did feel it right to say that police officers had to regard documents, albeit that they were lawfully seized from a defendant following arrest and committal for trial, with great caution lest they contained matters for which a defendant was entitled to claim the protection of privilege so that his right to silence was not destroyed.

The appeal was dismissed.

An application for a certificate under section 33(2) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 was adjourned for drafting and leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused but legal aid for one counsel was granted to the appellant to petition the House for leave.

Solicitors: Mackenzie Patten & Co; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Refusal of legal aid

Regina v Chichester Crown Court, Ex parte Abodunrin and Another

The refusal of legal aid by a crown court judge was a matter relating to a trial on indictment within the meaning of section 29(3) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 and accordingly, the Divisional Court had no jurisdiction to review the judge's decision.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Taylor) so held on January 27 and refused an application for judicial review by two defendants on the ground that it had no jurisdiction to hear the application.

Wasted expenditure or loss of profits

CCC Films (London) Ltd v Impact Quadrant Films Ltd

Before Mr Justice Hutchison

[Judgment delivered January 23]

On a claim for damages for breach of contract, a plaintiff had an unfettered right to frame his claim as one for wasted expenditure or loss of profits. He was not confined to framing his claim as one for wasted expenditure only where he established by evidence that he could not prove loss of profits, or that such loss of profits that he could prove was small.

In order to defeat a plaintiff's claim for wasted expenditure, the onus was on the defendant to prove that the expenditure would not have been recovered had the contract been performed.

Mr Justice Hutchison, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, so held in a reserved judgment allowing a damages claim by CCC Films (London) Ltd in respect of US $12,000 expended by them for a licence to exploit three films belonging to the defendants, Impact Quadrant Films Ltd, which had been wasted as a result of the defendants' breach of subsidiary contracts. The claim was allowed even though the plaintiffs had led no evidence to prove that but for the defendants' breach they would have been able to recoup their expenditure under the licence to exploit.

Mr Robert Wilier for the plaintiffs; Mr Anthony Boswood for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE HUTCHISON said that the action concerned a contract dated May 24, 1977, whereby the defendants granted to the plaintiffs a non-exclusive licence to exploit three films owned by the defendants in various named territories, in consideration for US $12,000.

Of that sum 25 per cent became payable when the contract was signed, although it was in fact paid in August 1977, and 75 per cent became payable on delivery to the plaintiffs or their agents of tapes of the films.

At a meeting on December 16, 1977 between a representative of the defendants and the plaintiffs' agent, the tapes were delivered to the agent and the 75 per cent of the consideration was paid. But it was agreed at the meeting that instead of the agent taking the tapes away with him, the defendants would send them direct to Munich.

Thus delivery in accordance with the terms of the contract had taken place and the licence to exploit became effective, but the defendants became bailees for reward of the tapes (the plaintiffs being liable to pay £150 each for the tapes).

The tapes, which were posted by the defendants by unrecorded delivery and without insurance in breach of the contract of bailment, never arrived, and the defendants were clearly in breach of their duty to exercise reasonable care in relation to them.

In June 1978 and again in January 1979, the defendants agreed to send the plaintiffs replacement tapes cash on delivery, but they never did so.

Having found that the tapes had been "delivered" to the plaintiffs for the purposes of the main contract, his Lordship rejected the submission made on their behalf that they were entitled to the return of the $12,000 for total failure of consideration. He went on to consider the plaintiffs' alternative submission that they were entitled to the $12,000 as damages for breach of the subsidiary contract of bailment and the contract to send replacement tapes.

His Lordship said that despite having pleaded their claim, *inter alia*, as one for loss of profits, there was no doubt that the plaintiffs felt unable and did not intend to attempt to prove a loss of profits claim. However, at a late stage in the trial, counsel for the plaintiffs was given leave to make alternative submissions as to damages. In reliance on *Anglia Television Ltd v Reed* ([1972] 1 QB 60), he submitted that the $12,000 paid to the defendants should be returned as wasted expenditure.

Where a plaintiff had not suffered any loss of profit, or if he could not prove what his loss of profit would have been, he could claim in the alternative for wasted expenditure: see *per* Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in *Anglia Television*.

His Lordship interpreted the dicta of Lord Denning in that case at pp63-64, and that of Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls, in *Cullinane v British "Rema" Manufacturing Co Ltd* ([1954] 1 QB 292, 303), to the effect that the plaintiff had to elect which claim to pursue, as indicating that a plaintiff had an unfettered choice. He was not confined to framing his claim as one for wasted expenditure only in those cases where he established by evidence that he could not prove loss of profits, or that such loss as he could prove was small.

However, it was common ground that a claim for wasted expenditure could not succeed in a case where, had there been no breach of contract, the returns earned by the plaintiff under the contract would not have been sufficient to recoup the expenditure: see *C & P Haulage v Middleton* ([1983] 1 WLR 1461).

It was plain, as Mr Boswood submitted, that where it was proved, conceded or assumed that the plaintiff would have recovered his reliance expenditure, a claim for recovery of the expenditure could be allowed without violating the normal principle that a plaintiff had to prove all aspects of his claim.

But, contrary to his further submission, *Cullinane's* case did not support the proposition that there had to be evidence before a court that expenditure would have been recouped before it could be recovered as damages: see *Anglia Television*, where it was assumed that the plaintiffs would have recouped their expenditure, although no evidence to that effect was adduced.

It was submitted for the defendants, in reliance on *McRae v Commonwealth Disposals Commission* ((1951) 84 CLR 377) and *Anglia Television* that only where the breach itself made it impossible to assess whether there would have been any return sufficient to recoup expenditure, that the defendant was debarred from relying, to defeat the plaintiff's claim, on the normal rule that it was for the plaintiff to prove all the ingredients of the claim for damages, including the fact that the expenditure incurred would have been recovered had there been no breach.

But *Anglia Television* was inconsistent with *McRae*. It was true that the latter case supported Mr Boswood's submission, but *Anglia Television* was a case in which it was assumed that the plaintiffs would have recouped their expenditure had the contract not been broken, but no such evidence was adduced.

To the extent that the cases were inconsistent his Lordship was bound by *Anglia Television*.

Given the facts of the instant case, and despite the absence of any evidence on either side as to whether the films were likely to have been capable of profitable exploitation, the defendants' breaches of the subsidiary contracts made it impossible for the plaintiffs to pursue a claim based on loss of profits as the measure of damages.

Mr Boswood submitted that the onus was on the plaintiff, save in cases where the defendants' breach made it impossible for the plaintiff to prove whether he would have earned sufficient to enable him to recoup his expenditure: see *McRae* case. *Anglia Television* was consistent with, though not decisive of the opposite view.

While *C & P Haulage v Middleton* did not provide direct authority for the plaintiffs' proposition that the onus was on a defendant, two cases cited therein by Lord Justice Ackner without disapproval, provided persuasive authority for the proposition: see *Bowlay Logging Ltd v Domtar Ltd* ([1978] 4 WWR 105) and *L. Albert & Son v [illegible] Rubber Co* ((1949) 178 F 2d 182).

His Lordship was impressed by and adopted the reasoning of Chief Judge Hand in the latter of those two cases, at p189, but even without the assistance of those authorities he would have held that the onus was on the defendant.

At least in those cases where the plaintiff's decision to base his claim on abortive expenditure was dictated by the impossibility of proving loss of profit, rather than by unfettered choice, any other rule would largely if not entirely defeat the object of allowing the alternative claim.

It followed that, the defendants having failed to discharge the burden of proving that the $12,000 was irrecoverable because it could not have been recouped, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover such expenditure as was wasted as a result of breaches of the subsidiary contracts.

In the circumstances, it was reasonably forseeable that the defendants' failure to deliver the tapes pursuant to the subsidiary contracts would lead to the result that the expenditure incurred by the plaintiffs in acquiring the licence to exploit the films would be wasted, since delivery of the tapes was a necessary pre-requisite of exploitation. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to judgment for $12,000.

Solicitors: Anselm & Co; Harbottle & Lewis.

No evidence of risk of bias

Regina v Vincent and Another, Ex parte Turner and Others

The fact that an inspector appointed by the Department of Transport to conduct a public inquiry had been advised and represented by the same solicitors and counsel as the department in an application for judicial review in which they were both respondents was not evidence of a risk of bias on the part of the inspector.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on January 30, refusing an application for judicial review of a decision of an inspector appointed by the Department of Transport, to close a public inquiry into the proposed route of the M40 motorway and not to require the department to conduct a soils and topographical survey of an alternative route which objectors had suggested.

HIS LORDSHIP said that if an inspector and the department were separately represented in such a case, very substantial additional costs would be unnecessarily incurred. Unless there was a conflict of interest between the inspector and the department it was obviously sensible that they should be represented by the same counsel and the Treasury Solicitor.

However, although there could be no reasonable suspicion of bias, there was a danger of that practice being misinterpreted. It was preferable that an inpector should not file evidence, on which he could not be cross-examined in any event, or be represented in such a case if that was at all possible. In most cases it would be sufficient for the department only to be represented.



THE TIMES DIARY

The Louvre does it better

In the course of my regular visits to the better parts of London, it has come to my attention that the public lavatories at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in The Mall are no longer available. This is an outrage. I understand that each year half a million people – from bear-skinned guardsmen to casual strollers – have used these facilities, since no other relief is available in the elegant thoroughfare. Yet Bill McAlister, the ICA director, tells me there is little chance of the dilapidated lavatories being reopened because no one has responded to his appeal for the £8,000 needed to make them usable once more. "The loos," McAlister says, "should be a reflection of the Institute, and I want to invite architects to design the loo of the future. We could even name it after somebody." Now there's a thought.

Age of the strain

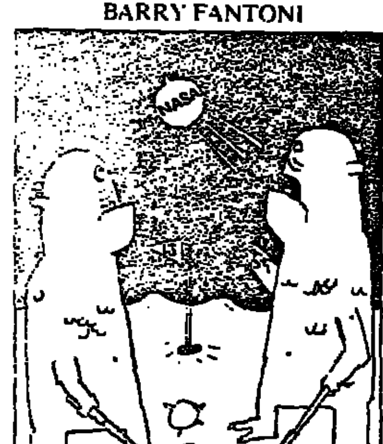
British Rail posters announcing the rebuilding of Denmark Hill station, south London, say: "Work is scheduled for completion in March 1984 and, until then, we shall of course endeavour to keep disruption to travellers to a minimum." After that, presumably, it will be disruption as usual.

● What can Leicestershire County Council be thinking of? Its supplies office has just sent an order to Oxford University Press for a book entitled *The Oxford Book of Opencast Mining Verse*, by A. Scargill.

Lincoln in

Gore Vidal, that emotional scourge of civilization as we know it, disappointed many of his British readers with his last novel, *Duluth*, in 1983. One reviewer described it as "more old-fashioned *homo* than *sapiens*," while the author – never one to give a critic an even break – accused the *Times Literary Supplement* of delivering a prepared attack on him. This autumn, though, Vidal is likely to sweep all before him with the publication on both sides of the Atlantic of his huge new historical novel, *Lincoln*. "This could turn out to be his masterpiece," I am told. Random House are printing 200,000 copies for the United States and Heinemann, Vidal's London publishers, will have a print run estimated at about 20,000, as against the usual 8,000 or so for a Vidal book. Heinemann's chairman, Tom Rosenthal, who describes himself as probably the only London publisher with a degree in American history, says *Lincoln* is assured of outstanding success here since its subject is "the greatest American in the British consciousness".

BARRY FANTONI



'Boy, those Yanks can really club a ball'

No star trek

Fears that the appointment of Charles Moore as the new editor of *The Spectator* might lead to the departure of two of the magazine's stars, Auberon Waugh and Richard Ingrams, appear to be groundless. Ingrams says he will continue writing for the ancient organ but doesn't want to be television critic any more – even though, after more than seven years in the job, he has just bought a colour TV. Waugh wants to continue as wine correspondent but might not keep on his "Another Voice" column. Young Moore is not without problems, though: the vast desk and the chaise longue in the editor's office are the property of his predecessor.

● I wonder whether the eminence of Dame Edna Everage has anything to do with the fact that Australia House, in the Strand, can in all seriousness call one of its chambers the Bruce Room. Good on yer, sport.

Treasure trove

Christie's press office seemed to disappear up their own rhetoric over their curious announcement of the sale of contents at Elveden, the Guinness family's home near Thetford. Though they deny trying to start a treasure hunt, Christie's issued an announcement last week referring to "one of the strangest stately homes in England" and inviting the gentlemen of the press to accompany them on a coach that would be visiting the mysterious pile two and a half hours from London tomorrow. Of course, during the weekend, housekeepers of obscure country homes had their peace disturbed by telephone callers inquiring whether the squire was dead or bankrupt, but when *The Times* (who else?) solved the mystery on Monday, Christie's immediately broadcast the name of the house to all and sundry. Which makes one wonder why they bothered with all the secrecy in the first place.

PHS

As the Gemayel government crumbles, Robert Fisk looks back on the war Reagan could never hope to win

Lebanon: the hawks come home to roost

Reagan: the wrong gate



Gemayel: isolated

Beirut

An era ended in Lebanon this week. It was the apparent end of Amin Gemayel, the collapse of US policy in the Levant, the final bloody denouement to Israel's doomed invasion. Everyone in Lebanon saw it coming, including some of the US embassy's most senior advisers in Beirut.

Week after week, they predicted the collapse of the Gemayel regime, while Green Beret military advisers warned that the Lebanese army might break apart. But President Reagan would have none of it. On Monday he actually sanctioned an air strike by US jets on Druze gun batteries in the hills above Beirut. The battle had long ago been lost.

It could never have been won. Israel did not consider that when it invaded Lebanon in 1982 and tried to set up a compliant Phalangist government. Mr Reagan did not think about it when he declared, to the horror of his own diplomats in Beirut and Damascus, that Lebanon was a "vital interest" of the United States, a place where "American credibility" was at stake.

"Reagan wants to push policies into the Middle East," a US diplomat in Beirut lamented not long ago. "But why did he ever choose Lebanon as the front gate to the area?"

If Mr Reagan wanted to play a decisive role in Lebanon he would have had to pour thousands of marines into Beirut and capture the mountains around the city, whatever the cost. He did not. So he lost.

It has become fashionable to blame the Americans for their ignorance of Lebanon. Certainly, there can be few excuses for President Reagan. Such was his inattention to detail during a recent Washington press conference that he gave the impression that Amin Gemayel had been president for eight years and that Syrian troops, who have been in Lebanon for that long, arrived only in 1982.

He portrayed Israel as the innocent victim of its own invasion of Lebanon, ignoring the fact that it was that invasion – and a mass murder by Israel's Phalangist allies – that dragged American marines into Beirut. He talked constantly of "international terrorism" and "Soviet-backed subversion" in Lebanon, blinding himself to the country's real problems and complexities.

But American policy was not all bad. The attempt to rebuild the shattered Lebanese army, however ineffectual, was a noble enough effort to give a country back its sovereignty. The United States did genuinely wish to stay out of the civil war, and when it did at last involve itself – by shelling the Druze at Souk el-Gharb when the Lebanese army was in danger of being overwhelmed – it simply did not understand what it had done. Two hundred and forty one marines paid for that error.

Now that Lebanon has fallen apart in another civil war, it is difficult to see anyone who can pick up the pieces. Mr Gemayel is still legally president, but he cannot find a prime minister. Old Saeb Salam, the honest broker of Lebanese politics, rashly committed himself to Bashir Gemayel after the Phalangist militia leader was elected president in 1982, and thus lost any popular support he might have today. Chaffic Wazzan is too discredited in the eyes of the opposition to stay on.

Selim el-Hoss, who was prime minister under Elias Sarkis, has been appearing in the Shia Muslim districts worst hit by army gunfire, working up some popularity among those he might one day need. He just might be prepared to become prime minister again but his conditions are likely to be harsh: a fundamental shift in the structure of power with prime ministerial – and thus Muslim – control of the cabinet and the abrogation of the May 17 unofficial peace treaty with Israel.

Could Gemayel suffer this? Would it not, perhaps, be better for some technocrat – the most likely candidate would be Michel Khoury, governor of the Central Bank – to take over the presidency now? The chances are that the Americans are also thinking along these lines. With Gemayel gone, Mr Reagan could withdraw the marines on the grounds that Gemayel's government no longer existed to be supported, and that the US commitment had ended. The multinational force would then leave Beirut.

A less sanguine future probably awaits the Israelis, perhaps even toppling Mr Shamir's government. The May 17 treaty can now never function because it ultimately depended on the notion that the Lebanese army would take over southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation. Because there is now no unified Lebanese army, the Israelis are likely to have to stay in the south, prey to the guerrilla attacks of the same Shia Muslim people who have just taken over half of Beirut from Gemayel's government.

This would not only be a difficult occupation. It would be an increasingly savage one for both occupied and occupier, a new war of attrition that Israel would have to see through if it wanted to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from shelling Galilee – the official reason for the whole ill-fated Lebanon campaign.

Lebanon itself is now likely to fall increasingly under Syria's influence, reverting to the "Arab" national identity that the country's political leaders defined in Geneva last year. It would remain partitioned, possibly with a new Christian statelet north of Beirut. Syria and Israel might find it expedient to reach some agreement, draw up a few "red lines" on a map which each side would promise not to cross and decide not to take any offensive action against the other, either directly or by proxy. Syria would thus prevent the Palestinians from moving back to southern Lebanon and Israel would guarantee not to attack Syria.

All this, of course, would create the same error that the Americans made: they forgot about the Lebanese. The Shia uprising in Beirut is not just a revolution against the government; it is a revolution by the thousands of poor from the slums of west Beirut, many of them refugees from southern Lebanon. They have it in their power to crucify Syria as well as Israel, and Syria cannot rely on the mercurial Walid Jumblatt and the Druze for allegiance.

The Shia can now make and unmake governments. The Phalangists still think they can do the same. No one in Lebanon totally dismisses the idea that an army commander, a traditional military strongman of the type that has attracted American governments in the past, could emerge in Beirut. So there is always room for further disasters.

Phillip Whitehead

Forget the quality, feel the width

There is nothing the BBC likes less than a candid friend. Nevertheless it should be picking up the signals from friendly critics right now, rather than transmitting bluster and bombast in its own defence. The Corporation is, and should remain, the major guardian of the public service broadcasting tradition in Britain. But it is neither alone in that role, nor entitled to any special dispensation because of it. Public service can best be defended in the age of privatization if it is not confused with institutional aggrandisement and cynicism.

What are the critics saying, which has produced a reaction of near hysteria among some BBC executives? It is that in the pursuit of the territorial imperative the BBC may have lost its way. Marking out territory, pre-empting space, has become more important than preserving quality.

The BBC wants to be in on everything. That, it seems, matters more than what you do with it when you have got it. Thus local radio was a priority as long as the space was threatened by either commercial interests or the recommendations of the Annan Committee. It is less so now.

So it was with breakfast television. If the curtain is rung down this month on the long sad farce of TV-am, the Corporation will no doubt congratulate itself on a battle won, a commercial rival destroyed. There will be less heard about the cost at Lime Grove in shrunken budgets and demoralized staff elsewhere, whose ideas died so that *Breakfast Time* might live. There will be even less self-questioning about whether the sheer awfulness of TV-am is a result of being forced downmarket into the bingo bracket by a BBC spoiling operation.

From the decision to go into satellite broadcasting (DBS) in a manner which would have created first and second-class viewers of BBC products, to the curious decision to buy up the Elstree studios as soon as they were vacated by Central Television, the territorial imperative holds sway. First seize the ground; worry afterwards what you can do with it. If more and more territory is occupied, does there come a point at which those who defend the public service principle can legitimately cry halt? I think there is.

The BBC differs. Later this year it will ask the Government for an increase in the licence fee sufficient to stabilize all its areas of activity. But if there are now too many co-productions, too many trash imports, too few jewels in the BBC crown, should it go on doing everything it does?

The argument has come to a head over *The Thorn Birds*, hokum put out against *The Jewel in the Crown*, displacing *Panorama*. The series was indeed awful. It was so bad that, as Mencken said of the oratory of Warren G. Harding, there was a kind of grandeur to it.

There was a vast audience, and this may have encouraged Aubrey Singer, managing director of BBC Television, to make a bravura defence in the Corporation's journal, *The Listener*. "*The Thorn Birds* died impaling themselves on the spike of a 15-million strong audience ..." he writes. "Their siren song encouraged a chorus from the rookery of taste, brought forth the first cuckoos of the licence fee and attracted the vultures of privatisation".

As broadcasting expands, no one organization will be able to dominate the output quantitatively. Bursting back to the top of the ratings on the wings of *The Thorn Birds* is to court another kind of defeat. The notion of public service is not confined to the BBC. It is implicit in Channel 4's mandate. It is accepted by the IBA. If they begin to do better what the BBC ought to do well, the Corporation will be in trouble.

Of course the BBC still produces high-quality programmes, although it does not live up to the grandiose claims which Mr Singer makes for it, of which the most inflated is that our national lead in computer software is due to The Computer Literacy Project. His line is a standard defence offered by BBC top management: what we have we hold; just give us the money.

What is needed now is a debate at Television Centre in which the public, who pay the licence fee, can take part. For things cannot go on as they are. The BBC is waking to a cold dawn. The dream of DBS in 1986, run by the Corporation alone, has been abandoned in favour of a consortium with commercial rivals. The enormous expansion of VCR recorders, breaking down the dominance of the schedulers, perhaps points to a different kind of licence fee, levied on all means of recording and playing programmes of BBC origin.

The candid friend would conclude with a single assertion. The BBC is not the sole representative now of the public service tradition. But it ought to be the best, to set standards, guaranteed by that measure of protection provided by the licence fee. It will not be able to provide the best if it tries to do everything, to be the dominant influence in areas where the public service element is marginal. Those of us in radio and television who work outside the BBC, in part because its sheer size is uncongenial, none the less want it to set standards and not debauch them. That means that its resources should go to those areas which it ought to do best: innovative drama and not endless production line nostalgia, first-class reporting, the fierce protection of time for the minority interests which BBC 2 once popularized. It should not shrug off criticism, especially when this comes from its friends.

Later in the debate about the licence fee, its enemies, the lobby who would vulgarize and privatize every vestige of mass communications in Britain, will have their turn. And that is one preemptive struggle that the BBC must win.

The author, a former Labour MP, was a member of the Annan Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, and is preparing a documentary series for Channel 4.

Beware the rush to Moscow

by George Walden

Andrei Gromyko's jokes are thin and cold, hanging like icicles in the wintry diplomatic air. But he himself has something to smile about just now. The Gadarene shuffle back to Moscow symbolized by his long queue of visitors in Stockholm last month is now underway. It is easier for the West to stand fast together than to move forward in decent formation. Having failed to split allied governments and peoples, the Russians will now put the accent on dividing the western alliance itself.

Their affected indifference to President Reagan's recent conciliatory speech shows that they want it to become a starting signal for competitive concessions by the West. They will no doubt soon try to show Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary in this light.

The obvious reaction is to close ranks – but not around a policy vacuum. An orderly return to dialogue with Moscow means a dialogue in the alliance first, to develop a concerted and consistent political strategy. Nato has modernized its nuclear weapons: it should now modernize its diplomacy too.

That means being frank about the past. There is no point in disguising the fact that the West is in a less than ideal posture. We are living with the consequences of the failure to play the diplomatic card as energetically as the defence card – to walk on two legs, as Chairman Mao would have said. The pressure on Mr Reagan to restart the arms talks is greater than that on Mr Andropov – the Russians have no elections this year, or next.

It was not especially clever to have got into this position. That is water under the bridge, though there are lessons here too. Those who think it wrong to criticize one's major ally, even when it is manifestly mistaken, should imagine what we would look like today if we had not refined our attitude to Moscow well in advance of Reagan. Britain is not Bulgaria. Maybe we should even be giving Mrs Thatcher a little credit for showing Washington the way.

Looking back, we are struck by the extraordinary disproportion between the real sources of East-West tension, and all the war talk and nuclear neurosis. The tensions are real enough, and result largely from Soviet actions. But with firmness and imagination they can be contained.

Once the fundamental sense of proportion goes, other disproportions follow. Because the Americans mismanage their relations with the Russians, people start to equate the two. Then the alliance coughs, and there is instant talk of drastic cures.

The main debate – on Soviet policy itself – is falsified too. Some insist that the Russians are inherently aggressive, others that they are just insecure.

Surely it is a truism of individual psychology that aggressiveness and insecurity are two sides of the same coin? The Soviet Union is self-evidently both.

The West's view of Moscow is dangerously volatile. We now face a horribly predictable reaction to some of the moralistic extremism of recent years. Revisionism always revises too much: already some are bending over backwards to get the Soviet angle of vision on everything. Mr Kinnock himself is reverting to the traditional socialist search for a cosy niche between the superpowers.

Others are asking whether there is really a Soviet threat at all. We don't need all these earnest reappraisals. The threat is real, and does not wax and wane with our reevaluations.

Paradoxically, the relentless continuity of the Soviet system is symbolized by the intermittences of Mr Andropov himself. We are dealing with a country which can function on automatic pilot, without visible leadership, for months on end. Imagine the strength of inertia at the other end of Soviet society.

Unstable assessments lead to inconsistent policies. The spasmodic approach to Moscow has a disastrous effect on Nato relationships and public opinion. Dr Kissinger recently spelt out eight wise principles for dealing with the Russians, and chief among these was consistency. With the best will in the world, it is difficult to sway in time with American moods, and it is damaging domestically if you are seen to try.

So we are back to the need for long-term policies of containment. Fancy talk about "crisis control" is not enough. The political context for controlling crises must be built up over long periods. Eastern Europe, a sullen mass of discontent, is a prime example. It is not hard to imagine the atmosphere in Berlin in 10 years' time if half of what has happened in Poland is repeated in East Germany.

Mr Shultz's remarks in Stockholm about the illegitimacy of the present structure in Europe may make the Poles of Chicago feel good, but they won't do much for those in Warsaw. He could have gladdened the hearts of both, and avoided a pointless exacerbation of Soviet neuroses, by asserting the West's legitimate right to economic, cultural and political contacts with the peoples of Eastern Europe.

But the immediate problem is the missiles. Here the lesson is simple: we cannot build an alliance consensus around pure mathematics. Numbers may tyrannize technocrats, but they simply frighten, and destabilize, the public. It is bad enough when they are large and abstract: it is even worse when they turn out to be wrong – like the CIA's overestimate of Soviet military spending.

It is especially dangerous to probe the paradoxes of nuclear weapons too far, and too frequently. They exist not to be used. Refinements and ramifications are infinite, but in political terms they lead nowhere. There is a difference between facing nuclear realities, and rubbing people's noses in them. Western governments insist that weapons alone do not cause war; it follows that we should pay at least as much attention to the politics.

The most recent Nato communiqué spoke of the need for "adequate" defence. The expression could do with greater currency. In nuclear terms, it should mean a reliable sufficiency, rather than the illusory search for exact equivalence, let alone superiority. The eventual judgment will have to be political and will depend on a minimum of mutual confidence – a good reason in itself for meeting the people with whom you are negotiating.

Britain's credentials in all this are unquestioned: judged by the sophisticated "prosperity index share" which we deploy to some effect in the EEC budget negotiations, we spend up to twice as much as most of our allies on defence. It is all the more important for us to be seen to "walk on two legs" as well. The Prime Minister's visit to Hungary, a country which embodies many of the contradictions and complexities of the communist system, will have added to the collective wisdom of the alliance.

Inevitably, the US presidential election will give the Russians tempting openings. But they would do well to remember that the alliance is far more stable than it appears. It is like one of those Russian dolls with weighted bottoms, which wobble but never fall over. Yet we should remember that wobbling is a distracting activity. It unnerves one's friends, and God knows what it does to the adversary.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

The man who wouldn't take it as Red



Kimball: 'If I'd been accused of rape, murder or robbery, I would have had the right to defence and cross-examination'

If Penn Townsend Kimball II's new book, *The File*, did not have such serious implications for the good citizens of America, it would have great value as high farce. Here is a man with a distinguished, some would say spectacular record in public service, journalism and the armed forces, who discovered six years ago that he had been classified by the US government as a national security risk since 1946.

Orwellian comparisons are redundant, for if Kimball's 350-page tale is to be believed, Big Brother never made such a mess of surveillance as have the CIA, the FBI and the State Department. We are in Kafka country, not so much *The Trial* as *Metamorphosis*: for when Kimball finally managed to obtain his State Department file the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, there emerged, despite the many deletions in the 250 photocopied pages, a picture of a long-time communist sympathizer, a dangerous radical and thoroughly disloyal citizen. "The dogged determination of the State Department to protect my country from me," he writes, "was rooted chiefly in charges that as a young newspaperman in the fledgling American Newspaper Guild, my interests and associations were judged to be insufficiently anti-communist by the government's selected informants."

That was in 1946, when Kimball, having previously worked for *The New York Times* and *Time*, joined the staff of the new newspaper *PM*, an outspoken supporter of Roosevelt's New Deal reforms. "When I worked for *PM*, I was once seen drinking beer in the company of alleged Communists ... another informant reported to a government investigator that I had been overheard in the corridors of *Time* to say something favourable about Tito. The very day in 1978 that I received in the mail the part of my file containing that damning piece of intelligence so incriminating to my reputation back in 1946, Tito was wining and dining with Jimmy Carter in the White House."

What appears to have happened in the intervening years is that Kimball's reputation as a subversive, all founded on uncorroborated hearsay, hardened to official wisdom, and the file gathered a momentum of its own.

At 68, and with 25 years behind him as a professor at the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism in New York, Kimball appears a crumpled but Puckish figure. In American movie terms he might be a Ward Bond or a Walter Matthau, a wily old trouper determined to see out his last and greatest assignment and bring to book the federal agencies that have mutated him, in his ignorance, from a liberal Democrat to a howling Commie. Certainly there is something hugely dramatic about this aging journalist with a face like a clenched fist (his description) punching out resolves like this: "I want to see the Supreme Court instruct the CIA, the FBI and the State Department to declare my files null and void.

"Look here, if I'd been accused of rape, murder or robbery, I'd have had the right to defence and cross-examination. I've been labelled a traitor, or a potential traitor, without ever having had the chance to counter the allegations."

Yet the Kimball file does not seem to have hampered his career. He was once administrative assistant to Chester Bowles, the Governor of Connecticut, has worked on the staff of Governor Averell Harriman in New York and in 1980 was elected to the Columbia University Senate. Not bad for a "traitor." Yet Kimball argues that it is the impeccable nature of his pedigree which has enabled him to succeed despite the travesty of himself that lurked in the file all those years.

"No, wait a minute," he says. "A few years ago I applied for a Fulbright scholarship to come over here and do some research about the general election, and they turned it down."

Because of the file?

"Oh, almost certainly I should say. Still, I did come in the end. Through the Ford Foundation."

Kimball is already enjoying gadfly status in the US since the publication of the book. "I go on these phone-ins and tell everyone to apply for their files right away."

What gives Kimball's book great topicality in the US is the fact that in the spring a Bill comes before Congress which would exempt the CIA from having to surrender personal files under the terms of Freedom of Information and Privacy acts. He is already canvassing hard against its passage, and one gets the impression that if the window through which he has just peeped is soon to be closed to other Americans, it will be over Penn Townsend Kimball the Second's dead body.

Meanwhile, he carries on his correspondence with the government for the release of more material relating to his late wife. When the brown envelopes arrive addressed to "Mr Second" he can still manage a guffaw.

Alan Franks

The File by Penn Kimball is published tomorrow by George Allen and Unwin, £12.50.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

One region's lift is another's fork-out

Regional policy, Norman Tebbit promised Birmingham businessmen last week, "will be more effectively targeted and more cost-effective". After a week that gave us a shower of freeports thrown to the regional lobbyists like so many make-believe cream caramels, and the Nissan deal, that is good news indeed.

For the Nissan small print deserves a moment's scrutiny. Mr Kawamata, Nissan's chairman, apparently reckons that we want his executives to be tutors, and therefore should pay their return air fare, expenses during their stay in Britain and "a very big salary". What we have actually agreed to pay them is the routine regional grant, amounting to 15 or 22 per cent according to where they decide to settle, plus 10 per cent of the balance in "selective assistance".

It seems to be understood that the extra *10* per cent would be forthcoming only when Nissan proceeds to phase two, involving local purchase of components (although that is not what Parliament was told). Even so the taxpayer subsidy could run to £22,000 per job created on a simple nuts-and-bolts assembly line whose products would not rank for free circulation across the Channel.

If Nissan does proceed with phase two, it would stand to collect the balance of up to £100m, or about £37,000 per job in all. That would fall due towards the end of the present decade, or beyond. Yet long before then – if the signals from the Department of Industry are to be taken at face value – the scale of taxpayer subvention available to other businesses picking a similar location to Nissan may have been substantially reduced, or even removed altogether. Nissan would not have to worry: its entitlements are already set in concrete.

However, Mr Kawamata has also said that Nissan might eventually return to its original plans to build 200,000 cars a year in Britain *if it can sell them on the Continent*. Ministers assured us last week there was no doubt about that. The bosses of Fiat and Renault seem to have a different view. And from the comments I have heard from French and Italian politicians about Britain as a Japanese Trojan horse, I think we would be wise to wait and see.

So perhaps it will not happen. What does seem doomed to happen up in Irvine is a good deal worse. Last week the EEC apparently gave final clearance to a remarkable piece of public benevolence by which an American fork-lift truck maker called Hyster is to get £4m from the EEC and upwards of £15m from us to expand its Scottish factory. Nothing unusual in that, maybe. The background, however, is quite instructive.

Britain has one of the heaviest concentrations of fork-lift manufacture in the world: three of the companies are American and three British. Of the latter, two, Lansing Bagnall and Lancer Boss, have always been free-standing. Lancer Boss has improved its turnover by 20 per cent in five years, stayed firmly in the black, and held on to nine-tenths of its labour force when all around were shedding theirs. Located in unregional Leighton Buzzard, it has never had a penny piece from government.

Not so Hyster, which believes it has "a fiduciary responsibility to shareholders to pursue the financial assistance programmes that various governments offer". Starting with a few unconsidered millions from the ever-generous Scottish Office for its first factory at Irvine in the early 1970s, it then collected a $50m interest-free loan from the EEC and a handsome package, including a five-year tax holiday, from the Irish to go to Dublin, and 45 per cent of the £25m cost of another plant at Craigavon from the Ulster Office. So far it has come up with just 280 jobs. But times are hard: in the first three quarters of last year Hyster lost $3.1m worldwide.

The Irvine joyride is supposed to raise employment there from 550 to 1,850. But that was on the premise that the eager Americans would first shut up shop at Nijmegen in Holland. Since Nijmegen is Hyster's only European factory making money, the Dutch put a stop to that.

No matter: Hyster will still get its Irvine cash. The new plant there will need to raise its share of world markets from about 5 per cent to 13 per cent. No mean feat when there is already huge over-capacity, and 40 per cent of the market is effectively closed. So someone is going to get hurt.

Down at Basingstoke the news from Irvine was celebrated with another 250 redundancies at Lansing Bagnall. But that, of course, is no skin off the Scottish Office's nose. Regional lobbyists count their own jobs: those lost unnecessarily by their neighbours are neither here nor there. So go to it, Norman.

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR PRIOR AND THE MAZE

The mass jailbreak from the Maze prison on September 25 was a fearful blow to the authority of the state in Northern Ireland. It lifted the spirits of the IRA and INLA when they were most in need of it. It put 19 dangerous terrorists back into circulation. It commanded the admiration of those who are open to the cause of Irish republican violence. The damage to the morale of the Northern Ireland security forces was correspondingly great, and so was the harm done to the credit of Mr Prior's administration.

It was an event of far more significance in its context than any similar breakout from an English prison would be. The escapers were not merely criminals, they were enemies of the state. Their arrest, conviction and detention had improved the public safety: their escape diminished it. The Maze has a gloomy centrality in the affairs of the province that has no parallel elsewhere in the kingdom. Its management and security are matters of very great difficulty and the utmost importance. The responsibility of ministers is at issue in a breakdown as gross and notorious as that.

The report on the incident written by Sir James Hennessy, the chief inspector of prisons for England and Wales, shows that there were deficiencies in the physical security of the prison. Those were compounded by faulty security procedures, in searching prisoners or responding to alarms, for instance. Beyond that there were many and serious individual failures: staff had become complacent about the dangers, lazy practices had taken root. The report refers to "laxity, carelessness and negligence" and elsewhere to "the general malaise that was apparent". Two observations give the flavour.

Block 7 contained 125 republican prisoners. Thirty-eight of them – 28 convicted of murder, attempted murder or conspiracy to murder – made the break at 2.40 in the afternoon of Sunday September 25. At that time only nine of the sixteen prison officers detailed for duty in the block were at their posts: four were in the tea room, three in the lavatories.

The prison has internal gates with vehicle locks. The kitchen lorry was seized when it came to block 7. The driver was held at gunpoint by a prisoner lying on the floor of the cab and ordered to drive to the main gate, the escapers hidden in the back. There was one officer on duty at the first internal gate through which it was necessary to pass. His orders required him to hold the vehicle in the lock, establish that the driver was not held under duress, and search the vehicle. What he did was recognize the driver, open the gate, and wave him through. The report censures the officer but adds that "he was only following what had become a common practice at the Maze". Moreover, his orders were not capable of fulfilment, since the kitchen lorry was too long for both gates of the lock to be closed at the same time. Moreover, if the officer had followed instructions, being alone and without means to raise the alarm immediately to hand, he would have been overpowered easily. The equipment was flawed, the procedure was unrealistic, the orders were disobeyed.

Compliments

The Hennessy report ends by tracing the path of accountability for the state of affairs at the prison. The governor, who was not well served by all his subordinates, is held primarily to account. He has resigned. Over the governor is the department of the Northern Ireland Office which directs the prison service. The head of the security and operations division of that department is complimented for the improvements he made in a short time, but nevertheless is held to share responsibility for some of the shortcomings at the Maze. Above him is the supervising under-secretary of the department. He is exonerated of personal blame. The chain of culpability stops just short of him. Over his head is the parliamentary under secretary (junior minister) and then the Secretary of State.

That is the ground on which Mr Prior has stood when faced with the suggestion that he or his colleague Mr Nicholas Scott, whose departmental duties include the prison service, should resign: the report did not attribute the serious shortcomings at the Maze to policy decisions or inadequacy of resources, therefore there is no case for ministerial resignation. The failures lay in neglect of duty, incompetence, and weak supervision further down the line. These matters were outside their experience and were not brought to their attention therefore, ministers say, blame does not attach to them personally.

Whole blame

That position is under fire from two sides. The professional associations of prison officers and governors in Northern Ireland dispute the conclusion read in, or into, the Hennessy report that policy did not contribute significantly to security lapses. They say that the new prison regime introduced when the hunger strike was brought to an end and later when the protest was finally abandoned undermined security. More particularly it is said that the instruction given at that time that all prisoners coming off the protest must be found work was the cause of the appointment of Brendan Macfarlane, known to be a ruthless and resourceful IRA leader, as a prison orderly. In that post he was granted a freedom of movement within the prison sufficient for him to organize the escape.

It is understandable that the prison staff should believe and press that view. They have had the whole blame laid on them; some have been singled out for removal or relegation; in the publicity given to the merited criticism of some of their number too little has been made of the singular stress and difficulty of their job and of the commendable behaviour of others. But Sir James Hennessy heard and examined the allegations. He brought an experienced and independent judgment to bear on them, and he concluded that the fault lay within the management of the prison and not with policy directives from above. The directives certainly had implications for security, but it was for the governor and his staff to see to those implications and, if they found them unmanageable, to report as much to the prison department.

The other line of attack on the Prior position goes to his version of the convention of ministerial responsibility, and here the rumble of constitutional principle does not entirely mask the crackle of political malice. Mr Prior has said, in brief, that policy blunders or failure to make available adequate resources may be resigning matters for a minister, but administrative failures or duties ill performed by junior or middle-ranking public servants, are not.

Plainly, the convention is not where Sir Thomas Dugdale left it when he resigned in expiation of his officials' conduct in the Crichel Down affair. It is not every, even every major, blunder by an official for which a minister is answerable with his life. The gravity of the matter and the extent to which the minister knew, or should have known, what was going on are pertinent. But Mr Prior's formulation goes to another extreme. If pressed, it would empty the notion of ministerial responsibility of its meaning in relation to a large part of the business to which it has been thought to apply.

In looking at the role of the prison department of the Northern Ireland Office, and therefore implicitly at the role of ministers in charge of it, it may be thought that Sir James Hennessy let them off too lightly. He exonerates the under-secretary in charge of the department with the comment that he was overworked and under-resourced. The weakness of supervision and inspection by the department is very evident. Ministers were in regular personal contact with its senior officials, whose workload was within the knowledge of ministers. If the officials were too distracted by other duties to keep abreast of the true state of affairs at the Maze, and the changing attitudes and morale of the prison officers in particular, ministers had the opportunity to be aware of the fact. A malaise as pervasive as this is shown to have been, in an executive branch of the public service so close to the security of the state, is a matter of ministerial responsibility, not as direct, but just as real as for any policy decision.

The policy/administration distinction provides no refuge in a debacle as large as that. It does not dispose of the question of a ministerial resignation, which will haunt the debate in the Commons tomorrow. The most obvious way of settling the account might seem to be the sacrifice of the minister with prisons on his plate, Mr Scott. But Mr Scott had been in the post barely three months when the blow fell; while the failures at the Maze are seen to have been cumulative and chronic. His predecessor Lord Gowrie is safely seated on Parnassus.

Close-knit

Besides, Mr Prior may reasonably take the view that if a ministerial resignation is required (which in his view it is not) the resignation should be his. Though subdivided, the ministerial operation in Belfast is close-knit. Security, of which the Maze is a crucial aspect, is of the essence and leads straight to the Secretary of State.

In urging or dismissing resignation – in judging whether the only appropriate acknowledgment of ministerial responsibility for some fiasco is resignation – it is right to accept that the political setting, as well as the application of principle, is relevant to the determination of any particular case. The jailbreak in September was not the culmination of a series of security policy failures. On the contrary it was a spectacular republican coup that interrupted an evident improvement of security in the province.

Mr Prior's proconsular record, including his handling of relations with the Republic, also comes into the reckoning. His task has been to hold in equilibrium a political society that displays the symptoms of suppressed civil war. It is the weight and force of British administration that suppresses it. Remove that and the condition would erupt. The containment of overt violence in Mr Prior's time has been on the whole better than before. His attempt to draw practitioners of constitutional politics on either side into common action has flopped, but that does not mean the improbable was not worth attempting or that a way to it should not be kept open.

The policy is criticized from both left and right, but neither offers an alternative the political nation has the will to enforce. The policy is the policy of the Cabinet as a whole. It depends on time's healing for its efficacy, and time so far declines to oblige. It entails even-handedness between the two communities in the province, and relentless pressure on terrorism in all its forms. Mr Prior's contribution has been the force of a personality well suited to those objectives, as good an understanding as an Englishman is likely to bring to the situation, and steady judgment.

There has also to be considered Mr Prior's place in the Government. His political style and stance on other central political issues lead him towards increasing isolation. That makes him vulnerable in one way and secure in another. Without him the Cabinet would appear to be turning its back on a segment of the Conservative Party, and a strand of political opinion lightly committed in a party sense, which are démodé but still large enough not to be disregarded. Nor, with Sir Geoffrey Howe in much trouble, is this the time for the Prime Minister to have to cope with any but an inescapable resignation. Brendan Macfarlane and his friends, on the other hand, would be delighted to have the scalp of a Secretary of State.

Future of Hongkong

From Mr S. A. M. Adshead

Sir, A recent report in your columns (January 17) on the terms on which Hongkong is to be returned to China prompts me to recall three points which ought to govern our policy in this matter, but which are perhaps in danger of being overlooked.

First, it is idle to suppose that China as it is constituted can preserve the present character of Hongkong. This is not to question the good faith of the Communists or their interest in preserving it. It is simply that objectively the institutions of their system are not compatible with those of a commercial emporium. Hongkong will wither, as Antwerp did under Spanish occupation or as West Berlin would under DDR administration.

Second, this being so, it is our duty to make provision for emigration before rendition. Most Hongkong Chinese, no doubt, will want to stay, but a minority will go to Taiwan and Singapore and a smaller minority will want to come to Britain.

Third, it is not only our duty, but it is immensely in our interest to allow this minority to come, and come as a community. British business has always owed much to immigrants: Hansards, Flemings, Lombards, Huguenots, Jews and Indians.

An injection of Chinese intelligence and initiative would make a real contribution to Britain's long-term economic recovery. This country should not miss the opportunity of the inevitable diaspora of part of the Hongkong business community. This is one kind of immigration which should be actively encouraged by a Conservative government.

Yours faithfully,
S. A. M. ADSHEAD,
Department of History,
University of Canterbury,
Christchurch 1,
New Zealand.
January 26.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A rational regime for Antarctica

From Mr David J. Bederman

Sir, I disagree with Evan Luard's statement (February 4) that Antarctica is the "common heritage of mankind" and I am encouraged that the Antarctic Treaty states have begun consultations on exploiting mineral resources there.

If one believes that international law serves to allocate rights and responsibilities among states one can readily find justification for some nations' consideration of a more rational regime for Antarctica's very hypothetical resources in hydrocarbons, coal, and metals.

The 16 countries involved in these talks run the full gamut of state alignments in today's world. They include the most highly developed nations (US, UK, France), other modest market economies (Norway, Belgium), the socialist block (USSR), and developing states (Argentina, Chile). One cannot neatly superimpose the North-South "dialogue" and the new international economic order on this issue.

The Antarctic Treaty halted a trend for the division of the region, but the states involved have staked claims of a different sort. They have undertaken extensive and valuable scientific research. They have (to various degrees) sought to conserve the living resources of the continent and adjacent seas. They have ensured that Antarctica doesn't become a weapons-testing range and that the polar environment is spared the stresses caused by pollution.

In short, these states have exercised extraordinary international responsibilities in the area for 30 years. It should not be surprising that they are now discussing the rights they have earned.

The "common heritage principle" for metals of the ocean's deep seabed took ten years to develop and its expression in the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention will only find fulfilment in another decade because the technology and demand for these minerals does not exist now. A global regime for Antarctica would take as long to develop and might remain moot for half a century.

The "common heritage principle" can offer little guidance for exploiting the southern continent.

I am, yours,
DAVID J. BEDERMAN,
Commonwealth Hall,
Cartwright Gardens, WC1.

Female circumcision

From the President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Sir, Lord Kennet's article (Friday page, January 20), "Drawing a line between custom and cruelty", is so inaccurate and full of muddled thinking that it is difficult to comment on concisely in a letter.

He states that female circumcision is endemic in certain parts of the world and is now amongst us but does not state to what extent. He claims that his Bill has support from virtually all the medical establishment but does not state which part of that establishment does not support his Bill.

Neither does he state that his original Bill would have interfered with normal medical practice to a degree unknown in this country. He says that his Bill prohibits "cutting girls' and women's private parts about"; what sort of language is this for a would-be legislator? He states that cancer of the genitals is not rare, whereas in fact it is.

He says that some women who, although they are not abnormal (his opinion) believe they are, and that they should be treated by reassurance and psychotherapy. If it is not a delusion, his Bill would permit surgical correction, but he does not say who decides what is abnormal; he also states that the *labia majora* are involved whereas it is usually the *labia minora*.

Lord Kennet does not seem to distinguish between ritual circumcision, which is practised largely on young adolescents by custom, and plastic surgery on adult women who are seeking help for themselves. The majority of his argument is on spurious racial grounds and related to "black or white depression" which is totally irrelevant. He defends custom and ritual although he admits that female circumcision is purely a matter of custom.

The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists has stated publicly that it is opposed to ritual circumcision in any form and does not oppose a Bill to ban it in the United Kingdom. We question both the need for the Bill and the impact it will have in those countries where the procedure is endemic. We are only opposed to the drafting of a Bill which may restrict what is regarded as reputable medical practice.

Yours faithfully,
RUSTAM FEROZE, President,
Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists,
27 Sussex Place,
Regent's Park, NW1.
January 23.

Human dimension of GCHQ ruling

From the Bishop of Gloucester

Sir, I would not regard myself as competent to say whether or not trades union activity should be extinguished at GCHQ Cheltenham. May I, however, draw your readers' attention to an aspect of the affair which does concern me and, I suspect, others in the neighbourhood, as a Christian pastor? This is the effect of the Government's action on the personal and family lives of those employed there.

People who work at GCHQ, like everyone else, are bringing up their families, caring for their parents, and contributing little or much to the life of their local communities. When they were appointed to their jobs the right to belong to an appropriate trades union, or not, was taken for granted.

No one believes that for the vast majority of them such membership implies that they are politically subversive, let alone a security risk. Many of them, not unnaturally, value the right to union membership as one of the traditional freedoms of our land.

Suddenly, all these people are confronted with a form to sign which gives them only two options. The first is to trade in their right to membership of a union in return for £1,000 in cash. The second is to apply for, and accept, a transfer at the Government's discretion to who knows where, with consequent disruption to family life. Many will have children preparing for important examinations; others would need to uproot elderly relatives, and so forth.

The first option, with its scarcely veiled financial inducement, seems to threaten personal integrity by putting a monetary price-tag on a basic human freedom; the second option puts the future of the family in jeopardy. A third choice, not to sign the form at all, will apparently bring summary dismissal without compensation.

Surely, in placing an overwhelmingly loyal and trustworthy body of civil servants in this dilemma, the Secretary of State has been inadequately advised.

Is it too late to hope that the Government will be strong and wise enough to alter the terms of this crude and inhumane ultimatum before it expires at the end of the month?

Those who framed it would seem to have assumed that principles can be abandoned for cash and that family life can be cursorily disrupted in the interests of state policy. I would want to argue that cynical assumptions of that kind about the value and dignity of human beings, coupled with power, are more of a threat to our way of life than current anxieties about the security at GCHQ.

Yours truly,
† JOHN GLOUCESTER:,
Bishopscourt,
Pitt Street,
Gloucester.
February 6.

From Mr R. A. C. Hill

Sir, I worked in MI5 for 26 years, where there was no union membership. My pay was linked to that of employees in the same grade in the Civil Service. I therefore had the benefit of union activity and negotiation without having to contribute. I also suffered from the pre-1979 pay freeze, along with other Government employees: fair enough.

A similar principle should be applicable to GCHQ. If so, this would surely be the best way to obtain staff co-operation. A pay parity clause could be inserted in the agreement to resign from the union: obviously a far better offer than the management-approved staff association, which is uncomfortably close to the Russian practice and is more appropriate to small administrative matters.

Outside the security field the public and the nation would benefit from barter deals of grade-for-grade pay parity in the essential services in exchange for no-strike agreements. This would be fairer than the offer of hard cash (Polaris workers?).

Why should employees on vital or sensitive work get more than others if their pay can be settled on a parity system?

Yours faithfully,
R. A. C. HILL,
The Saplings,
Highleigh,
Sidlesham,
Chichester,
West Sussex.
February 5.

From Mr J. W. West

Sir, I am baffled by the logic of Mr Neil Kinnock. He seems to be saying that whereas it is right, proper and democratic if a person is required to join a trade union as a condition of employment, it is wrong, improper and undemocratic if a person is required *not* to join a trade union as a condition of employment.

I should have thought that what is sauce for the goose would be sauce for the gander.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. WEST,
6 Weydown Court,
Weydown Road,
Haslemere,
Surrey.
February 4.

From Mrs Catherine Heath

Sir, The Government appears to believe that it can best trust those whose loyalty can be bought for £1,000. This is monetarism indeed.

I should prefer my secrets to be in the keeping of those who cannot be bought.

Yours faithfully,
CATHERINE HEATH,
14 Grosvenor Avenue,
Carshalton Beeches,
Surrey.
February 4.

Homes for the elderly

From Mr C. M. T. Smith-Ryland and others

Sir, The Housing and Building Control Bill is about to enter the committee stage in the House of Lords. A Government amendment to this Bill in the Commons will extend the right to buy to tenants of dwellings built for the elderly by councils and housing associations.

Only "sheltered" housing for the elderly will be excluded from the new compulsory sale provisions. What little rented housing now exists for the elderly in rural areas is not categorised as "sheltered", since only large schemes of 30 or more dwellings can support such facilities; village needs are generally met by small schemes of four to six bungalows.

The measure therefore affects rural far more than urban areas, and yet another piece of legislation fails to discriminate between the situation in towns and cities and the very different needs of our villages.

Nothing can prevent the prices of these coveted retirement homes in desirable villages escalating far beyond the reach of average wage-earners, once the first beneficiaries capitalise on their windfall. Only a protected stock of low-cost rented housing can preserve the social balance and the historic character of our villages.

The argument that houses will not be lost but only the tenure altered is naive: this measure will mean the inevitable depletion of an important stock of low-cost housing in villages. One must now hope that their Lordships will defend a vital part of our heritage, and ensure that those who have spent their lives in agricultural areas are not forced to join the queue for sheltered housing in the towns when they retire.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. T. SMITH-RYLAND (Chairman, National Agricultural Centre Rural Trust),
†KEITH WARWICK,
D. R. B. THOMPSON (Chairman, NAC Housing Association),
J. D. HEARTH (Chief Executive, Royal Agricultural Society of England),
A. RUSSELL (Director, The Arthur Rank Centre),
M. E. CONSTABLE, Chief Executive, National Agricultural Centre Rural Trust,
35 Belgrave Square, SW1.
January 24.

Countryside heritage

From Lord Hampden

Sir, It is as well that Lord Melchett and his friends wrote their letter (February 6) " 'as from' Courtyard Farm" rather than "from" it as one might then accuse them of not looking out of the window. Unless Norfolk is very different from the rest of this country I would be very surprised to see scabious, wild violets and cowslips flourishing in the middle of January.

In the due season we shall have carpets of cowslips and violets here on the Downs – and why? Because over centuries the farmers and shepherds have kept the blackthorn at bay. In the woods there will be bluebells and orchids – and why? Because the bramble has been ruthlessly cut back time and time again.

Sir, I assume Lord Melchett and his friends love the countryside but you cannot love anything unless you really know it and their letter, apart from its gratuitous insults about farmers (hereditary peers might make a better example), shows such abysmal ignorance about it that they had better continue to live "as in" rather than "in" Courtyard Farm.

Yours faithfully,
HAMPDEN,
Glynde Place,
Glynde,
Nr Lewes,
Sussex.
February 6.

Clearer voice abroad

From the Director of the Reuter Foundation

Sir, Mr James Porter suggests in his letter on January 24 that there is now a unique opportunity for organisations such as Reuters to make a contribution to "improved and more balanced international communication." He cites a clause in the 1941 trust agreement which requires Reuters to supply "an unbiased and reliable news service to British, dominion, colonial, foreign and other overseas newspapers," and suggests that Reuters should now give special assistance to the British Commonwealth.

As the world's political map has changed since 1941, so has Reuters' British orientation changed. In the years after the Second World War over 100 new nations came into being. Reuters responded with programmes of training and assistance to help local news services in some 50 countries.

Reuters' efforts to improve communication in this way began over a quarter of a century ago. These efforts have extended far beyond the confines of the British Commonwealth and have helped to bridge any information gap between the industrial and developing countries, whatever their colonial past.

To this end, in 1982, Reuters established the Reuter Foundation, a charitable trust that provides fellowships to journalists from developing countries to study information technology and other subjects at Oxford, Stanford and Bordeaux universities – the latter for francophone journalists from former French colonial territories.

Reuters' expanding operations as a worldwide news organisation, with regional editorial desks in Bahrain, Buenos Aires, Hongkong and Nairobi as well as in the major metropolitan centres of the industrialised world, are in themselves a powerful agency for international communication.

This was borne out for example by a recent survey of newspapers in South-east Asia by the Canadian-sponsored International Development Research Centre, which showed that a majority of editors found Reuters the most useful source of international and regional news.

Yours sincerely
MICHAEL NEALE, Director,
The Reuter Foundation,
85 Fleet Street, EC4.
January 26.

Putting a roof on Temple Bar

From the Duke of Grafton and others

Sir, Sir Martyn Beckett's letter (January 23) and now that from Mr Gilmour (February 4) cannot go unanswered. They and Gavin Stamp (feature, January 19) paint too black-and-white a picture of the fate in store for Temple Bar if it is left at Theobald's Park.

Of course nobody would recommend that a scheduled and grade I listed monument of such undisputed importance is left to rot unprotected and to be vandalized.

What it needs is a roof, and as soon as possible: then repairs of a genuinely conservative nature. Witnesses for the Temple Bar Trust (Sir Martyn among them) suggested spending £450,000 without even making the attached lodge habitable for a guardian.

Sensible repairs directed towards conservation rather than restoration, together with rehabilitation of the lodge, will cost more than Mr Stamp's £50,000 but still less than half of the trust's figure and will have the advantage of retaining substantially intact all the surviving original stonework.

The issue is whether to keep the fabric conserved as it stands at Theobald's Park or risk substantial loss by demolition, re-erection and restoration in moving it. Only resiting on an historically appropriate site would justify this risk. The proposed site at St Paul's is historically confusing.

Moreover, in our view it will upset the scale of Temple Bar and do serious visual damage to the cathedral's west front.

Yours faithfully,
GRAFTON (Chairman, Cathedrals Advisory Commission for England),
JEREMY BENSON (Vice-Chairman, Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies),
DERMAN CHRISTOPHERSON (Chairman, Royal Fine Art Commission),
BERNARD FEILDEN (Honorary surveyor to St Paul's),
ASHLEY BARKER (Surveyor of Historic Buildings, GLC),
37 Spital Square, E1.
February 6.

Economic doubts

From Mr Gordon Pepper

Sir, Someone writing to *The Times* (Mr R. G. Ellis, January 25), accusing the author of an article of being unaware of the facts, should be both precise about the meaning of the words and careful about quotations.

First, normal usage of the expression "fiscal policy" does *not* include hire-purchase controls.

Secondly, I asserted that the amount of fiscal stimulus has been insufficient to allow the 364 Keynesian economists who forecast deepening recession to claim that this was the reason for the current economic recovery. Mr Ellis omitted the reference to the 364 economists.

The remaining substance in his letter is negligible. Incidentally, I too was guilty of a misquotation, but mine was a deliberate and charitable error. The 364 economists forecast not deepening recession but deepening depression!

Yours faithfully,
GORDON PEPPER,
Greenwell and Co,
Bow Bells House,
Bread Street, EC4.
February 1.

William Walcot

From Mr Peyton Skipwith

Sir, Richard Owen, in his "Letter from Moscow" (January 25), refers to William Walcot, the architect of the Metropole Hotel, as "little known" and "mysterious". He was, in fact, the most celebrated architectural draughtsman of the twentieth century, as well as an etcher and watercolourist of renown.

Born near Odessa in 1874 of Ango-Russian parentage, he trained first of all at the Ecóle des Beaux Arts in Paris and then at the Imperial Academy of Arts in St Petersburg. He moved to London early in this century and made contact with the architect Eustace Frere, and The Fine Art Society, which firm commissioned him to go to Venice, as they had commissioned Whistler to do a quarter of a century earlier. He subsequently held eight one-man shows in the society's galleries.

Walcot worked for most of the great architects of his day, most particularly Sir Edward Lutyens; he designed 61 St James's Street, a delightful neo-Georgian building and, in the 1930s, produced the most revolutionary design for rebuilding central London – a scheme which involved, among other things, straightening the river Thames. He died in 1943.

Yours faithfully,
PEYTON SKIPWITH, Director,
The Fine Art Society Ltd,
148 New Bond Street, W1.

Noblesse désoblige

From Mr John Faulkner

Sir, What evidence has John Vincent ("Rates: why the wets must be capped", January 17) that Lord Emsworth ever sat in the House of Lords?

A man whom the basilisk stares of sisters and wain ropes could scarcely induce to "don the soup and fish" is hardly likely to take to coronet and ermine. And his record as a public speaker at the annual children's fête hardly bodes well for the discussions of the Upper House.

If Mr Vincent must have a politically conscious peer from the Wodehouse stable, he need look no further than Alaric, Duke of Dunstable, whose views on the actions of government were only too readily available.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN FAULKNER,
33 Hadley Gardens,
Chiswick, W4.
January 17.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 7: His Excellency Baron Ruediger von Wechmar was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Federal Republic of Germany to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Herr Jürgen von Alten (Minister Plenipotentiary), Dr Eike Bracklo (Minister Counsellor), Rear-Admiral Dr Kurt Fischer (Defence and Naval Attaché), Dr Reinhard Holubek (First Counsellor, Head of Cultural Department), Dr Bernd von Waldow (Counsellor, Head of Press Department), Herr Uwe Hansen (First Secretary, Deputy Head of Press Department), Herr Manfred Haedelt (Second Secretary, Head of Administration Department) and Herr Peter Rothen (Second Secretary, Private Secretary).

Baroness von Wechmar had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

General Cornelis de Jager (Chairman of the Nato Military Committee) had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr J. B. Ure was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Brasilia.

Mrs Ure had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, visited the University today.

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Wynn, RN was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a luncheon today given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London, EC4, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson).

Mrs Malcolm Innes and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Bibbs were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon visited His Excellency Monsieur Dragi Stamenkovic (Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and Madame Stamenkovic at 25 Hyde Park Gate, London, SW7.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended a Reception for the Westminster Medical School Research Trust (Trustee, Mrs Beryl Maudling) at the Speaker's House, London SW1.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Speaker and the Right Hon the Lord Mayor.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips visited Independent Television News Ltd at ITN House, Wells Street, London, W1 and, having been received by the Chairman of ITN Ltd (the Lord Buxton of Alsa) and the Editor (Mr David Nicholas), watched an edition of *News at Ten* being prepared and transmitted.

Mrs Malcolm Innes and Mr John Haslam were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 7: The Prince of Wales today visited the National Hospital, Queen Square, London WC1.

Mr David Royroft was in attendance.

His Royal Highness this afternoon received the Lord Young of Dartington and Mrs Marianne Rigge at Kensington Palace.

February 7: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened the Sandra Sheffield-Carole Davies Radiotherapy Unit at Peterborough District Hospital, Cambridgeshire.

Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
February 7: The Duke of Kent, as President, this evening attended the Honorary Fellows' Dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England which was held at Boodles's, St James's Street, London.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent today visited The Lord Chancellor's Department, House of Lords, London, SW1.

Miss Sarah Partridge was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Robin Kenyon-Slaney will be held at St Andrew's Church, Shifnal, Shropshire, at 11.30 am on Saturday, February 11.

A memorial service for Mr Alasdair Clayre will be held on Thursday, February 16, at 11.30 am at St James's, Piccadilly.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Oswald Terry will be held in Gray's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, February 21, 1984, at 5 pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Harold Arthur Armstrong While will be held at St Margaret's church, Lothbury, London, EC2, on Tuesday, February 14, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain A. J. C. Pratt
and Miss L. R. Murray Lee
The engagement is announced between Adrian, son of Lord and Lady Roderic Pratt, Saxonbury House, Frant, Tunbridge Wells, and Leanora, daughter of Mr Peter Murray Lee, of 1 Eaton Square, London, SW1, and the late Mrs Rosemary Murray Lee and stepdaughter of Mrs Peter Murray Lee.

The Hon Erskine Guinness
and Miss L. Dillon-Malone
The engagement is announced between Erskine, son of Lord and Lady Moyne, of Biddesden House, near Andover, Hampshire, and Louise, daughter of the late Patrick Dillon-Malone and of Mrs John Reihill, of Deepwell, Blackrock, co Dublin.

Mr E. T. Whitley
and the Hon Tara Chichester-Clark
The engagement is announced between Edward Thomas, son of Mr and Mrs John Whitley, of Hamsey Lodge, Lewes, Sussex, and Tara Olivia, daughter of Lord Moyola, DL, and Lady Moyola, of Moyola Park, Castledawson, co Derry.

Mr P. Haworth
and the Hon H. J. A. Freeman-Grenville
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. F. C. P. Haworth, of Ganthorpe, York, and Hester, younger daughter of Dr G. S. P. Freeman-Grenville and Lady Kinloss, of Sheriff Hutton, York.

Mr J. G. A. Azis
and Miss E. S. Briggs
The engagement is announced between Jonatham Giles, elder son of Mr and Mrs Osman Azis, of Mousehill Court, Milford, Surrey, and Emily Susanna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Briggs, of Midford Castle, Bath.

Mr J. R. A. Bate-Williams
and Miss E. A. Lippiatt
The engagement is announced between John Robert Alexander, younger son of Mr Michael Williams, of Goldmead, Bindoon, Western Australia, and the late Mrs Rosemary Bate-Williams, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Lippiatt, of Wanswell Court, Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. Y. Campbell
and Miss S. Peyton
The engagement is announced between John, son of Professor A. E. Campbell, of 3 Belbroughton Road, Oxford, and the late Mrs Sophia Sonne Campbell, and Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr Malcolm Peyton and Mrs Joan Peyton, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr M. J. Cavanagh
and Miss S. J. Camp
The engagement is announced between Michael James, son of Mr and Mrs D. M. Cavanagh, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, and Suzanne Jose, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. F. Camp, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Mr R. R. Charleston
and Miss S. Lister
The engagement is announced between Robin, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Charleston, of Richmond, Surrey, and Susan, second daughter of the late Mr H. Lister of and Mrs J. Lister, of Penketh, Cheshire.

Mr J. B. Cumming
and Miss M. J. Knibbs
The engagement is announced between John Barr, son of the late Mr M. S. Cumming and of Mrs D. M. Cumming, of Inveresk, Midlothian, and Melissa James, youngest daughter of the late Dr N. V. S. Knibbs and of Mrs N. M. Knibbs, of St Mawes, Cornwall.

Mr R. J. Dale-Thomas
and Miss L. H. Gordon Clark
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Dale-Thomas, of Ashton House, Chaffcombe, Somerset, and Lucinda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Guy Gordon Clark, of Itchingfield House, Horsham, Sussex.

Mr P. Davies
and Miss T. Lewin
The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of Mr and Mrs V. A. Davies, of Raglan, Monmouth, and Terina, only daughter of Professor D. Lewin, of Norwich, and Mrs K. Morling, of Bristol.

Mr A. de Candole
and Miss P. Rampton
The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Mr and Mrs E. A. V. de Candole, of Shootwood, Burley, Hampshire, and Philippa, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Rampton, of Easton Lodge, Easton, Norfolk.

Mr H. J. Ellis Rees
and Miss S. Angel
The engagement is announced between Hugh James, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. F. Ellis Rees, of Burford, Oxfordshire, and Samantha, only daughter of Mr and Mrs M. G. Angel, of Wimbish, Essex.

Mr G. R. Fraser
and Miss S. A. Hoddell
The engagement is announced between Giles Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs I. H. Fraser, of The Twinings, Westhumble, Dorking, Surrey, and Sally Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. C. Hoddell, of Knypersley Hall, Marchington Woodlands, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

Mr P. R. Gammell
and Miss S. J. Oyler
The engagement is announced between Patrick, fourth son of Mr and Mrs James Gammell, Foxhall, Kirkliston, West Lothian, and Sally, only daughter of the late Mr Geoffrey Oyler and Mrs Joanna Oyler, 27c Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.

Mr W. P. Heller
and Miss F. T. Sedhom
The engagement is announced between William, elder son of the late Mr G. P. Heller and Mrs Heller, of Hambleden, Henley-on-Thames, and Fawkia, elder daughter of Mr T. Sedhom and the late Mrs S. T. Sedhom, of Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

Mr J. Goodman
and Miss M. McKitterick
The engagement is announced between Jolyon, son of Mr and Mrs R. Goodman, of Bromsgrove, and Mary, daughter of Canon and Mrs J. H. B. McKitterick, of Virginia Water.

Mr W. B. Greenhill
and Miss J. E. Capps
The engagement is announced between William Barnaby, second son of Mr and Mrs D. G. W. Greenhill, of Haycroft, Boughrood, near Brecon, South Wales, and Juanita, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. R. Capps, of Glenvartry House, Ashford, co Wicklow, Republic of Ireland.

Mr C. E. Irving-Swift
and Mlle C. Piedhault
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Irving-Swift, of Arundel, Sussex, and Cécile, elder daughter of Docteur and Mme Pierre Piedhault, of Paris, France.

Mr T. Lederle
and Miss G. Reynolds
The engagement is announced between Tony, son of Mr and Mrs Raymond Lederle, of Natal, and Glenda, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Reynolds, of Johannesburg.

Mr H. V. Lloyd
and Miss A. M. Sheehan
The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of Mr and Mrs Frederic Lloyd, of West Park, Strathpeffer, Ross-shire, and Alma, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Sheehan, of Ilford, Essex.

Mr R. J. C. MacMullen
and Miss D. M. Crichton
The engagement is announced between Richard, second son of Mr and Mrs J. R. A. MacMullen, of Laxey, Isle of Man, and Diana, second daughter of Mr and Mrs B. J. Crichton of Plas Trefor, Isle of Anglesey.

Mr M. J. Snelson
and Miss R. M. Anson
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. L. Snelson, of Handforth, Cheshire, and Rachel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Anson, of Barnes, London.

Mr S. W. Stockdale
and Miss C. C. Budenberg
The engagement is announced between Simon William, second son of Mr and Mrs K. H. Stockdale, of Adlington, Cheshire, and Caroline Claire, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. F. Budenberg, of Lower Withington, Cheshire.

Mr L. Taylor
and Miss M. C. Kisch
The engagement is announced between Lee, son of Mr and Mrs Edward Taylor, of Soundwell, Bristol, and Margaret Cecilia, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Kisch, of Hatchford, Cobham, Surrey.

Mr A. C. Thwaites
and Miss J. Thew
The engagement is announced between Christopher Thwaites, of Grange House, Great Ayton, North Yorkshire, and Jillian Thew, of Ebbw Vale, Gwent.



Time out: The largest one-handed clock in England, at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, motionless yesterday above its regular winder, Mr Jack Bass, who at 74 is no longer fit enough for the daily task and the 30 steps up the fifteenth-century tower. The clock face has a diameter of 16ft. The parish council is now looking for a successor to Mr Bass, who has done the job for 10 years. To qualify for the salary of £150 a year, applicants must be devoted and energetic (Photograph: John Middleton).

Birthdays today

Tunka Abdul Rahman Putra, CH, 81; Sir Basil Blackwell, 62; Lord Cameron, 84; Mr Osian Ellis, 56; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, 71; Marshall of the RAF Sir John Grandy, 71; Mr Harman Grisewood, 78; Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, 69; Lady (Geoffrey) Howe, 52; Rabbi Dr Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, 63; Professor Ann Lambton, 72; Sir Kenneth Maddocks, 77; Sir Philip Magnus Allcroft, 78; Lord O'Brien of Lothbury, 76; Mr Fulke Radice, 96; Lord Rayne, 66; Professor Sir Richard Southern, 72.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Benet Hytner, QC, to be Leader of the Northern Circuit.
Mr Michael Forman, director of personnel and organization of the TI Group, to be chairman of the Civil Service Appeal Board from May 1 in succession to Sir Basil Hall, who is retiring.
Mr Francis Maude, MP for North Warwickshire, to be Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment.
Dr Basil Greenhill to be an honorary vice-president of the Maritime Trust.
The following to be deputy lieutenants of Berkshire: **Major A. L. Griffiths, Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson, Captain L. D. Moss, Air Commodore C. J. Mount, and Mr Stanley Platt.**

Canon Neville Smith, aged 52, vice-chairman of the National Association of Whole-time Hospital Chaplains, to be assistant secretary to the Hospital Chaplaincies Council, a new post.

To be members of the board of trustees of the armouries, a new body set up by the Department of the Environment under the National Heritage Act 1983:
Sir Philip Dowson, Dr Basil Greenhill, Dr Ian Roy, Mr Nils Tasbe and Professor Peter Lasko.

University news

OXFORD:
Dr Suzanne Romaine, M Litt (Edin), PhD (Birm), lecturer in linguistics, Birmingham University, has been appointed Merton Professor of English Language from October 1, 1984.
Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, has been elected an honorary fellow of University College, Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar from 1953 to 1955 when he read for a B Litt degree in economics.
Mrs Anne Lonsdale, an assistant registrar at the university, has been appointed the university's information officer in succession to Mr William Bell, a former colonial administrator and overseas development adviser, who has held the post since 1977.
Election
ORIEL COLLEGE: To a Kolkhorst Exhibition (October, 1984), P A Kuenstler, Rugby.

Marriage

Mr H. C. Mansel
and Miss D. Scrope
The marriage took place on February 2 between Mr Hugh Clavell Mansel and Miss Diana Scrope. A reception was held at the Turf Club.

Luncheons

Variety Club of Great Britain
The Variety Club of Great Britain held their annual Show Business Awards luncheon at the Hilton hotel yesterday in honour of representatives of stage, screen, radio and television. Chief Barker Norman Garrod was the host and Mr Terry Wogan was among other speakers. Lord Delfont, chairman of the awards panel, presented the awards.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund
The Hon Angus Ogilvy, President of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, was host at a luncheon held at the Royal College of Surgeons of England yesterday in honour of friends and supporters.

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Professor Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, entertained at luncheon at the college yesterday Mrs Sue Hammerson, Mr Charles Leeming, Mr Denis Peach and Professor A. J. Harding Rains.

Dinners

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a dinner given at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of the State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Zaire, Citoyen Umba di Lutete.

Aberdeen, Dundee and St Andrews Universities' Air Squadron
Aberdeen, Dundee and St Andrews Universities' Air Squadron held its annual dinner at King's College, Old Aberdeen, last night. The guest of honour was Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Kennedy. Among the other guests were the Principal of Robert Gordon's College of Technology, Aberdeen, the Senior Vice-Principal of Aberdeen University and members of the military education committees of the universities of Aberdeen, Dundee and St Andrews, the Air Officer Commanding and Commandant of RAF College Cranwell and the Air Officer Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Commanding Officer, Squadron Leader A. J. Park, presided.

Receptions

Speaker
Princes Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, was present at a reception held in Speaker's House yesterday for the Westminster Medical School Research Trust, at which the Speaker and Mrs Weatherill were the hosts.

European-Atlantic Group
The younger members of the European-Atlantic Group held an inaugural reception at St Ermin's Hotel yesterday evening. The chairman was Mr Christopher Robson. Lord Chalfont, Chairman of the European-Atlantic Group, spoke on European-Atlantic relations. Among those present were:
Lord and Lady Abinger, Lady Chalfont, Lord Layton (president), The Hon Geoffrey Layton and Mrs Elma Dangerfield (honorary director).

Church news

Bishop resigns to take US job

The Bishop of Woolwich, the Right Rev Michael Marshall, has announced his resignation in order to take up a post in the United States Our Religious Affairs Correspondent writes. Having been a suffragan bishop in the diocese of Southwark for nine years, he said he was looking forward to concentrating on teaching, preaching, and broadcasting.

A bachelor, aged 47, he was the country's youngest suffragan at the time of his appointment, and was previously at All Saints, St Margaret's Street, London, a noted centre of the Anglo-Catholic movement. His new position will be as episcopal director of the Anglican Institute in St Louis, Missouri.

Other church news:
The Bishop of London, the Right Rev Graham Leonard, is to be the new chairman of the Central Religious Advisory Committee in succession to the Bishop of Wakefield, the Right Rev Colin James, who has completed his five years' term of office. The committee is jointly appointed by the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority to advise them on religious policy in broadcasting.

Appointments
The Rev S P Ballard, curate of St Michael's, Blackpool, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of St Luke's, Brierfield, same diocese.
Canon T M F Biles, Rector of the Beaminster area team ministry and non-residentiary canon of Salisbury Cathedral, diocese of Salisbury, to be also Rural Dean of Beaminster, same diocese.
The Rev H V Edwards, Vicar of Cosham, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Vicar of Reydon, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev R J Fortios, Vicar of Red Post, diocese of Salisbury, to be priest-in-charge of Hamworthy, same diocese.
The Rev T A Gibson, team Rector of Kirkby and Rural Dean of the Walton area of Liverpool, diocese of Liverpool, to be Archdeacon of Suffolk, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev G F Gilchrist, curate of Addlestone, diocese of Guildford, to be Vicar of St Mary's, South Shore, Blackpool, diocese of Blackburn.
The Rev D L H Head, Vicar of Chertsey, diocese of Guildford, to be also an honorary canon of Guildford Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev C Johnson, Headmaster of Seaford College, diocese of Chichester, also to be the prebendary of Colworth, Chichester Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev D Maitinee, Vicar of All Saints, Canterbury, diocese of Canterbury, to be Parish Priest of Tunstall, and Parish Priest of Rodmersham, same diocese.
The Rev R W Martin, non-stipendiary, curate of Redmarley D'Abitot and Bromsberrow with Pauntley, Upleadon and Oxenhall, diocese of Gloucester, to be priest-in-charge of the same parishes.
The Rev C J Skillon, curate of St Mary's, Ealing, diocese of London, to be curate of St John's, Wimborne, diocese of Salisbury.
The Ven D Smith, Archdeacon of Suffolk, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Archdeacon of Sudbury, same diocese.
The Rev J S Tunbridge, priest-in-charge of St George's, Ramsgate, diocese of Canterbury, to be the incumbent of St Michael's, Harbledown, same diocese.
The Rev D G Willis, curate of Holy Trinity with St Patrick's and Elm Grove, Wallington, diocese of Southwark, to be the incumbent of St Mark's, Ramsgate, diocese of Canterbury.
The Rev S J Wright, Vicar of St Michael's, Marbury, diocese of Chester, to be also Rural Dean of Malpas, same diocese.
Withdrawal of acceptance
The Rev J G Cole has withdrawn his acceptance of the benefice of St Edburgha's, Yardley, diocese of Birmingham.

Latest wills

Mrs Stella Jean Agnes Chamberlain, of Kingston St Mary, Taunton, left estate valued at £245,729 net. After total bequests of £17,950 and some effects, she left the remainder of her property ot the Kent Association of Boys Clubs.
Mr Fred Farmaby, of Meaux, Beverley, who died intestate, left £813,046 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Dow, Judge Ronald Graham, of Harpenden £113,802
Hall, Mr Thomas Ralph, of Brailsford £310,425
Harper, Mrs Florence, of West Chillington, West Sussex ... £399,325
Molesworth, Lady, of Highgate, London, N6 .... £119,297
Peters, Mr Bernard Harold, of Weston super Mare £502,687
Sloggett, Mr William, of Bridge, Canterbury £289,784
Warhurst, Miss Flora Mabel, of Worthing £420,443

Science report

Dusty birth of a planetary system

By Walter Sullivan, of *The New York Times*

New York – Astronomers who recorded dense clouds of dust around two distant stars have concluded that they may be new planetary systems being formed.

The observations, announced by Cornell University, were made with three large telescopes and were of infra-red wavelengths beyond the red end of the visible light spectrum.

Enough dust seems to be orbiting the star HL Tau in the Taurus constellation to form a planet equal in mass to the earth. It is believed the solar system was formed from a rotating, disc-shaped cloud of dust and gas, the bulk of which was drawn together by gravity to form a central star, the residue becoming planets and moons.

At 100,000 years old HL Tau is thought to be very young, as stars go, and its planets may therefore still be forming. The shape of the cloud around it suggests that it is a disc tilted to appear oval. Its diameter is estimated at four times the distance from the Sun to the outermost planet of the solar system.

A second cloud has been recorded around the star R Mon in the Monoceros constellation. It is four times farther away than HL Tau and its cloud is believed to be four times larger. It, too, is believed to be very young.

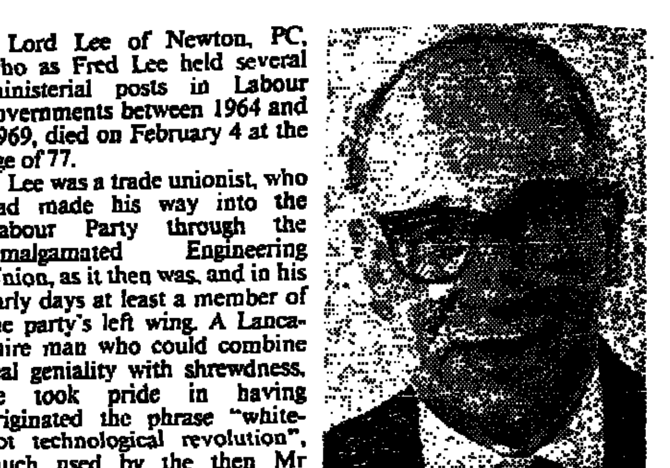
The observations were of the infra-red glow produced in the dust by light radiating from the star. They were made by the 131in reflector of the Kitt Peak National Observatory, in Arizona, and two telescopes especially designed for infra-red observations on top of Mauna Kea, an extinct Hawaiian volcano. Kitt Peak is operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Mauna Kea by British astronomers.

The study was conducted by Dr Steven Beckwith, of Cornell, Dr Benjamin Zuckerman, of the University of California at Los Angeles, Mr Michael Skrutskie, a Cornell graduate student, and Mr Melvin Dyck, staff astronomer of the University of Hawaii. They used a technique called speckle interferometry that largely neutralizes the twinkling effect caused by the atmosphere.

Recordings last year by the infra-red astronomy satellite indicated the presence of similar clouds around two nearer stars, Vega and Fomalhaut. But the Cornell team believes the amount of dust in those clouds, only about 1 per cent of the Sun's mass, to be far less than that needed to produce planets.

OBITUARY

LORD LEE OF NEWTON
Former Labour minister



Lord Lee of Newton, PC, who as Fred Lee held several ministerial posts in Labour governments between 1964 and 1969, died on February 4 at the age of 77.

Lee was a trade unionist, who had made his way into the Labour Party through the Amalgamated Engineering Union, as it then was, and in his early days at least a member of the party's left wing. A Lancashire man who could combine real geniality with shrewdness, he took pride in having originated the phrase "white-hot technological revolution", much used by the then Mr Harold Wilson in the 1964 election campaign.

As Minister of Power from 1964 to 1966 he was responsible for promoting and speeding up the exploitation of North Sea gas. He then became Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1966 to 1967, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with responsibility for industrial affairs within the Department of Economic Affairs, from 1967 to 1969.

Lee was native of Salford, and was closely associated with all its activities. Born on August 3, 1906, he was educated at Langworthy Road School, and then went into the engineering trade, becoming an engineer's turner. At one time he was chairman of the works committee at Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd, in Manchester. He joined the Labour Party in 1922, and sat on the Salford City Council for some years.

At the general election of 1945 he was elected MP for the Hulme division of Manchester, turning a Conservative majority of 5,851 into a Labour majority of 2,434. After the redistribution of seats in 1948, the Hulme division disappeared and from 1950 to 1974, when he became a life peer, Lee was MP for Newton.

He first came into prominence in the House of Commons in 1948 when Sir Stafford Cripps selected him to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in 1950, and remained in that office until the defeat of the Labour government in October, 1951.

Then, as later, he proved himself to be a good administrator who, despite his own left-wing views, was more drawn to political common sense than the claims of ideology.

He married in 1938 Amelia, known as Millie, who survives him. They had one daughter.

JORGE GUILLEN

Jorge Guillén, the Spanish poet, critic and academic and a leading member of the famous Generation of 1927, which produced Lorca, Alberti, Aleixandre and Salinas, among others, died in Malaga, Spain on February 6, age of 91. Apart from Lorca, who was murdered in 1936, Guillén was the most widely read, translated and appreciated of these poets outside his own country.

Jorge Guillén was born in Valladolid on January 18 1893. He studied with the French Fathers of the Oratory, in Freiburg, Germany, and subsequently at the universities of Madrid and Granada. In 1917 he began his teaching career at the Sorbonne.

He began to write in 1919, and even then 'was thinking of a single book with an organic unity'. He returned to Spain in 1923, and soon became recognised as a poet of high promise from the poems he published in magazines. He sustained himself by his teaching, and early became a well-known and much sought-after specialist in Spanish literature. He lectured in Germany, Italy, England, Mexico, Chile, Puerto Rico and the USA. He was Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Seville from 1931 until he left Europe, on the victory of Franco, whom he unequivocally opposed.

His first book was *Cántico* (1928), *Canticle*, with the subtitle "Affirmation of Life". He continued to revise and expand this until 1950, when the first complete edition appeared. It was translated in a selected bilingual version by various hands in 1965: *Cántico: A Selection*. Like all the poets of his generation Guillén was influenced by the baroque poetry of Góngora, the near contemporary of the English metaphysical poet John Donne; but he was also influenced by Paul Valéry, whom he knew and whose work he translated.

Cántico in its first as in its last version (334 lyrics) is a vitalist poetry, akin in the spirit to Hopkins and Pasternak. Guillén did not avoid the themes of death and despair, but he consistently affirmed that the spiritual was omnipresent: man, despite his suffering, could be at one with the universe: "To be – only that! it suffices/For pure delectation!/Thus, in a kinship of silence/To be one with the essences!" announces the opening poem, and this mood – though pitted against the never ignored forces of darkness – is sustained.

In 1949 Guillén was able to visit Spain, and there he conceived the more sombre poems of his next cycle, *Clamor* (1957-63), *Clamour*. This marks a reversal in his attitude: in *Cántico* he affirms and staves off despair; in the three sections of *Clamor* – *Maremágnum* (1957), translated as *Pandemonium*, . . . *Que van a dar en la mar* (1960), as . . . *That Flow Down to the Sea* and *A la altura de las circunstancias* (1963), as *Rising to the Occasion* – he accepts and describes despair, and rejects all affirmation, in the specific light of the Spanish Civil War and American violence, except that which forces itself upon him. The language becomes even more purified and exclamatory; it evoked almost universal acclaim for its epigrammatic power and distilled lyricism.

Homenaje (1967), *Homage*, consists of more anecdotal and relaxed poems, celebrating old friendships (as the Lorca and Salinas). In 1968, for his seventy-fifth birthday, the whole of his work was collected in a handsome volume called *Aire Nuestro, Our Air*; this was published in Milan.

It now became apparent that Guillén was not only a great poet but also a great architect: no other twentieth-century poet had, without sacrificing spontaneity and power, arranged his work in so meaningful and so organic a manner. Guillén's unusual generosity towards other poets was also noted.

He did not stop writing after this. *Y otros poemas* (1973), *And Other Poems*, was revised and expanded in 1979; the 1981 *Final* concludes the grand design of *Aire Nuestro*. Guillén wrote a number of important critical works. Jorge Luis Borges, in 1968, described Guillén as "beyond dispute the greatest living Spanish poet . . . [his] poems . . . breathe a serenity and tenderness that have something of the godlike about them".

Guillén received the first Cervantes Prize, now the most important Hispanic prize, in 1976, after having been nominated for it by both the Spanish and Argentine academies. Among the many distinguished academic posts he held, the most notable was his professorship at Wellesley College in Massachusetts; and he delivered the Charles Eliot Norton lectures at Harvard in 1957 and 1958.

He married Germaine Cahen in 1921. She died in 1947. In 1961 he married Irene Mochi-Sismondi. The justly famous love poems in *Homenaje*, in the section called "El centro", are to his second wife. He spent his last years in Malaga.

MR RALPH HEWINS

Mr Ralph Hewins the author and journalist, has died at the age of 74.

Hewins, who was educated at Winchester, Christ Church, Oxford, and Poitiers University had reported for *The Observer* and the *Daily Mail* in the 1930s and was press attaché for Finland and the Baltic States when war broke out in 1939.

After covering the Russo-Finnish war of 1939-40 he became Scandinavian correspondent for the *Daily Mail*. Based in neutral Sweden, he was able to pass on the direct impressions of German travellers passing through Stockholm of the effects of the allied air offensive on Germany.

After the war he wrote for Kemsley Newspapers and the *Daily Express*. Later he concentrated on writing books and produced several biographies including a much criticized life of Calouste Gulbenkian and a highly contentious *apologia* of the life of Vidkun Quisling which caused outrage particularly in Norwegian circles.

He also wrote on Count Bernadotte, J. Paul Getty, the Shaikh of Kuwait and the Japanese economic miracle.

Miss Rose Harris who died on New Year's Day at the age of 80 had made a considerable contribution to the sport of netball, managing the England team which toured the West Indies in 1962 and the team which participated in the Second World Tournament in Australia in 1967. She had been an England delagate at the First World Tournament, and in 1971 was made an Hon Life Member of the All England Netball Association.

Sir James Currie, KBE, CMG, late of HM Diplomatic Service, died on December 24 at the age of 76. He held posts in many parts of the world and was appointed Consul-General at São Paulo in 1956 and Johannesburg in 1962.

The Ven John Wilfred Lewis, who had died at the age of 74, was Archdeacon of Hereford 1970-76, and before that Archdeacon of Ludlow 1960-70.

A SPECIAL REPORT

Saving energy

Britain wastes one-fifth of the £100m spent each day on energy. This report looks at the measures and techniques which seek to prevent this annual £7 billion dissipation into thin air

The lesson for big business

Every minute of every day Britain wastes a fifth of its energy. Every £5 spent on electricity, gas, coal or oil buys the nation only £4-worth of work done by the energy used: the rest disappears through badly insulated buildings or because of badly designed or badly operated equipment.

"This just can't go on". Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, decided. His predecessors had taken the same view, but in most cases their attention to wasted energy had been drawn by rising prices, petrol-station queues and the demands of Opec.

Mr Walker's decision to establish an Energy Efficiency Office within his department was taken at a time when "there is a comparative glut of oil, gas prices are low, efficiency in the electricity supply industry has led to price stability and increasingly larger coal reserves are being discovered.

In an interview with *The Times* he said: "Measures in the past to conserve energy had largely been taken as a reaction to price rises and at times of shortages. Many of these measures were successful but when the period of crisis ended the bad habits gradually started again. The energy savings made largely disappeared."

What Mr Walker is now doing is to draw on his experience in the early 1970s when he was at the Department of Trade and Industry and helped promote the Government's export-aid packages. "In those days many companies who had goods that they could have exported didn't realize what Government aid was available through bodies such as the British Overseas Trade Board and the Export Credit Guarantee Department.

"We devised a series of meetings to which I personally invited members of management who were responsible for exports. Few would reject a personal invitation from a Government Minister and I scheduled these meetings for eight in the morning. I felt they would think: 'He's taking the trouble, so I should.'

"They also could hardly refuse to attend on the grounds of having another meeting. The meetings didn't run into company time, didn't affect social arrangements in the evening and were, in addition, extremely important with an important message. The response was very gratifying. More people than were expected turned up and we were able to launch a follow-up campaign aimed directly at members of management who at these meetings.

"When I arrived back at the Department of Energy I found that our energy-conservation measures weren't achieving what we hoped, for many of the same reasons as the trade-aid measures hadn't achieved their objective. Management didn't realise what the Government could do to help and, because prices had been fairly stable for some time, the extent of the savings that could be made weren't realised. "We decided to adopt the same technique. The first eight o'clock meeting was held in Solihull and more that 400 businessmen came along, many more than we had expected."

Taking the energy-saving message to the people

Mr Walker spent an hour hammering home the Government's message – he's an impressive on-stage presenter of a case in which he fervently believes – and then went on to Redditch town centre where it was the turn of the early-morning shoppers in the new town centre to face the Department's hard-sell. Since then Merseyside and Brighton have had similar early-morning meetings and in the course of the year a total of 40 cities will be visited by a ministerial team. In addition, static and mobile displays will be used at exhibitions and fairs to take the energy-saving message to the domestic and agricultural consumer.

"Very many companies don't realize that by spending a comparatively small sum – and the Government has grants available to cut even that cost – they can make enormous savings in energy", said Mr Walker. "There are several companies which have been able very quickly to show a 100 per cent return on their investment in energy-savings measures. Although not every company could achieve that return, the savings are large.

"However, we have found that companies will invest in new plant and machinery on which they can visibly see the return. They are less prepared to spend money on energy saving, as saving generated is absorbed in overall performance figures and thus harder to identify."

Mr Walker favours a system of making individual parts of companies responsible for their own savings. In that way the savings can be readily indentified and, more importantly, repeated each year. Experience has shown that a company can very quickly make substantial savings by basic good-housekeeping – turning down thermostats, switching off lights and simple insulation – but unless these measures are made the responsibility of a single person, they soon disappear.

Banks have been very successful in energy saving by adding the responsibility for fuel bills into the overall branch costs controlled by the manager or area manager. The other industry which has achieved substantial progress by making energy savings a responsibility of each operating unit is brewing. One brewery has been able to cut £690,000 a year from its energy costs although it has the most modern equipment in a purpose-built building.

The brewing industry launched its own energy saving campaign in 1978 and up until the end of 1982 had already shown savings of 16.5 per cent on its specific energy consumption at breweries. Overall the industry has cut energy consumption by 23.5 per cent between 1976 and 1982.

Mr Charles Tidbury, chairman of Whitbread and chairman of the Brewers' Society, said: "The brewing industry must take some pride in this achievement. However, it must be appreciated that this is not a short-term project, it is a constant campaign to ensure efficient practices are maintained. Recent estimates by a number of companies indicate that their public houses consume as much energy as their breweries. I firmly believe that this is where we must concentrate our efforts in the immediate future."

According to Dr David Long, the Brewers' Society assistant technical secretary, much of these savings had come about by switching from oil to gas. In 1976 gas accounted for 27 per cent of the industry's energy. In 1982 this had risen to 41.7 per cent, while the use of oil had dropped to 30.5 per cent from 49 per cent.

While Mr Walker's main efforts are being directed at the industrial and commercial user, the domestic consumers will also be the subject of the Energy Efficiency Office's attentions. However, many of the techniques and equipment which have been developed are not applicable to the domestic consumer, where "good housekeeping" measures are easy, relatively cheap and very effective to use

Getting across the message in factories and supermarkets

Mr Bill MacIntyre, the director-general of the EEO, believes that first the office has to sell the concept of energy saving and then, as a government department, promote itself as a non-commercial but expert authority on how energy can be saved in the factory, office, supermarket and the home. The EEO will act as a clearing house for expertise in the energy-saving field, bringing together those who have developed the technology and those who have been persuaded by the Department of Energy that savings can be made at a cost readily recouped.

That the energy-saving campaign is being seen as a long-term project rather than a short-term measure is clear from the objectives that Mr MacIntyre has set the EEO. In the non-domestic sector they are:

- Demonstration projects which, if followed by industry, could save 375 million therms by December, 1985.
- Energy survey schemes which will result in savings over a very short period of up to £15 million a year.
- Monitoring and targeting schemes, studying the energy use of 20 industrial sectors by the end of 1987 and 500 monitoring schemes in operation in the same period, to demonstrate to industry and the public just how much is being saved . . . or still wasted.

David Young
Energy Correspondent

Why Britain is lagging behind

Energy conservation has the potential to be very big business indeed. Apart from saving valuable resources and cutting the fuel bills of factories, schools and households, a successful national energy conservation drive could help to generate hundreds of millions of pounds of orders for British firms and create thousands of jobs at a time of high unemployment.

The House of Commons Select Committee on Energy for example estimated two years ago that the potential market for conservation products and services in the building sector alone could be £10,000m. Over the economy as a whole it could be as much as £20,000m.

Other estimates collated by the Department of Energy confirm that the market could indeed run into billions. With industrial applications, for example, the estimates indicate that waste heat recovery could generate £1,100m of business, heat pumps £350m and waste incineration £1,000m.

The market for orders of electronic energy management systems could run to £500m, and energy efficient integration of industrial process could generate another £1,000m of business. Combined heat and power schemes, which harness steam raised in generation for heating purposes, could add another £400m.

Measured against these heady sums, Britain's energy conservation industry is still in its infancy. It is doubtful if the total value of the market at the moment is more than a few hundred million pounds. "The potential market is vast, but the real market is still tiny by comparison", says Dr Glenn Brookes, executive director of the recently formed Energy Systems Trade Association, which represents 55 of the bigger companies operating in the field.

Companies operating in industrial heat recovery or even the fast growing energy monitoring and control business for instance have probably not yet captured even 1 per cent of the potential market. "To say that we are even scratching the surface would be an exagger-

Continued on page IV

The ways to save it in a suburban semi

Around 80 per cent of energy used in the average home heats the house and the water. Cooking uses another 12 per cent while lights and appliances account for some 8 per cent.

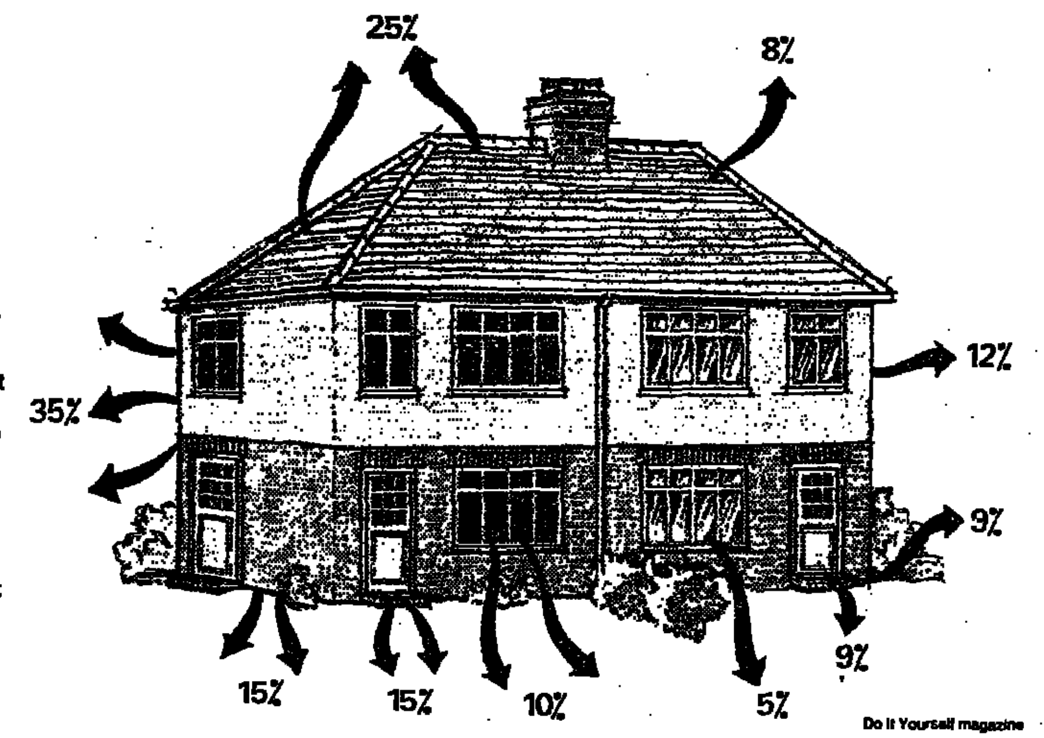
As energy bills continue to rise the need grows to look for savings wherever possible. That can mean improving insulation from simple draughtproofing to the more expensive investments like cavity wall insulation and double glazing. It can also mean a fine-tuning central heating systems – as with programmer controls and individually thermostatically controlled radiators – and using the most energy-efficient cooking aids like pressure cookers and microwave ovens.

Different homes present different problems, especially depending on when they were built. In an uninsulated between-the-wars semi-detached house 35 per cent of the heat in the building escapes through the walls, 25 per cent through the roof, 15 per cent as draughts, another 15 per cent through floors into the ground and 10 per cent through windows, according to Department of Environment estimates.

Older properties are not only likely to be draughtier but will usually have solid walls with greater heat loss. Relatively new houses with at least the inner skin of walls built from lightweight, more thermally efficient blocks, keep more of the heat in.

Before and after house

● **This illustration shows the dramatic improvement possible by using insulation.**
The untreated house on the left has a loss of 100 per cent; the largest loss is through the walls (35 per cent) and the roof (25 per cent). A further 30 per cent is divided between draughts and the ground, with a final 10 per cent through the windows.
These figures are slashed by loft insulation, which cuts loss in that area to a meagre 8 per cent, cavity wall insulation which gives a figure of 12 per cent.
A good carpet and underlay means that the figure escaping into the ground drops to 9 per cent, draughtproofing cuts the original 15 per cent to 5 per cent and finally, fitting double glazing cuts losses to 5 per cent.
Based on these Department of the Environment figures, there is a saving of around 57 per cent on energy consumption.



Do It Yourself magazine

The energy research group at the Open University suggests that striking an average for United Kingdom homes the heat loss picture comes out now as nearly a fifth in each case being accounted for by draughts, walls and windows with roofs accounting for less than 10 per cent and floors around 5 per cent.

The group's analysis also takes account of heat losses through draughting up flues and chimneys – rather more than a fifth of all losses – and hot water that goes down the drain (about a tenth, pointing to the use of economy programmed domestic appliances among washing machines and dishwashers as well as the use of showers rather than taking a bath).

The group admits that extensive insulation is an investment. It could take a number of years for fuel savings to offset the original cost but even if a house is sold before that happens it seems likely that the insulation measures taken will have added value to the house.

Draughtproofing is the first priority nominated by the research group at the Open University. According to the Draught Proofing Advisory Association it offers the shortest payback period of any form of energy conservation, usually within the first winter heating period.

Allied to good draughtproofing some of the effects of double glazing can be achieved at night by the use of heavy curtains which fit snugly.

Precisely fitted blinds are another alternative. So are shutters now on the market, mostly for fitting internally.

There are two warnings about diligent draughtproofing. One concerns condensation, always a problem in the British climate. Draughtproofed kitchens and bathrooms could be dealt with by keeping windows open. Or trickle ventilation could be installed, either as part of a new window frame or an aperture in the window glass with a "windmill" telltale for air flow.

The more serious warning concerns ensuring an air supply from outside a building to fires and boilers whether fired by oil, gas or solid fuel. It is best to supply air to the boiler as directly as possible so as to avoid long cross draughts. Beware of using an extractor fan in a well-sealed room with a heater which exhausts burnt gases through a flue or chimney because it is possible to draw back exhaust gases into the room unless there is a separate air supply to the heater.

Appliances with balanced flues – usually there is a terminal on an outside wall – avoid this problem because a fresh air supply as well as spent gases pass through the same outside terminal.

Suspended timber floors are a source of draughts. Air circulates below floor level to stop rot but ill-fitting floorboards can let the draughts through. Underlay and fitted carpets are not wholly the answer; proofing by filling the interstices or overlaying as with hardboard is recommended. Insulation panels can also be slung beneath floorboards supported by netting.

Solid floors are best insulated when laid either by incorporating an insulation barrier beneath the whole floor or, since the heat loss is mainly at the edges, by insulating the sides of the interior walls below floor level.

Anybody without loft insulation can apply to the local authority for a grant towards the cost, including that of a contractor. Regulations on this vary from time to time. But existing loft insulation often needs topping up; 100 millimetres or 4 inches is now regarded as the minimum.

INSULATION: costs and savings for a three-bedroomed, centrally heated semi

	Cost	Annual Savings				
		Gas	Cheap Rate Electricity	Full Rate Electricity	Solid Fuel	Oil
	£	£	£	£	£	£
100mm loft insulation DIY	100	35	65	100	40	60
150mm loose fill	250	37	70	105	45	65
Hot water cylinder jacket	6	15	18	40	15	23
Draught proofing	30	15	25	40	15	25
Cavity wall insulation UF foam	250	50	80	125	55	80
Cavity wall insulation mineral wool	400	50	80	125	55	80
Polystyrene Beads	325	50	80	125	55	80
DIY double glazing	300	25	45	70	25	40
Contractor-installed double glazing	1500	25	45	70	25	40

Source: Energy Efficiency Office

Good loft insulation can achieve savings of as much as 17 per cent of the annual fuel bill, according to the association. The Government grant for homes with no loft insulation can be £69 or two thirds the cost of materials and workmanship – whichever is the smaller – and pensioners can often get more than that. There are plans for grants for topping up existing insulation of 25 mm or less.

Those tackling loft insulation on DIY basis should remember that a colder roof space means a threat of freezing to water tanks and pipes there. Do not insulate beneath water tanks which, together with pipes, should be fully protected. Builders' merchants often have lagging kits for the various sizes of tanks. Most roofs are ventilated at the eaves so care must be taken not to block off such air routes with insulation materials.

Some 90 per cent of hot water tanks are already jacketed in Britain according to the Department of Energy but often the jackets are thin by today's standards. If the jacket is less *than 80 mm thick it would be* worth adding another.

The argument for wall insulation and double glazing of windows is at its simplest stated in the Department of Energy's assessments of U-values for building components. U-value is a measurement of heat loss: the highest the U-value the more heat is disappearing out of the home.

A 1920s solid wall has a U-value of 2.1, a 1930s cavity wall a value of 1.5 and a 1970s cavity wall a value of 1.0. Today U-values of 0.6 are called for in building regulations.

If the 1930s wall has its cavity filled with insulation its U-value will come down to at least 0.5. The 1970s wall can be got down to 0.42 with insulation of the cavity.

A single-glazed metal window has a U-value of 5.6 if uncurtained and if there are wood frames the value improves a little to 4.3. Heavy curtaining brings the metal window value down to 3.5 and that of the wooden window to 3.2. But curtained double glazed windows can achieve U-values of as little as 2.1.

There are obviously savings to be made. Cavity wall insulation frequently saves around a quarter of the annual fuel bill, according to the National Cavity Insulation Association. There are still some nine million homes inadequately insulated at the walls, the association estimates.

Wall insulation could pay for itself in four years, the association claims. Clearly that depends on how far individual families, having insulated the homes, take some of the savings in the form of higher heating levels than they enjoyed before.

What wall and window insulation improvements do achieve is far better overall heat distribution: windows are no longer draughty cold spots and an exposed wall ceases to be a radiator of chilliness.

There are three main insulating materials used for filling existing cavity walls. Cheapest and most popular is urea-formaldehyde foam. According to the Open University research group it has limitations in areas exposed to exceptionally severe weather conditions, particularly heavy driving rain, such as the west of Scotland, Cumbria and West Wales.

Mineral fibre, usually the most expensive to instal, can be used even in the most severe conditions, is expanded polystyrne either in the form of resin-coated beads or irregularly shaped granules; in either system the poly will not run out of a gap made in a wall.

Buildings with solid walls can be insulated. One way is to clad the exterior with insulated panels over which a new exterior finish to the building is applied. Adding insulation cladding can produce heat savings of more than 70 per cent, it is claimed by the External Wall Insulation Association.

What double glazing is about is creating insulation by sandwiching a layer of still air. Even flexible plastic sheets held by adhesive tape will achieve the effect although such an installation has obvious disadvan tages for window opening, especially in an emergency, as well as a short life.

If existing windows and frames are sound secondary glazing in a frame added to the existing single glaze frame can be a more permanent answer. Opening of windows is catered for.

More commonly, especially where existing frames are running into rot problems, sealed double glazing units are suppled with frames that relaces an entire window. Some frames are in plastic and others a combination of aluminium and hardwood. Sealed units also eliminate condensation between the glazing layers. The latest units have cated glass that bounces back room heat while allowing in warming rays from the sun.

Derek Harris

Advice, and where to get it

Further help and advice on how to save energy in the home may be obtained by contacting:
● Home Heating Enquiry Line: Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association, 34 Palace Court, London W2 4JG. Tel: 01-299 5543.
● Building Centres in Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Southampton (for information on controls, appliances and suppliers)
● Paraffin Heating Advisory Council, 121 Gloucester Place, London W1H 3PJ. Tel: 01-935 8164.

Loft Insulation
● Eurisol UK (Association of British Manufacturers of Mineral Insulating Fibres), St Paul's House, Edison Road, Bromley Kent BR2 0EP. Tel: 01-466 6719.
● National Association of Loft Insulation Contractors, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

Hot-water cylinder jackets
● Insulating Jacket Manufacturers' Federation, Little Burton West, Derby Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs DE14 1PT. Tel: 0283 63815.

Cavity wall insulation
● Agrément Board, P.O. Box 195, Bucknalls Land, Garston, Watford WD2 7NG. Tel: 09273 70844.
● National Cavity Insulation Association, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.
● Structural Insulation Association, 24 Ormond Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6TH. Tel: 01-948 4153.
● External Wall Insulation Association, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.
● Heating and Energy Saving Centre, The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT. Tel: 01-637 1022.

Double Glazing
● Glass and Glazing Federation, 6 Mount Row, London W1Y 6DY. Tel: 01-629 8334.

Draughtstripping
● Draughtproofing Advisory Assoc. Ltd, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

Hard times for a Scrooge

Adequate office heating is now a common comfort

"Scrooge had a very small fire," Dickens wrote at the beginning of *A Christmas Carol* "But the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it for Scrooge kept the coalbox in his own room."

That was energy-saving with a vengeance, but Scrooge would not get away with it today. Bob Cratchit would walk out of the office with full union support, and officials would keep him out until his miserly employer opened the coalbox.

Dickens later gives modern readers an unintentional reminder that in Victorian times conditions in the public sector were no better than on private premises. Two Christmas Eve visitors asked Scrooge for alms for the poor. " 'Many thousands are in want of common necessaries. Hundreds of thousands are in want of common necessaries, sir.' 'Are there no prisons?' asked Scrooge."

Conditions are very different today. Adequate heating is a common comfort and the public sector now leads in the provision and saving of energy. One reason for that is the immense diversity of the private sector, ranging from gaunt old houses with roaring fires and clanking radiators to full energy – efficient modern office blocks.

Some householders still have to crouch over spluttering gas fires while winter winds sigh through their worn and uninsulated window frames. Some employers of non-union labour place the comfort of the workforce low on their list of priorities. But the public sector is highly unionized and highly cost-conscious. It therefore combines steady demand for heating in cold weather with a determination to keep costs down.

Hugh Morris, an architect in private practice, said: "My guess would be that probably in the public services there is probably more knowledge, skill and care than anywhere else. Anyone with a large stock of buildings who does not look at the potential of energy-saving is probably economically nuts."

Mr Morris is chairman of the energy group of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which has identified widespread resistance in the private housing sector to the use of maintenance programmes for buildings and fittings like heating equipment.

"There is a lot that can be done with no investment, but with just a little know-how," Mr Morris went on. "I think that the solid knowledge and incentives to keep costs down which councillors have imposed on their officers have been sharp enough to get things done."

500,000 council houses sold

The rate of council house building has been cut drastically in the 1980s after the peak in the previous decade when local councils and new town authorities were building more homes than private builders. But more than 500,000 council homes have been sold out of the public sector since Mrs Margaret Thatcher had her first general election victory in 1979.

The effect of giving tenants the right to buy their homes and of running down the building programme of local authorities has been to leave them with an ageing housing stock. Councils which have stopped building new homes face massive renovation bills on existing ones. Sash windows are being replaced with double-glazed units and fireplaces are being blocked up while central heating is installed.

But such remedial action still leaves a backlog from the extensive building of the 1950s and 1960s

A quick look at one of the vast, housing estates of the period soon shows that there is still much more scope for energy-saving in council housing. The Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee, now known as Lamsac has estimated that councils' energy consumption can be cut by £100m a year at 1981 prices, or about a tenth of their total spending on energy.

Lamsac is now preparing energy management programmes which will concentrate on the use of energy in buildings and on ensuring a smooth exchange of information across the complex warren of departments and authorities in local government. But local authorities make up only a fraction of energy consumption in public buildings. Although councils heat their town halls, tenants can often choose how to heat the homes that they rent from councils.

The overall saving has been greatest in government buildings where the switches are often controlled not by the occupants, but by the Property Services Agency.

The agency manages more than 12 million hectares of building space in what it calls its "civil estate." That includes ministries, telephone exchanges, museums and many famous historic buildings like Hampton Court. The "defence estate" includes more than 250,000 hectares including barracks and bunkers. The agency sells fuel costing more than £50m a year.

It is now in the middle of a campaign to cut energy costs by 14 per cent in the "civil estate" in the three years to April 1985. The agency is proud of its achievement so far and points to savings in the "civil estate" of 42 per cent in the 10 years to 1982 and 28 per cent in the "defence estate."

The agency works to reach the standards of temperature agreed with the Treasury and the civil service unions. Some older office blocks have much more lighting than is provided for in national standards and much less draught-proofing then would be placed in a new building.

One frequent innovation in recent years has been that of control systems for lighting and heating to avoid the squandering of energy in empty buildings. The agency believes that more advanced computer-based systems sensitive to outside temperature and variations in use of buildings can bring further savings. "There is now a new generation of control systems coming in which we will be able to apply to the whole estate," a spokesman said.

Hugh Clayton

Money is there for the asking

More than ten years after the first oil price shock, British industry has still not fully learnt the importance of using energy efficiently. That was the surprising and disquieting conclusion of a study which was carried out for the Government 18 months ago by Armitage Norton, a firm of consultants.

Their report said: "We have concluded that the primary barrier to a greater level of investment by industry in energy conservation measures is not technical, nor financial, but managements' incomplete perceptions of the significance of energy matters, and the benefits available from appropriate investment".

This finding has been echoed by numerous other bodies, *including select committees*. Impressing on management not only that something needs to be done but also that there are a wide range of measures – not all of them expensive by any means – which can help is something that has been given a high priority by the Government.

One difficulty in spreading the energy conservation message is that few companies who have made savings in their energy bill are happy to pass on details of their successes to others who may be their competitors.

In addition there is such a bewildering range of firms, trade associations and consultancies offering advice on the subject that managers do not know where to turn for reliable and independent advice.

The newly created Energy Efficiency Office at the Department of Energy in Millbank, London, puts out a good deal of publicity and information material, and is a useful starting point for firms interested in exploring energy conservation. In addition it runs two schemes which offer potential financial support.

One is an energy survey scheme, under which the Government agrees to pay up to half the cost (maximum £250) for a firm's plant or premises to be surveyed by specialist consultants.

The second is a demonstration project scheme, under which the Government will partially fund companies which can show they are using either new energy saving technology or making new applications of existing technology. More than 200 projects have been approved under this scheme, but qualifying for it is not that easy.

The Department of Trade and Industry also runs a scheme to help large firms convert oil fired boilers to coal, and also offers to pay up to £10,000 towards the cost of consultancy work on heat recovery projects in factories whose annual energy bill comes to more than £100,000 a year.

Advice for the asking, without paying the bill

There are a number of consultancy firms which offer advice on energy management. These range considerably in size and scope. The best known are firms such as PA Management Consultants, FEC Consultants and the National Fuel Efficiency Service, but directories prepared by the Department of Energy list more than 160 firms operating in this field.

In addition a number of firms have set themselves up to offer what they call a complete energy management service, with the boast that they will take companies' energy worries completely off their hands. One such company is Welsmere, an offshoot of Debenhams, which not only recommends and instals energy efficiency equipment but offers even to pay the bills of its client, recouping its fee out of the savings made.

A good illustration of a successful energy conservation programme is the experience of Guard Bridge Paper Company, a paper manufacturing mill based at St Andrews in Scotland. Since it first began to take a serious interest in energy conservation just under four years ago, it has succeeded in cutting its energy usage per tonne of paper produced by approximately 28 per cent. In the process it has also picked up a national award for its energy monitoring and targetting system. According to William MacLeod, Paper Guard's chief engineer, the company began to look at its energy costs seriously in 1980. Paper manufacturing is an unusually energy intensive industry, with fuel accounting for an average of 40 per cent of total running costs.

"It was surprising how quickly we found how many saving could be made", Mr MacLeod recalls. The firm started with simple steps such as lagging pipes and installing heat retaining doors, before moving on to more sophisticated steps such as installing monitoring equipment to help regulate its electricity loading.

The firm's experience confirms that significant savings can be made in a company's energy bills simply by isolating and monitoring its energy usage correctly. Too often management believes that energy costs are simply a fixed cost that they cannot do anything about, says Dr Elliott Finer, director of the industry and commerce section in the Government's Energy Efficiency Office.

The Department of Energy's survey scheme regularly throws up examples of important savings that can be identified as the result of a simple day-long survey by a firm of consultants. For example, says Dr Finer, a plastic extrusion and moulding firm in Yorkshire was told that by spending £26,000 on energy saving measures, it could cut its energy bill by £39,000 – a payback period of eight months.

At an even more homely level, a Lancashire fishmonger and greengrocer found he could save £395 a year on his energy bills by spending £275 on simple improvements to his shop such as putting lids on his freezer chests and adjusting the defrosting of his freezers so as to take advantage of off-peak power rates.

Another company that has made a big drive to cut its energy costs is Barclays Bank. Keith Thomas, the groups' energy manager, was appointed in 1980 to oversee an energy saving campaign in the bank's national network of more than 2,500 branches.

Since then it has carried out surveys of the energy used by more than 2,000 branches, identifying savings and – a crucial point – setting targets which individual branches should be able to meet, allowing for such variables as local weather conditions. The bank claims to have made savings of £1.3m since the programme began.

Jonathan Davis

David Young on the trucks that move fast and save energy

At the wheel of a zippy electric mover

The electricity and gas boards in England and Wales seem to be constantly engaged in a war of words. "Gas central heating is cheapest", say the gas boards while the electricity industry points to new energy saving all-electric homes with low-cost heating systems.

The word they both use to justify this marketing battle is "conservation". Both argue that the efficient use of energy is the best way to conserve it. Merely switching something off is anathema to the supply industries.

In many ways it is ironic that the two main energy suppliers, who depend on increased consumption for increased profits, are the two industries in Britain which have done more than any other to encourage energy conservation.

Mr John Wedgewood, chairman of the Southern Electricity Board which covers an area stretching from Chipping Norton in the north to the Isle of Wight in the South and from Ealing in the east to Yeovil in the west, said: "It is vital for the economic future of this region that everyone, whether industrialist, homeowner, local authority or energy supplier, puts energy conservation high on their list of priorities.

"Millions of pounds can be saved. This must be good news for everyone whether they are concerned with running a vast industrial complex or balancing their weekly budget at home", he said.

"I am determined that the Southern Electricity Board will be leading the way during the coming months by getting the energy conservation message across. My staff will be available to give advice to consumers irrespective of whether they are concerned about heating a small flat or operating a large manufacturing process.

"The Southern Electicity Board is already taking the initiative in many areas of energy conservation. We have already assisted local authorities and housing associations in improving many existing homes. Other schemes are being investigated and at least 25,000 of these homes could be similarly updated with a potential saving of £5.5m. That could mean an annual saving of £200 for each family.

"Low energy housing built to Medallion Award and Civic Shield standards has been enthusiatically taken up by many builders.

"I am also determined to see the wider application of electric heat pumps in the region. Their use in the heating of swimming pools gives a strong indication of the energy savings which can be achieved. For example, a pool costing £42,000 a year to heat had its bill slashed to £24,000 – an energy saving of 2.3 million units a year.

"My board is also taking a national lead in the development and use of electric vehicles. Through these efforts I am confident that enormous energy savings can be made with the added bonus of helping create a pollution free environment."

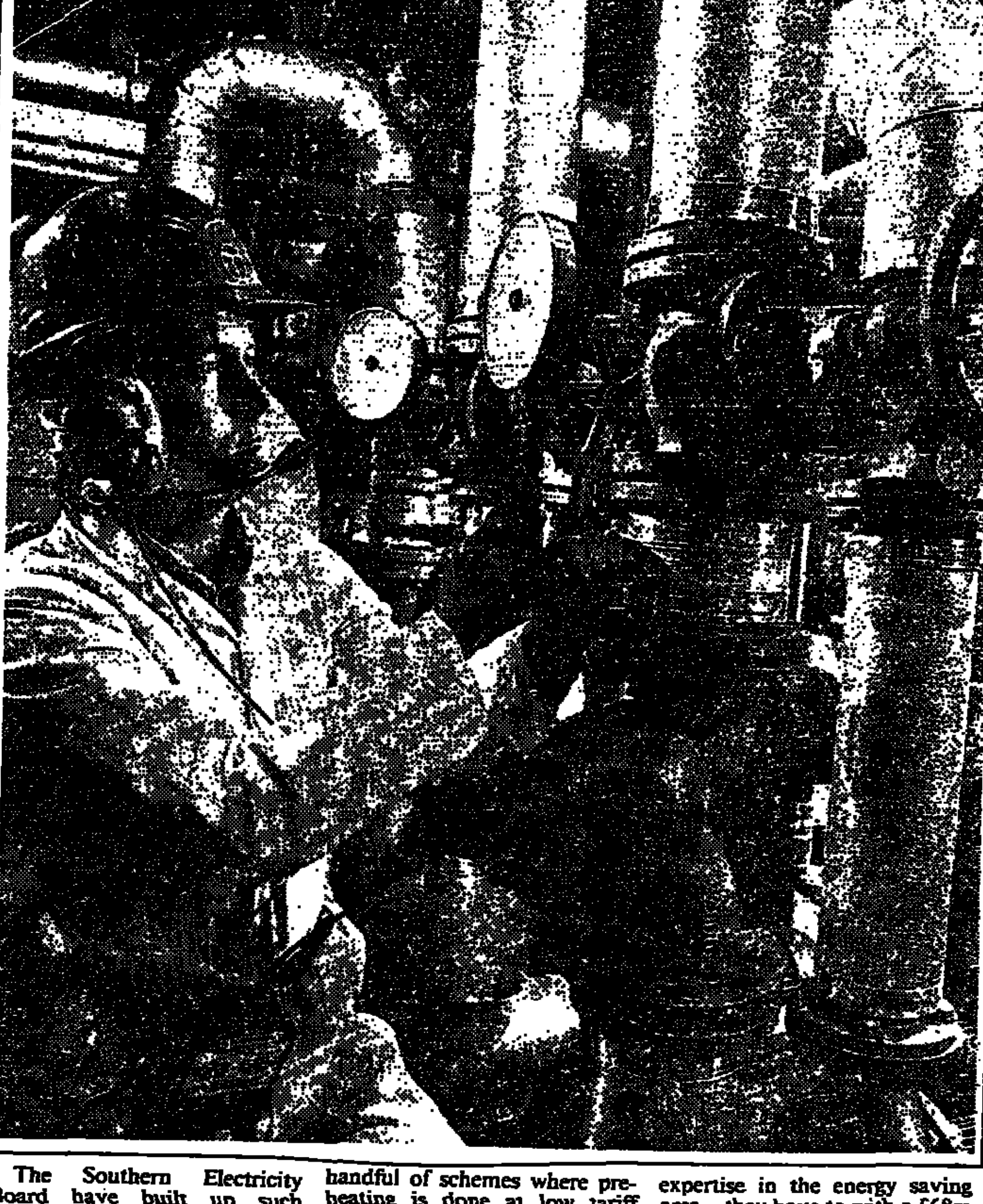
Mr Wedgewood was, if anything, understating the role that he personally and his board have played in making the electric vehicle a viable alternative to the petrol or diesel van and truck.

His board runs a fleet of 3,500 vehicles and operates more than 50 electric vehicles, with more on order now that Leyland, Freight-Rover, Bedford and Dodge have announced that electric vehicles will be built on the production line.

This step by the manufacturers to put electric vans and trucks into serious production after a period of testing and evaluating the market has vindicated the enthusiasm of the members of the Electric Vehicles Association and been made possible by the research by Lucas-Chloride and testing by customers like the electricity boards.

Electric vehicles of this type are as far from the electric milk float as the average family car is from the Formula One projectile. Vans such as those used by Southern Electricity accelerate from the traffic lights faster than their diesel counterparts, have a daily range of more than 50 miles and are quiet in the cab and in the street. In fact some are so quiet that a buzzer operates at below 10mph in urban conditions to warn pedestrians of their presence.

In a demonstration laid on by two board fitters who use the vans and lorries – they go up to 7.5 tonnes – in everyday use the first impression is of quietness and the steady surge of power. Only when behind the wheel for the first time and approaching a roundabout or traffic light does the driver realize that these vehicles can travel at speeds more in line with the family car than the diesel van.





Industry: A sensible solution to energy management is shown (left) in the main telephone exchange at Cardiff, where the Total Energy Centre generates electricity for the exchange and uses the waste heat to warm the building. Home: Four of the most effective heat saving methods: fibreglass loft insulation, Microelectronic time controller and motorized zone valve for central heating installations, the Economy 7 hot water cylinder, with 50mm insulation sprayed on, and double glazed replacement window. The Building Centre is an independent organization which provides information to users of building materials.

The Southern Electricity Board have built up such expertise in the electric vehicle field that its fleet has been demonstrated by the manufacturers to potential domestic and overseas customers. If the Israeli government goes ahead with a plan to have government operated vehicles replaced by British built electric vans, recharged from electricity derived from solar power, it will be thanks to the Southern Electricity Board's demonstrations.

The Southern board has now used electric vehicles for more than a million miles as part of an integrated transport fleet. Problems have been few, driver acceptance – especially among young drivers – has been high and running costs have worked out to be virtually identical with diesel vehicles.

While somewhere in the network of gas boards there are vehicles running on gas – liquified petroleum gas rather than natural gas – the gas industry has concentrated its energy saving efforts again on the efficient use of domestic appliances and in high-technology industrial heating schemes.

Where the two industries have come together is in a handful of schemes where pre-heating is done at low tariff rates by one fuel and then the rest of the heat requirement generated by the other fuel. This type of scheme has not been developed fully, but it does offer potential in shops, offices and factories where heat requirements change as more people arrive for work and more lighting and machinery adds to the temperature.

However, the gas boards have built up such a mass of expertise in the energy saving area – they have to with a £68m a year gas bill to pay for their own premises – that they now operate a highly successful consultancy service for industry.

One development by British Gas, in conjunction with the Yorkshire company Hotwork International, has already been described as a world beater. The invention, a regenerative ceramic burner, has been tested in working conditions in high-temperature furnaces at British Steel and in the glass industry.

The furnace heating system has increased efficiency three times and cut costs by a third.

The British gas energy saving consultancy has won major export orders and shortly will be advising the Chinese authorities on how the lessons learnt in Britain can be applied.

On the other hand the oil industry has made little visible contribution to energy saving measures. Its research into oil-fired boiler efficiency is passed directly to industry, but for the transport operator and the car driver little seems to have been done.

However, the oil industry can claim some of the credit for new fuel-efficient engine designs being able to operate and its development of oils with lower viscosity and improved protection qualities has led to more efficient car engines.

The National Coal Board can also claim much of the credit for the new generation of high-output coal fired boiler systems – the Department of Energy has extended its grants scheme for conversion to coal firing in industry – which burn poor quality, but cheaply mined, coal with no waste and with little emmission problems.

The NCB and the Solid Fuel Advisory Board have also brought efficient boiler systems into the domestic market. These boilers now compare with gas for ease of use and with modern control systems can provide probably the cheapest form of central heating for the larger home or small factory.

The NCB's research into coal gasification, however, provides the greatest potential for efficient use of Britain's coal reserves. Research being carried out has already brought the cost of the production of synthetic natural gas from coal – not to be confused with the old and poisonous coal gas – close to the cost of North Sea gas. When the North Sea reserves become too expensive to bring ashore, the the NCB will be able to replac it provided spending on r search is allowed to continue.

Why Britain lags behind

Continued from page I

ation", says Dr Brookes. It is not surprising therefore that companies are hoping that the latest political initiative by the Government will produce results.

One problem in assessing the size of the business is that energy conservation cuts across normal industrial and commercial boundaries. The industry's members range in size from the industrial giants such as GEC and Thorn-EMI all the way down to the jobbing plumber who lags householders' boilers in return for cash. It is only in the past couple of years that the industry as such has begun to band together and speak with a common voice.

According to the Association for the Conservation of Energy, another recently formed industry body that has been lobbying in Westminster for a greater conservation initiative, there could be as many as 9,000 companies involved in energy conservation of one sort or another. Many of these however are no more than one or two-man operations, fitters for example or consultants.

By comparison, the latest edition of the directory of energy saving equipment published by British Gas lists more than 600 companies and over 1,000 different kinds of equipment ranging from insulation material to heat exchangers and sophisticated electronic energy monitoring devices.

Some sectors of the business are faring better than others. Companies such as Pilkington, Cape Industries and Rockwool who manufacture insulation materials are going through a relatively lean patch following their rapid growth of the market in the late 1970s in the wake of the first oil price crisis. Some 85 per cent of homes now have loft insulation of some sort, limiting the scope for growth.

At the other end of the scale is the fast growing high technology business of energy control systems, the most advanced of which use microprocessors to monitor and regulate the use of energy in anything from a single building to a whole complex of school or local authority buildings.

One of the most successful of these companies is JEL Energy Conservation Systems, a Stockport-based company which started from nothing in 1974 and now has an annual turnover of £3m, ranking it alongside other established names in the field such as Johnson Controls, Transmition (part of BICC) and Honeywell.

The market as a whole for these sophisticated systems is no more than £20m, but Mr John Lawrence, JEL's founder and chairman, expects it to treble over the next three years.

Another fast growing area is the field of energy consultancy and energy management services. Consultancies such as PA Management, National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service and FEC Consultants are the leaders in the business of advising firms and other big users about what energy savings they could make, both through better housekeeping and through investment in new equipment.

Mr Mike Roberts, director of PA's energy division, says that its fee business is now running at more than £2m a year. The consultancy claims to save its customers an average of £10,000 in energy savings for each £1,000 it charges in fees.

These individual success stories should not however disguise the fact that many companies in the energy conservation business are finding it tough going. "There is no company in the country that is making a fortune out of energy conservation at the moment," says Dr Brookes of ESTA.

This of course is partly a reflection of how little progress has so far been made in selling the conservation message to industry itself. It is also one reason why a number of the leading companies, including ICI, Shell, Honeywell, Tarmac, Thorn EMI and Wimpey, have decided to fund the Association for the Conservation of Energy to lobby Parliament and Whitehall.

Jonathan Davis



THE ARTS

New records

Rich psychological decor

Britten: The Turn of the Screw Soloists, members of Royal Opera House Orchestra / Davis. Philips 410 426-1 (two records)
Mozart, Michael Haydn: Duos for violin and viola Lubotsky / Imai. Philips 6514 101
Mozart: Violin Sonatas K 377, 403, 526 Berman / Lubotsky. Philips 6514 244
Brahms, Beethoven: Clarinet trios Meyer / Schiff / Buchbinder. EMI ASD 1467841

As was the case with *Peter Grimes* and the *War Requiem*, a second recording of *The Turn of the Screw* has provided the opportunity for a clearer look at one of Britten's greatest achievements, and a sharper thrust in its dramatic development. Of course, the composer's own version will always command interest as a document and authority as an experience, but in nearly 30 years the work and the world have changed. It was time for *The Turn of the Screw* to enter the revealing light of modern recording techniques, which are brought to bear most persuasively here. It was time, also, to take the temperature of an opera that has become ever richer with each new production.

Sir Colin Davis finds it white hot. This recording is the by-product of a film shown on Channel 4 last autumn, but the treatment of the score provides all the physical and psychological decor anybody could need. The work really sounds like a ghost story: perhaps it should be issued with a warning to those of a nervous disposition. But the effects of disturbing strangeness, incongruity and double meaning are not applied gratuitously; rather they emerge from a full realization of the potential in every musical line.

Sir Colin engineers a complex and dark labyrinth in which his cast must lose and find themselves. They take full advantage. In contrast with the malevolent – and very beautiful – instrumental sounds, Helen Donath as the Governess offers a fine human thread of warmth and worry, with a soft loveliness of tone unusual but not at all inappropriate in this role: the impression is often of a marvellous musical whisper in the face of great danger.

Robert Tear's Quint is full of bravado, with the seductive music evoking an almost physical taste of sweet and sour. Philip Langridge seizes attention at once with his reading of the Prologue, done with a slightly mad confidence. There are also excellent supporting performances from Ava June as a Mrs Grose to match this Governess's musicality and from Heather Harper as a trenchant Miss Jessel.

Among other new records of chamber music, since this is what *The Turn of the Screw* really is, two Mozart discs featuring Mark Lubotsky can be recommended. In the two duos for violin and viola he is partnered by Nobuko Imai; together they produce firmly based journeyings through works of wide-ranging musical conversation. The inclusion of a duo by Michael Haydn is fascinating. Apparently Mozart wrote his two pieces in order to help out the older man, who was having difficulty in completing a commission for a set; but it is impossible to believe that any patron would not have noticed the vast gulf between Mozart's close working of the two instruments and Michael Haydn's use of the viola merely to support empty violin filigree.

The record of violin sonatas has Mr Lubotsky joined by his fellow Russian emigré Boris Berman. The latter is rightly given prime billing, since these are sonatas for piano with attendant violin rather than the other way about. Mr Berman has all the clarity of texture and pearly tone of conventional Mozart playing, and, if his performances seem more immaculate than imaginative, at least they provide a nice framework for Mr Lubotsky's silvery delicacy.

Such concord is lacking in Sabine Meyer's debut record. It has been Miss Meyer's misfortune to receive more attention as the centre of a dispute between Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic than as a musician, but I doubt that this recording will help shift the emphasis. The Beethoven is an apt vehicle for her pressing, incisive tone, and she also responds imaginatively to *the Brahms*, but the trio as a whole are ebulliently pulling in too many different directions at once.

Paul Griffiths



Emilia Vásáryová as Miss Jessel in the Channel 4 film with which the new *Turn of the Screw* is associated; the voice is that of Heather Harper, in trenchant form

Stirring defence

Verdi: Alzira Cotrubas/Araiza/Bruson, Munich Radio Orchestra/Gardelli. Orfeo S 057832h (two records)
Donizetti: Il campanello Baltsa/Romero/Dara, Vienna Symphony/Bertini. CBS Masterworks D 38450
Gruberova: Art of the Coloratura Orfeo S 072831
Verdi: Nabucco Dimitrova/Domingo/Cappuccilli DG 410 512-2

The new year has hardly shepherded in the obvious as far as opera is concerned. One or two music academies, although few opera houses, have recognized the milage to be drawn from Donizetti's *farsa* in one act, *Il campanello*, but it is not easy to track down a performance of Verdi's eighth opera, *Alzira*. Opprobrium has been heaped upon it by many, including the composer himself, whose phrase "Quella è proprio brutta" has been much quoted. (Orfeo's booklet translates this somewhat unidiomatically as "It is actually bad".) But is *Alzira* actually bad? Certainly not in the performance, a recording studio first, released through the enterprizing Harmonia Mundi.

Verdi scholars have tended to discuss *Alzira* in the light of what was to follow and to see in it the genesis of other works, notably *Trovatore*. Verdi was indeed to use for that opera the librettist who provided the improbable and coarse-grained text of *Alzira*, Salvatore Cammarano.

Reduced to their basics, the plots of both works are similar: an unhappy lady is tugged between the rival loves of a tenor, representing the people, and a baritone who is a member of the ruling forces. The principal differences are that *Alzira* is located not in Spain but Peru – a setting it bizarrely shares with Offenbach's *La Perichole* – and the evil baritone makes a deathbed repentance in which he allows Alzira, the lady in question, and the tenor to go off and lead a happy life.

This final scene offers a fine chance to Renato Bruson in the present recording, which he seizes with full throat as a climax to a most impressive performance. He and Ileana Cotrubas, in the title role, prove that *Alzira* needs little scholastic condescension, at least on disc, and is perfectly capable of standing up for itself. The Prologue is a shade dull and Francisco Araiza too light as Zamoro, rival for Alzira's hand and leader of the Incas ("Americani", as Cammarano calls them), but the opera proper is packed full of stirring melody.

Verdi may have followed the conventions of the time, but his *thumbprint is instantly* recognizable, especially in the finales of both acts. Lamberto Gardelli, a sturdy champion of early Verdi, is the excellent conductor, and the Munich Orchestra all sound as though they were brought up on the other side of the Alps.

Donizetti's *Il campanello* (the title refers to the nightbell a Neapolitan apothecary is required to answer in case of emergency) is a boulevard farce in one act. The apothecary in question, Don Annibale Pistacchio (lots of jokes about nuts), is constantly interrupted on his wedding night by Enrico, the unsuccessful suitor for the hand of the young bride Serafina. There are juicy parts for two bass-baritone buffos (one of several echoes of *Don Pasquale* to come), and possibly the best patter duet Donizetti wrote, as Enrico arrives to demand a remedy containing among a hundred other things "Dulcamara" (bittersweet) and "Rob antisifilitico" (syphilis preventive). Prophetic words these, of *L'elisir d'amore* and the disease from which Donizetti was to die.

Enzo Dara (the apothecary) and Angelo Romero (the spurned suitor) spurt out both words and notes like pips from a lemon. Agnes Baltsa has plenty of spirit, but a few ugly notes, as the object of their rivalry. I would have preferred the Vienna Symphony, under Gary Bertini, a little farther forward. But this is a most engaging set.

Harmonia Mundi have brought in a record of Edita Gruberova, heard all too infrequently in this country, taking on the kind of coloratura repertory once tackled by Maria Ivogün, Wilma Lipp and, moving a little closer home, Gwen Catley. The soprano version of Strauss' *Frühlingsstimmen* or Glière's Vocalise for Coloratura is not a diet I can take in lengthy spells. But Mme Gruberova is nothing if not game and the tumbles on the slippery ice of such music are few. The Stuttgart Radio Orchestra under Kurt Eichhorn is understandably unobtrusive.

Ghena Dimitrova, one of the great successes of last year, is as neglected in Britain as Gruberova (Covent Garden, please note). The power of her voice comes over magnificently in the compact disc of *Nabucco* just arriving in the shops. CD also displays the energy and passion of Sinopoli's conducting even more effectively than the conventional black disc. Those with a taste for the curious may note that Ronconi, the first Nabucco, also created the role of Enrico in *Il campanello*.

John Higgins

Concert

LPO/Tennstedt

Festival Hall

Klaus Tennstedt is back for his second batch of concerts with the London Philharmonic Orchestra since becoming their chief conductor last autumn. Those first concerts were received with disappointment bordering on alarm in some quarters, not least on this page, and the same team's recent recording of Mahler's Sixth Symphony has also caused controversy with its barely controlled Walpurgisnacht of a finale. On Monday, however, Mr Tennstedt was reining his daemon more securely.

Of course, that could be just because the works were all of the solidest, and chosen from the high citadel of Mr Tennstedt's Germanic musical world: the *Magic Flute* overture, Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto and Brahms's Fourth Symphony. Equally important, perhaps, was the choice of soloist, for Annerose Schmidt, brought over from Mr Tennstedt's erstwhile home of East Germany, was quite his equal in implacable force while providing very little competition in terms of musical interest. The result was very much a conductor's concerto, especially in the slow movement, where broad hymns spaced out in the piano were surrounded by a warm, rich tissue of purposefully moulded phrases, with even the tiniest three-note snippets made to seem crucial.

Mr Tennstedt's manner of gaining the utmost from a theme yielded still more in the expressive melody of Brahms's andante, where it almost seemed that the score lied in insisting that all this steadfast striving was being said to so few notes. Yet the goal of Mr Tennstedt's passion was to execute the more boldly Brahmsian design.

The restlessness of the first movement was made to mount as it should steadily to the end, producing such tension that someone in the audience was moved, and not inappropriately, to start applauding even as Mr Tennstedt approached the end of his weighty task.

Each subsequent movement had the same thrust towards a climax near or at its end, and the same intensively argued polyphony. Mr Tennstedt is not a friend of harmony: early in the Beethoven he had the bass already pronouncing its own shape, but it was the Brahms symphony that gained most from his powering of romantic emotion with the energetic lines of the baroque.

Paul Griffiths

Further strides in the rediscovery of baroque masters

Handel: Water Music The English Concert/Pinnock. Deutsche Grammophon Archiv 410-525-1, cassette 410 525-4, compact disc 410 525-2
Zelenka: Lamentationes Jeremiae Prophetae Jacobs, de Mey, Widmer, Schola Cantorum Basiliensis/Jacobs. German Harmonia Mundi 1C 165-99 968/9
Zelenka: Sonatas for two oboes, bassoon and continuo Vol 1 (Nos 4 & 5) Dombrecht, Ebbinge, Bond, van der Meer, Kohnen. Accent (from Harmonia Mundi) ACC 8226

At a first hearing, Trevor Pinnock's new original-instrument recording of Handel's *Water Music* with The English Concert disarms criticism. It is an overwhelmingly lively, spirited and accomplished performance, and even if the orchestral textures are as fictional as those of Hamilton Harty's arrangement one still has to praise it as a brilliant realization of Handel's intentions.

What Pinnock brings to this music is a sense of direction, of rhythmic impetus, which is all too often absent from other sewing-machine accounts. The jog-trot metres into which his band has sometimes fallen in the past are here replaced by an incisive, held-back, clearly articulated treatment of the score which is animated by dance rhythms yet punctuated by light and air. The playing of the period instruments is remarkable, and – apart from a few effective growls from the horns – there is nothing which could displease the fiercest critic of intonation and tuning.

How time flies: it is already five years since the Academy of Ancient Music's account of this piece was being hailed as a new stage of maturity in period-instrument playing. But now Hogwood's strings sound rather thin, where Pinnock's are sumptuous; the wind rather acid, where Pinnock's is richly colourful. (Perhaps the new Deutsche Grammophon recording accounts for some of the splendid sheen on Pinnock's sound; certainly some of the players must be the same on both records.)

But, on interpretation, the comparison does not work entirely in Pinnock's favour. His rendering is more exuberant and exciting, but it is also more conventional. Hogwood's fast, sprightly account of the famous air took a while to get used to, but now I find it absolutely right; Pinnock's seems sanctimonious. Here, as in the Minuets, Hogwood's thinner sound allows inner parts (and eerie horn harmonies) to emerge far more clearly, and one begins to be a little discontented by the ample, even sound of Pinnock's band.

A major rediscovery of the last decade or so has been the music of Jan Dismas Zelenka, the Dresden contemporary of Bach. There was an old Supraphon disc of some of his *Lamentations for Holy Week* made by Ars Rediviva: now the excellent Schola *Cantorum Basiliensis "Documenta"* series has come up with a complete set of these remarkable works, directed by René Jacobs.

We are most familiar with choral Lamentations, by Victoria and others, but these are solo motets with instruments, using highly developed contrapuntal fantasies for the Hebrew letters which begin each section, and a combination of recitative and air for the scriptural texts. From the marvellously intense, strongly argued fugues one can see why Bach admired Zelenka, so it is a great pity that this new recording gives a predominately cool, undramatic impression of some very powerful music.

Jacobs sings best, especially in the long final "Lamentation for Holy Saturday", which uses that neglected instrument, the chalumeau (a reedy sound which blends perfectly with Jacobs's alto). But Guy de Mey is a rather feeble tenor, light but without much sense of line, and Kurt Widmer a boring bass. I remember Ars Rediviva pushing on the fugues, and eliding recitative and aria: here tension is dissipated in the pauses. Still, superb music: a necessary addition for every baroque collector.

Meanwhile, two of Zelenka's superbly inventive trio sonatas (Holliger's revival of which marked the rising of Zelenka's star) have been re-recorded on period instruments, on the Belgian Accent label. The oboe and bassoon playing is superlatively lively and rich.

Nicholas Kenyon

Television

London revelations

What is, apparently, the last episode of **Chronicle** (BBC 2) in its present format reverted to what seems to be the characteristic theme of an archaeological dig – in this case *On the Waterfront*, at the site of the old Billingsgate Fish Market beneath which lay evidence of London from the period of the Roman occupation. Operations of this kind still evoke memories of Englishmen like Sir Arthur Evans directing natives from a tent and defying ancient curses, and yet one of the virtues of *Chronicle* has been its account of developments in archaeological research. In this case, with a computer system and with talk of "secondary base plates" or "matrixes", it became clear that the business of deciphering information has become at least as elaborate, and certainly as complicated, as the act of recovering it.

And gradually the old city was revealed – the scorch-marks of stones touched by the Great Fire, the skeletons, the cess pits, the old lanes, the artefacts of which the features are only slowly to be recognized. For those who do not live entirely in the present, there is no more intriguing activity than this systematic revelation of the past – and with it the understanding that we ourselves are perched upon that past until our buildings and objects become part of the evidence which another civilization will uncover.

But of course the claims of the present exert their own force, and the Billingsgate excavation was beset by pressures from the developers who wished to build an office block upon the site – as a result, the archaeologists were required to work too hastily, and some of the evidence was destroyed. *Chronicle* filmed an intriguing discussion between the researchers and the developers' representative, who explained in a somewhat aggrieved fashion that a great deal of money could be lost by delay. It is a nice question where the balance lies in such matters. The programme itself was perhaps too conventional in its approach, but the inherent interest of the subject exerted its own fascination.

David Cook's **If Only** (BBC 2) concerned the drowning of a teenage boy, and the apparently paralyzing effect his death had upon his closest friend. He was suffering from a "severe case of grief", and the mourning for his dead friend was such that those around him seemed to suspect homosexuality when, in fact he was moved essentially by guilt. The play was originally shown as a programme for schools – which displays, if nothing else, a willingness to confront a young audience with subjects outside the normal curriculum. As a study in adolescent grief it was certainly convincing – although its length was such that this meditation upon death, and its effects upon the living, was perhaps too laconic.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Oedipus the King/ The Business Man

Victoria, Stoke-on-Trent

In two years' time, if the gods are favourable – a quarter of the £3m has still to be raised – the Vic at Stoke will finally move to a purpose-built dream house from the converted cinema where its "temporary stay" has lasted over 20 years. The director, Peter Cheeseman, having lost site after site through "municipal indecision", secured a "magic garden" up the road at Stoneyfields, orignally the grounds of a mansion.

Conservation experts are replanting hedgerows, surrounding the theatre with an urban nature reserve. The local architects, Hollins Jones Oldacre, have been refining designs ever since 1962, with new theatres from Scarborough to the South Bank demonstrating ideas in practice. With in-the-round staging the very heart of the Vic's style, the new house will cluster the audience around a square with rounded corners (roughly television-screen shape), giving a director focal points within a circle. Britain's last new theatre for the foreseeable future is determined to rise to the occasion.

Alongside original work like the famous documentaries, Mr Cheesman's policy has always included, in his words, great classics reinterpreted in the light of stylistic discoveries made thereby. The old theatre sees this winter through with *Hamlet*, *Thark*, *Ali Baba* and this pairing of W. B. Yeats's translation of Sophocles with a perky revival of Plautus's farce *Mercator*.

Oedipus takes a cast of six, all men, costumed by Claudia Meyer with a hint of Japanese: sash-gathered tunics, trousers tight at the ankles, bare feet. There is no scenery and no music: they carry staves which are thumped in rhythm, gathered into a perch to hoist the hero (the sonorous James Masters, tigerish in pride and anger) or seized by him and Creon as rival chiefs fighting for ascendancy. Though the martial cries and heavy unison breathing are a bit much, Mark Dornford-May's production is impressively economical and fluent.

With a swift rearrangement of robes, the members of the chorus double principal roles. Colin Harper's staff becomes blind Tiresias's stick; for Jocasta he needs only a red mantle and a softening of vocal timbre. When Oedipus realizes his guilt, the elders throw down their staves with slow, sickening thuds until the culprit drops numbly to his knees. No percussionist could have done better.

Yeats's prose dialogue plays well, though often simplification blots out Sophocles's grim humour. Only in the freely rendered choruses does the poet's voice soar: Oedipus's crime is that he "entered through the door that had sent him wailing forth". Perhaps with this line in mind, the blinded king's stumbling exit into the world outside is accompanied by childlike sobs.



But where's the girl? – Graham Colclough (left) and James Masters in *The Business Man*

During the interval, farce assumes the stage with a statue of half a female nude (lower half, of course) skittishly standing on one leg. Around it, various scandalous doings ensue. Perching on it, young Charinus (Simeon Andrews) disarmingly details his love-life: importing one of those irresistible Plautine courtesans, ostensibly as Mummy's au pair. Unfortunately Daddy (Graham Colclough) has seen her first and decides she will do him nicely.

In his Roman fashion, Plautus sometimes seems unsure of the difference between holding a situation and spinning it out, but Patric Dickinson's affectionate translation spices up the jokes and adds a few. Mr Harper reappears as some formidable slaves including a tactless Scottish cook and a put-upon valet steeplechasing round the auditorium. Mr Masters goes meek and well-bred as the neighbour caught harbouring the girl when his wife comes home. But the biggest quick-change act is the stage's own. Claustrophobic in *Oedipus*, it now seems open, involving the spectators and perfect for comic asides, especially for two actors simultaneously. It makes the promise of Stoneyfields very real.

Anthony Masters

London debuts

Lost in the mist

The Dutch pianist **Elizabeth Nijenhuis** presented an attractive programme of Dohnanyi, Debussy, Chopin and Schumann, but with a technique that does not, as yet, seem capable of translating adequately the poetry she clearly feels in such music. Dohnanyi's E major Concert Study, Op 28 No 5, was dominated by nerve-induced inaccuracies where it should have been supremely relaxed. Three of Debussy's *Préludes*, "La Cathédrale engloutie", "Bruyères" and "Feux d'artifice", were all relatively colourless, and the last in particular contained more than a reasonable amount of wrong notes.

Again, in Chopin's B minor Sonata, the deeper resonances of the work were lost in the mistiness of Miss Nijenhuis's tone, and once more the fingers stumbled too often. Only when she got to Schumann's *Davidsbündlertänze* did she begin to delve effectively beneath the surface, although the reticence had not disappeared altogether. But often the subtle characterizations of these pieces were acutely perceived, those of gentle humour and touching sentimentality in particular.

The violinist **Josef Aronoff**, accompanied on the piano by Bevan Crabtree, tackled a daunting programme of Beethoven sonatas, and here again the results were not entirely satisfactory. Still, I would never exchange the mistunings and scrambles of these players for the technical and interpretative slickness of certain more illustrious interpreters, for at least here the battle between performers and score, always a crucial component of Beethoven's music, was not forgotten.

Aronoff's tone is sweet but not sickly, and he has a real feeling for breadth, as the variations of the D major Sonata, Op 12 No 1, and the beautiful Adagio cantabile of the Sonata in C minor, Op 30 No 2, amply demonstrated. And the faster movements had a pleasing touch of brittleness, though they were not without a requisite wit in the Scherzo of the C minor work and the finale of the D major. It was, in short, slightly messy but refreshing music-making.

Just as invigorating, though technically rather more secure, was **Jonathan Del Mar's** conducting of the London Symphony Orchestra in a popular Sunday evening programme that drew a full house to the Barbican. Mr Del Mar's style, though expansive, has little in common with that of his father, Norman, except that he galvanizes his players with equal enthusiasm. His precise beat and buoyant speeds demanded, and got, a remarkably alert response from the orchestra, so that Dvořák's "New World" Symphony emerged brightly polished. Thus stripped of a measure of its sentimentality, it once more seemed a taut, wholly musical construction.

Stephen Pettitt

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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Viyella match produces a £12m profit

Those who believe the British textile industry is rising from the grave will find evidence enough from the recent history of Vantona Viyella. The first full year's trading since the merger produced a pretax profit of £12m and, music to the ears of Carrington shareholders, an 8p net dividend.

Comparisons, however, are a little tricky, and the new management is loath to make them. The consolidated figures for the 12 months to November 27 consist of nine months of Carrington Viyella and a year of Vantona. The new company's year, moreover, saw operations switched between factories, machinery moved, and the integration of divisions which is one of the keys to the future.

On balance, however, it seems fair to assume that the result for a notional comparable year 982-83 would have been break even. So it would be churlish to deny that the management, under Sir James Spooner as chairman and Mr David Alliance as chief executive, has made considerable progress.

But the point must be how much the progress is due to management effort and how much to circumstances. Demand did pick up a little last year, and there was probably a slight improvement in margins. In common with other British textile companies Vantona has been able to recover some of the market lost to imports.

Neverless, the fact that the important uniform division had a difficult time – although it probably ended the year trading in the black – shows that markets were only part of the answer.

A good deal of credit must go to the management which has invested heavily in modernization of plant.

Equally important has been the transformation of the balance sheet. The old £25m overdraft has been almost eliminated and instead there is a net £6m in the bank. Guilford Kapwood's sale for £11m helped, as no doubt did the rise in creditors' and other items from £74.8m to £92.2m.

Underpinning the improvement, however, is a positive cash flow, out of which Vantona intends to finance this year's £20m capital investment programme. Improvements in efficiency, when added to some strengthening of demand, will push the group to about £18m pretax for 1984.

Given that the management was sufficiently bold to forecast a 25 per cent rise in the dividend to 10p net for the current year, the market's reaction yesterday in marking the shares down 5p to 200p seemed somewhat perverse.

GFSA

Even the biggest gold mining companies are hard pressed to do better than mark time in the present depressed market. Gold Fields of South Africa, in which Consolidated Gold Fields has the dominant stake, contained the fall in attributable profits for the six months to the end of December to a mere R600,000 at R65.7m (£39m). The dividend was accordingly held at 36 cents.

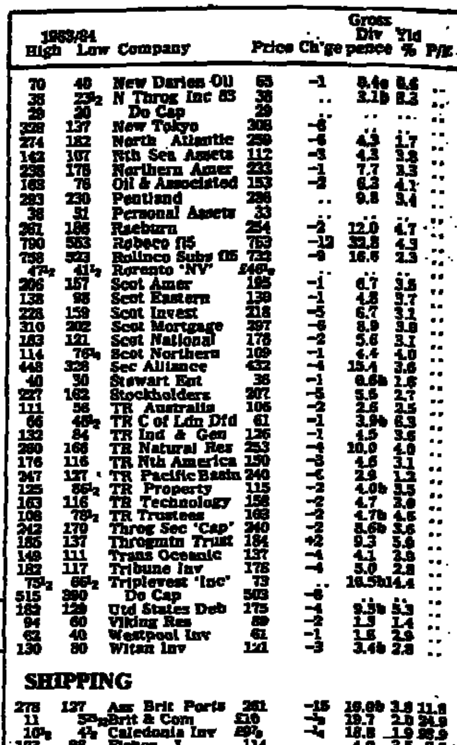
Income from investments – the gold mines in which GRSA holds stakes as a classic mining finance house – rose a little from R61.6m to R66.1m. Interest and fee income was also a shade higher at R32.3m. But bigger administrative and exploration costs cut pretax profits from R74.9m to R68.7m, the attributable profit being saved only by a sharp drop in tax from R8.1m to R2.6m.

But the striking point about the GFSA mines, which are on average the lowest cost gold producers in South Africa, is their steadiness of purpose. The 7.31m tonnes of ore milled in the six months and the 68,700 kilogrammes of gold produced are almost identical with the same period of 1982.

Even more telling has been the uncanny resilience of the gold price received. The average per kilogramme in the December quarter was R14.7, only about R1 below the comparable period for 1982. As the gold price falls, the rand obligingly depreciates against the dollar. On the assumption that the balance is unlikely to change – especially since the South African authorities support their currency only when it is absolutely necessary – the rest of the financial year should see attributable income and dividends matching those of last year.

But there is a case for arguing that the market has allowed its disenchantment with gold mines to go too far. The official GFSA estimate for net assets per share fell from 3,813 cents to 3.743 cents, although it may have risen by a small amount since December. The Johannesburg share price, however, is 2,850 cents, a discount of perhaps 25 per cent on the present likely asset value.

Stock market report page 18



1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
BRITISH FUNDS							
SHORTS							
104⅞	101⅝	Exch 14% 1984	101¾	–⅛	13.836	9.461	
97⅞	92¾	Exch 3% 1984	97⅞	..	3.087	9.247	
102⅝	100⅞	Treas 12% 1984	101⅛	–⅛	11.857	9.607	
107⅞	104⅞	Treas 15% 1985	105¾	–⅛	14.251	9.547	
107	101	Exch Cv 12% 1985	102½	+⅛	11.707	9.573	
94¼	88¾	Treas 3% 1985	94¼	..	3.183	7.806	
[illegible]							

[illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

[illegible]

Money Market Rates

[illegible]

Other Markets

[illegible]

Dollar Spot Rates

[illegible]

Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Mr Volcker undermines Presidential optimism

Abuse continues to rain down on President Reagan's *hopeful forecasts of a* shrinking budget deficit. Yesterday the Congressional Budget Office said that on unchanged policies the federal deficit could rise as high as $326 billion by 1989 – *nearly three times the President's* optimistic forecast.

On the same day came a thundering pronoucement the whole financial world had been waiting for, the chairman of the *Federal Reserve* Board.

Mr Paul Volcker had to pick his way through a political minefield. He Presented his case to Congress as a plea to both sides to cut the budget deficit. *Indirectly, his evidence amounted* to a powerful attack on presidential optimism.

"It is already late. The stakes are large. Markets have a mind of their own – they have never waited on the convenience of *kings or congressmen* – or elections", Mr Volcker said.

Warning of the dangers of the "twin deficits" facing the US economy, he said that time was running out to correct budgetary problems which were complicating the central banks' ability to set monetary policy. The United States, "the largest, richest economy" was on the verge of becoming the world's largest debtor in a space of only three years.

Mr Volcker delivered his warning the day after *transmitting to congress* the Federal Reserve Board's official monetary report which, according to his aides, he deliberately released a day early in order to devote his speech to the pressing need *to reduce the deficts.*

He told Congress that the success of the past year, when the US economy, had swung into recovery, masked the growing hazards of the rising structural budget deficits, and the external account deficit, which is expected to top $100 billion this year.

"Both are at unprecedented levels and getting worse" he went on, and (the words the markets were waiting for) the deficits clouded the prospects of reducing "our *still historically high levels of interest* rates."

Mr Volcker had to steer a non-political course. But many of his statements inevitably contradicted those of Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. Mr Volcker said the US grew dependent to a morrisome *degree last year on foreign capital to* finance credit needs. Mr Regan recently denied such dependence. "We simply cannot have it both ways."

Mr Volcker noted that most forecasters now agreed *that the US would have to* borrow abroad this year more than two per cent of its gross national product to finance needs. A development, he added that "does not appear sustainable".

This reliance on foreign capital had placed the US in an "ominous position and the recorded net investment position built up gradually over the entire post-war period will, in the space of only three years by 1985 be reversed".

At the same time, Mr Volcker pointed out that the deficits were soaking up an inordinate amount of net new domestic savings. Last year alone, the cost of financing the deficits consumed three-fourths of available new savings.

If, as expected, the deficit absorbs 5 per cent or more of GNP as the economy *grows, then* there will not be enough savings left over to finance the investment which is required to sustain a balanced recovery. Given these uncertancies and the continued fear of inflation, the central bank has set 1984 targets which are largely unchanged from the tightened monetary policy established last July but are consistent with growth of between 4 and 4.5 per cent.

Mr Volcker said that the Federal Reserve has maintained maximum flexability to adapt to uncertainties and promise that its policies would be reviewed often, once a month or even less, in the coming difficult year. *Plainly the* Fed will have to take most of the strain while the politicians perform their electoral dance.

Rising ADR stake in Dunlop

Morgan Guaranty yesterday announced that the proportion of Dunlop's shares held through American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) had increased from 20.5 per cent to 21.3 per cent.

This bald statement from the New York bank fuelled all sorts of speculation about US interest in the troubled rubber group.

So far as the company, or indeed Morgan Guaranty itself, can tell the shares are held by 6.000 or more individuals.

Morgan Guaranty is *sceptical of claims* that British institutions have built up stakes through ADRs to avoid stamp duty because *it has* received none of the inquiries it normally expects from institutional *shareholders.*

The US interest in Dunlop started last April, though it has been traded in ADRs since the 1930s, but appears to be based on illogical sentiment as much as by the *interest taken by the Malaysians in the* company. The build-up of a big stake in concert in order to bid is possible but unlikely, given that ADRs are as subject to disclosure requirements as the shares themselves.

Banks shoulder debt burden

Although Western governments were prepared to step forward with temporary help for debtor-countries during the most alarming phase of the debt crisis, it is *abundantly clear that commercial banks* are going to have shoulder the continuing burden of channelling funds to the developing world.

Faced with this reality, the Institute of International Finance, whose managing director, M. Andre de Lattre, has been in London this week attending the Overseas Bankers Club dinner, could have a useful role to play in the future. Although a few notable banks such as Deutsche Bank in Germany and Security Pacific in the *United States* have yet to join, 187 banks covering about four-fifths of total international lending to the developing world are already members.

The institute sees its function as threefold: *providing timely information* on external debts and economic statistics, covering eventually about 50 debtor-countries; serving as a forum for the banking community to discuss problems and issues concerning international lending; encouraging a dialogue among the participants in the lending process, from banks, to borrowers, to multilateral insititutions.

Fed's budget warning sends markets into tailspin

By Our Financial Staff

Stoch markets around the world went into a spin yesterday *panicked* by *Monday's* sharp falls in New York and London. By 3pm yesterday more than £2,750m had been wiped off the value of the top 1,000 British shares as the FT Index plunged 15.8 points to 799.7.

That marked a two-day fall of 32.7 points which wiped £7,750m off the value of Britain's top companies, £3,000m yesterday. A plunge like this has not been seen for almost two-and-a-half years.

Yesterday's close saw the FT *index still below the 800 level,* which was breached in mid-January after which it went on to hit a record 840 on January 25.Prompting the slide was the previous day's 22-point plunge of the Dow Jones Industrial Average to 1,174.31, the lowest since last August. Analysts said yesterday that Wall Street's psychology has changed to pessimism from euphoria since the average dropped below 1,200.

Behind the plunge was a confidence-shaking warning from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, that the aconomic recovery was threatened unless the *US* budge deficit was tackled. This could involve Interest rates remaining high to maintain tight policies.

This coincided with Wall *Street analysts downgrading* forecasts of corporate earnings for 1984. Leading to the weak makets in London and New York.

Prices opened lower on Wall Street in active trading and The Dow Jones was down to 1,169.28 ater lunch.

The average, which accounts for about a quarter of the value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange has fallen 112.3 points since January 6.

The total paper value of all New York Stock Exchange stocks fell $23.25 billion on Monday

Many investors will be waiting for results from the Treasury's three-day $16.25 billion refunding programme which gets under way this session. Strong demand for the notes and bonds could keep *interest rates down.*

New York and London's falls started a chain reaction in stock markets *around the globe. In* Hongkong the Hang Seng Index plunged 48.72 points to 1085.40 as what was described as a healthy correction turned into panic selling in the afternoon. Adding to the jitters was a rumour, later proved to be unfounded, that Hongkong Land was poised for a rights issue.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei Dow Jones Index dropped 60.16 points to 10.060.02. Singapore prices eased and in Sydney the All Ordinaries Index closed 16.3 points lower at 762.1 on heavy overseas *selling.*

Among European bourses, shares on the Frankfurt exchange plunged. The Commerzbank Index tumbled 16.1 points to 1,062.4 on worries over the directions of US interest rates. Amsterdam, Zurich, Brussels *and Paris all closed* sharply lower.

Market report, page 18

Sharp rise for dollar

The dollar rose sharply in busy currency *trading* yesterday, gaining 3 pfennigs to DM 2.7690 at the close in London. Fighting in the Lebanon, and the testimony to Congress of Mr *Paul Volcker,* chairman of the Federal Reserve, which indicated no let up in the Fed's tight credit stance, decisively reversed the dollar's recent dull performance.

The pound had a lacklustre day, falling 1.60 cents against the dollar to $1.4095. *It also lost* some ground against European currencies, reflected in a 0.3 easing in its trade-weighted index to 81.7.

Dealers said that despite the dollar's gains the market was not convinced it had much further *to go. There is a growing* feeling that, allowing for the inevitable hiccips, the dollar may be set for a gradual decline over the coming weeks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 799.7 down 15 8
FT Gilts: 82.56 down 0 16
FT All Share: 483.75 down 8 93
Bargains: 24.007
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103 19 down 1.99
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1169 81 down 4 50
Tokyo: *Nikkei Dow Jones* Index 10.060.92 down 60 16
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1085 40 down 48.72
Amsterdam: 169 5 down 6.2
Sydney: AO Index 762.1 down 16.3
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1062.4 down 16.1
Brussels: General Index 142.79 down 2.32
Paris: CAC Index 163.7 down 1.5

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1 4095 down 1.60 cents
Index 81.7 down 0.3
DM 3.9050 down 0.0050
FrF 11.96 down 0.0250
Yen 330.75 down 2.75
Dollar
Index 130.7 up 0.7
DM 2.7690 up 0.0300
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4120
Dollar DM 2.7635
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.574948
SDR £0.731996

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate $9\frac{1}{2}$
Discount market loans week fixed $9\frac{1}{16}$-9
3 month *interbank* $9\frac{7}{16}$-$9\frac{3}{8}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $9\frac{7}{8}$-$9\frac{3}{4}$
3 month DM $5\frac{7}{8}$-$5\frac{3}{4}$
3 month Fr F$14\frac{1}{4}$-14
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds $9\frac{11}{16}$
Treasury long bond $101\frac{17}{32}$-$101\frac{21}{32}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period January 4 to February 7, 1984 inclusive: 9.493 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am *$379.25* pm $379.75
close $381.25 (£270.25)
New York (latest): $382.00
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$392.50-393.50
Sovereigns* (new):
$89-90 (£63-63.50)
*Excludes VAT

M3 growth slows to 0.5%

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

A slackening of monetary growth last month has damaged fears in the City of harsh action in the Budget to bring the *money supply into line with* plans. The December surge in bank lending does not appear to *have been repeated in January,* while government finances, boosted by heavy tax inflows and substantial sales of gilts, are likely to have kept money growth down.

Provisional estimates from the Bank of England yesterday suggest that the most closely watched measure of money, sterling M3, which consists of notes and coin and bank deposits, rose by 0.5 per cent in *the month to mid-January* compared with an alarming 1.3 per cent in December, which carried £M3 to the top of the official 7 to 11 per cent target range. The annual rate of growth of £M3 since last February, when the target *period began,* has now slowed to 10.75 per cent, though the other two watched, measures remain *above the permitted limits.*

The Bank said last month *that the December figures may* have been distorted by seasonal factors, because the end of the banking month came unusually close to Christmas. But much of the growth in the money supply was caused by a huge consumer borrowing spree, both from banks and on hire purchase from shops and finance houses.

Consumer borrowing, including mortgage loans from the banks, continued at a high level *in January,* but there was little sign of any pick-up in borrowing by industry, according to separate *figures from the London* clearing banks, which reported an underlying rise in lending, after seasonal adjustment, of about £600m to £700m. This suggests that total bank lending, to be published next week, will show an increase of £1 to £1.25 *billion, only slightly above last* year's average.

The City remains anxious that industry may turn increasingly to the banks this year to *finance investment and stock-*building, pushing up bank lending to levels which would jeopardize the Government's monetary targets. These are expected *to be lowered in the* Budget *to 6 to 10 per cent* for the broad measures, £M3, and the widest definition of private sector liquidity, PSL2, and 4 to 8 per cent or perhaps 3 to 7 per *cent for the narrow measures,* M^0 (notes and coin) and M2 (retail deposits in banks and building societies), which are to be targeted for the first time. The narrow money measure, M1 (notes and coin and current bank accounts) is to be dropped.

MONEY GROWTH
seasonally adjusted

Jan 84 %	Feb 83-Jan 84 at annual rate %
M1 -¼	11½
£M3 ½	10¾
PSL2 1	12¼
target band Feb 83 to April 84 at annual rete	7-11

Source: Bank of England

World Bank plan for 'commercial' branch

By Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

A significant new initiative in the international financial markets is being planned within the World Bank. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as it is properly known, is preparing plans to launch a subsidiary which would operate in many respects like a private commercial bank. Unlike the World *Bank itself, which is located in* Washington under the eagle eye of its leading shareholder, the United States Government, its new subsidiary might be located in London.

The World Bank's capital, presently about £75 billion, is provided by *member* governments, with the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain having the most weight. Unlike commercial banks, it may only lend one dollar for every dollar of its callable capital

Even so, at present the World Bank is underlent and highly liquid, with as much as £14 *billion in cash. Plans will be put* to the executive board (made up of officials of the main member countries) this week to use between $1 billion and $2 billion to provide the capital of a subsidiary bank which would not be constrained by the *one-to-one rule.*

The purpose would not simply be to expand lending to *less-developed countries* (which are suffering an acute shortage of new bank loans), but to set up an institution better suited to entering into co-financing deals with commercial banks. The aims and lending conditions of the "World Bank Bank" would be *the same as its parent's, but* its different structure would make it easier to operate in conjunction with ordinary banks.

Such co-financing deals, *which increase the "comfort level"* of ordinary banks, are seen by supporters of the new scheme within the World Bank as a better way forward towards a long-term solution of the international debt problem than other proposals which involve the international institutions taking over some of the banks' bad debts.

Given the World Bank's difficulties in extracting extra funds from the United States and other leading paymasters, an initiative which seeks to *make greater use of existing* resources stands some hope of attracting support. The new subsidiary would not, however, fill the gap left by the cutback in funds for the World Bank's soft-loan agency, which lends to many countries too poor to attract *substantial commercial* lending.

AW "Tom" Clausen, president of the World Bank

C & W wins Hongkong Telephone

By Wayne Lintott

In just under 48 hours Cable & Wireless has acquired the 12.6 per cent of Hongkong Telephone it needed to gain control. The company is widely expected *to make an announcement today*

Cable & Wireless announced a bid of HK$46 (£4.20) a share on Monday, having just acquired 3 per cent of Hongkong Telephone shares from the Li family in Hongkong. That took Cable's stake to 38.4 per cent and triggered a bid.

Under Hongkong takeover *rules any holding over 35 per* cent necessitates a full offer. Cable had held 34.8 per cent of Telephone for just under a year.

The 12.6 per cent is estimated to have cost the company about £60m. Buying out 100 per cent would cost the company about £300m, although Cable has indicated its desire to leave a strong local minority interest in *line with the practice* of other utility companies in the colony.

What had proved so fortuitous to the British group was the unexpected downturn of Wall Street and the slump in Hongkong share prices that it caused.

Many London and Hongkong brokers, Jardine Fleming among them, had been advising clients not to accept the offer, claiming that it was "cheap and cheeky" Indeed, in London on Monday some brokers had been bidding HK$48 a share on the *assumption that Cable would be* unsuccessful and would have to increase its offer.

As the shares had been, trading at a premium in anticipation of Cable's move that likelyhood looked a distinct possibility. Until, that is, the *Hongkong stock exchange index* slumped 50 points.

Local small shareholders decided to accept the cash now – they are paid within 24 hours – rather than take the risk of the losing the premium if Cable managed to squeeze past the 50 per cent post

Cable should not have any problem in picking up whatever *stake it now decides to hold.*

The deal now gives Cable virtual control of the colony's telecommunication system.

The bill provides a strong base from which Cable can bid for contracts in China. Over the last 18 months Cable has signed *joint venture* deals with China for the provision of telecommunications links to the *Shenzen economic zone and to* the fledging Chinese offshore oil industry.

Profit is doubled at Unitech

By Jeremy Warner

The personal computer boom helped Unitech to more than double its profits in the half *year to December 3.*

Pretax profits of the Reading-based electronic component maker and distributor rose from £2.1m to £5.3m on sales 36 per cent higher at £68.7m boosted by loss elimination in Germany and buoyant sales of data processing equipment throughout Europe.

The real boom area was *personal computers for which* Unitech supplies variety of components.

Mr Peter Curry, the chairman, said that orders had continued to increase and he expected a further significant advance in second half profits.

But he added that the first half's profits would probably account for a higher proportion of *the year's total than is* normal because it covered a 27-week period and because it also benefited from a big jump in semiconductor prices which may not be repeated.

The interim dividend is being raised from 1.54p to 1.694p.

Mr Curry said that Unitech was continuing to look for acquisitions in the United States.

OFT completes Lloyds report

The Office of Fair Trading has completed its examination of Lloyds Bank's move to raise its stake *in the Royal Bank of* Scotland from 16.4 per cent to 21.3 per cent and its submission *has been sent to Mr Norman* Tebbit.

The OFT was examining whether Lloyds was now in a position to "materially influence" the Royal Bank of Scotland and if so whether the matter should be investigated *by the Monopolies and Mergers* Commission.

Shares in the Royal Bank of Scotland, rose strongly against the trend yesterday, closing 10p higher at 218p.

Tactical victory for Hanson

By Our Financial Staff

Hanson Trust has won a tactical victory in its £212m battle for control of London Brick.

The Takeover Panel yesterday *ruled* that London Brick should make its updated asset valuation available to share*holders at the earliest oppor*tunity. The company had been hoping to hold this information in reserve, together with its forecast of dividends for 1984, *for use in its defence if* Hanson Trust once more raised its bid.

But the executive of the Takeover Panel ruled that the revaluation should have been delivered to shareholders yesterday. For every day from now that the release of the information is delayed (the February 14 deadline (after which Hanson cannot raise its bid) will also be extnded by a day, the panel ruled.

Mr Martin Taylor, a director of Hanson said: "This is more than just a tactical victory. Shareholders have a right to see the revaluation before making up *their minds on our offer.* This will insure that they are in receipt of all the facts."

Hanson announced on Monday that it had received only a *very small* number of acceptance for its bid and a hher offer from the industrial conglomerate is still being rated a good possibility by the stock market.

London Brick has already forecast that its profit this year *will rise by £10m to £36m* – a figure that was considerably greater than anything expected in the City

NEWS IN BRIEF

Boost for £150m ICI plan

A possible easing of relations between Britain and the Eastern block after Mrs *Thatcher's* visit to Hungary is expected to assist ICI' attempts to boost trade with the Soviet *Union which* could lead to the building of a £150m methanol plant.

Senior ICI executives will be in Moscow next week for talks. *It is clear* that ICI is determined to find a foreign site for a methanol plant because high North Sea gas prices *preclude* a British project.

The Russians want to buy ICI's pruteen process which uses latest biotechnology to produce *animal food protein* directly from methanol.

● *Nottingham* Manufacturing confirmed in a letter to the sahreholders of F. Miller (Textiles) that its one-for-six all-share offer was final and would *not be increased* despite the mounting opposition of Miller's institutional shareholders.

● **Esso China** of the United States and China's state-run Nanhai Western Petroleum Corporation will drill their first exploratory well in Southern China's Pearl River basin this month. In the first jointly undertaken *drilling by* Chinese and American oil companies in China's programme to develop its oil industry with foreign help.

● **Fifty two** *per cent* of pension funds believe the quality of service from their stockbroker could be improved, according to a survey commissioned by the *National* Association of Pension Funds to establish how its members reacted to the proposed changes in the structure and operation of the Stock *Exchange.*

● **Brazil** had a $585m (£418m) trade surplus last month against the previous January record of $157m set last year.

Building societies 'will meet mortgage demand'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The supply of mortgages should come close to meeting demand in the first quarter of this year and for the whole of this year the building societies are likely to lend about £23 billion to housebuyers, according to the latest issue of the Building Societies Association *Bulletin.*

During 1983 the building societies lent just under £19.5 billion.

However, the BSA foresees no early reduction in the mortgage rate and says that easier availability of mortgages had meant relatively higher morgage rates.

Its bulletin says: "A number of societies and some banks have announced plans to increase their lending programmes and mortgage queues are rapidly declining. It is not coincidence that this has occurred at a time when mortgage rates are perhaps for the first time, significantly above the general level of rates in the economy as a whole."

The BSA points to a significant policy shift among the societies because of the competition from the banks in the *mortgage market: "Whereas in* the past, societies were committed to keeping the mortgage rate at as low a level as possible and faced the prospect of mortgage queue with equanimity, in 1983 societies adopted a policy of meeting all reasonable demands *for mortgages,* so that non-price rationing devices, such as queuing, did not need to be employed."

Delfont guides acquisition to quick profit

First Leisure seeks early listing

By Philip Robinson

First Leisure Corporation is *to seek a full Stock Exchange* listing much earlier than planned. If permission is granted First Leisure could be floated within three months.

The group, formerly the leisure arm of Trusthouse Forte, was bought 13 months ago by Lord Delfont, the chairman and chief executive.

At that time it said it hoped to seek a full listing within five years. But yesterday it announced it has beaten its first-year profit forecast, has paid a 3.5 dividend and said current trading is more than satisfactory.

Lord Delfont said: "We believe it is in the best interests of shareholders and to give the company greater flexibility if a listing were obtained as soon as *possible. This* is under discussion with our advisers."

For the year to last October 31 pretax profits came out at £4.5m against a forecast £3.6m. Turnover was £41.9m.

Lord Delfont added that this was due to a significant improvement in profit margins and tight control of costs.

He said business disposals *have reduced borrowings* and an accelerated cash flow had the effect of reducing gearing to below expectations.

The group's assets are being revalued and *should show them* worth about 25 per cent above current book at £47.5m.

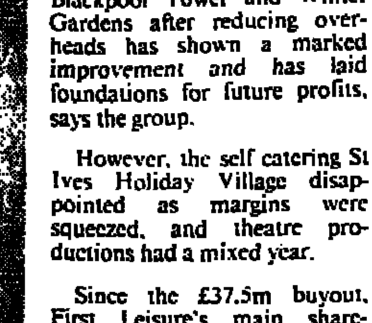
Lord Delfont tells shareholders that record profits have been *earned* at the Empire Ballroom, in London's Leicester Square, at the bowling centres and at the 3,000-caravan site at Trecco Bay, Porthcawl, Mid Glamorgan.

Substantial profit increases came from the theatre res*taurants at Watford* and Birmingham and seven resort piers.

The performance of the Blackpool Tower and Winter Gardens after reducing overheads has shown a marked *improvement and* has laid foundations for future profits, says the group.

However, the self catering St Ives Holiday Village disappointed as margins were squeezed, and theatre productions had a mixed year.

Since the £37.5m buyout, First Leisure's main shareholder, Lord Rayne's London *Merchant Securities,* has taken an option on 500,000 shares formerly held by Trusthouse Forte, giving it a 33.24 per cent stake. Lord Delfont also has an option on *500,000* Forte shares. This would cut the Trusthouse stake down to 1.5 million *shares,* or 8 per cent. *Lord* Delfont and his family currently hold just over 5 per cent of the stock.



Lord Delfont: active year at Leisure

CEGB to go ahead with Sizewell orders

By david Young, energy Correspondent

The public inquiry into the *proposed* Sizewell nuclear power station in Suffolk, now in its second year and likely to go on *for another nine months,* was told yesterday that firm contracts worth £12m are about to be placed for components for the station.

The Central Electricity Generating Board, in a letter to the inquiry, said it was going ahead with the orders – £3m for the reactor pressure vessel, which will be built in France, and £9m for forgings likely to be placed in Britain – to prevent potential *construction* delays of two years, to avoid interest payments worth £40m and prevent redundancy among design staff.

The CEGB is aware that *opponents of the Sizewell* scheme will interpret the move as preempting the inquiry ruled against the project, the components could be sold.

The *letter sid:* "This *expenditure* is being incurred at the board's own risk."

***It* added: "The board is subject to pressure in two opposite directions. On one side it must progress its design work and maintain the programme on the assumption that the project will proceed – only then can it meet the programme if consent should ultimately be given, and only thus can it maintain *motivation of the design team* essential to its continuation. On the other side it faces accusations of treating the grant of consent as a *fait accompli,* which it certainly does not."**

The CEGB will also announce design contracts this month which could lead to firm orders worth £140m being placed *with four British* companies, Northern Engineering Industries, GEC, Babcock Power, and Darchem Engineering. Firm confirmation of these contracts will be dependent, however, on the outcome of the public inquiry.

***It is now estimated that as* myuch as 95 per cent of the £1.2 billion value of Sizewell contracts could be placed with British companies. Companies *such as the recently formed* Sheffield Forgemasters could be in line for orders once they have completed the validation work necessary to allow them to work on nuclear power contracts. This could be completed by the summer.**

The CEGB yesterday also signed a joint agreement with its *French counterpart,* Electicitie de France to develop fast breeder reactors for the next generation of nuclear power stations.

***The first pilot plant* will be built in France with Britain contributing to the likely £800m cost. Power from this station would be fed into the national *grid* via the cross-Channel link now being completed by the CEGB.**

Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the CEGB, who signed the *agreement with the Director* General of Electricitie de France, M Jean Guilhamon, said that the second pilot project could be built in Britain. The *favoured* site is at Dounreay, near Thurso, Caithness, where fast breeder research has been going on for 30 years.

Gleneagles chief urges continued bid fight

By Jeremy Warner

Shareholders of Gleneagles Hotels were advised by their directors yesterday to continue the fight against a £27m takeover bid from Athur Bell & Sons even though Bell already has enough acceptances to give it control.

The advice was dismissed in the Bell camp as "nonsense." Mr Patrick Spens, a director of the merchant bank advising Bell, said: "If the board will not go willingly, then we will have to dismiss them. We have 53 per cent, we have made a fair offer and we are going to have to exercise control one way or another."

In a letter to shareholders, the Gleneagles chairman, Sir Alan Smith, said the Bell offer was still too low and condemned the action of a "small number of shareholders" transferring control of the company "in an unseemly rush" before other shareholders could see the profit and asset figures

The company said that its profits this year would be in the region of £2.2m to 2.4m and that its net asset value, after a property revaluation by Pannell Kerr Forster Associates and Richard Ellis, was £24.9m.

But Mr Spens said that the new figures did not change his view that Bell was already making a generous offer and he expected other shareholders to accept the bid on Friday when it closes for the first time.

According to Gleneagles' stockbroker, Phillips & Drew, the shares of the Scottish hotels group would be valued at around 300p if they were listed on the stock market which would give a total market capitalisation of £27.5m.

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

Shares lose £3bn as index falls again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Jan 30. Dealings end, Feb 10. Contango Day, Feb 13. Settlement Day, Feb 20.

The world's leading stock markets were in ragged retreat yesterday following the overnight fall on Wall Street where the Dow Jones industrial average lost nearly 23 points.

The FT index dipped below the 800 level for the first time since January 6, as more than £3 billion was wiped off share values. It was the Index's second worst performance in nearly 2½ years closing 15.8 down at 799.7 – a two day loss of £5.5 billion and 32.7 on the week.

Analysts had been bracing themselves for several weeks for a sudden reversal in the market's fortunes following its record breaking run, but none had expected it to be so sudden and dramatic.

Jobbers again adopted a defensive stance with their pitches covered in a mass of red as share prices were marked sharply lower. Those who had hoped to use the opportunity to pick up some much needed stock soon found themselves deluged and attempts to call prices better only met with more sellers.

The reason for the setback is unclear. The London market has continued to ignore Wall Street all the way up, but is now keeping a close eye on events on the way down. Early trading in New York last night produced another flurry of sellers, but there were signs of a rally about midday.

Dealers in London are now hoping for the appearance of a few cheap buyers tomorrow for new time ahead of the next accounting starting on Nonday.

Leading shares again bore the brunt of the selling with **Associated Dairies** down 6p at 146p, **BICC** 7p at 263p, **BTR** 7p to 417p, **Beecham** 5p at 318p, **Blue Circle** 5p at 423p, **Boots** 3p at 172p, **Bowater** 10p at 268p, **Cadbury Schweppes** 3p at 119p, **Courtaulds** 5p at 136p, **GEC** 3p at 181p, **GKN** 4p at 196p, **Glaxo** 15p at 755p, **Grand Metropolitan** 7p at 323p, **Lucas Industries** 3p at 207p, **Marks & Spencer** 4p at 219p, **Plessey** 6p at 206p, **Tate & Lyle** 4p at 406p, **Thorn EMI** 13p at 614p, and **Trusthouse Forte** 4p at 201p.

Only **TI Group** resisted the trend adding 2p to 206p, while ICI rallied to close a net 2p down on the day at 590p after 586p.

BOC Group was a weak market after the figures losing 22p to 279p. The gilt-edged market recovered from a weak start to close almost unchanged on the day as investors decided to switch out of the equity market into Government stock. Dealers said sentiment was helped by the latest bank lending figures which were much in line with expectations.

The Americans are continuing to take more than a passing interest in **Dunlop**, the troubled tyre company. Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York says it now owns 30.6 million shares (21.31 per cent) of the total on behalf of clients in the form of American depositary receipts. ADR's work out cheaper than buying the ordinary shares as they do not carry stamp duty. Dunlop was unmoved by the news slipping 1p to 42p.

Mr David Wickins, chairman of **British Car Auction**, has bought a stake in Miss Debbie Moore's **Pineapple Dance Studio** amounting to 7.5 per cent of the issued share capital. Shares of Pineapple, quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, responded with a rise of 3p to 122p. Mr Wickin's close associate Mr Michael Ashcroft owns 14 per cent of the shares in Pineapple. The two of them also own sizable stakes in several other public companies including Id & S Rivlin, Group Lotus and Cope Allman.

Mr Wickins has also sold his 5 per cent stake in the car distributor Henlys amounting to 2.5 million to Mr Jim Gregory chairman of Queens Park Rangers Football Club. Mr Gregory has had his eye on Henlys for a number of years and failed miserably to capture a sizeable stake in the group a few years back. But with the Royal Bank of Scotland continuing to hold about 25 per cent of the shares a full bid may look out of the question. Henlys dipped 1p to 88p on the news.

Insurance shares tried to rally after the initial shakeout, but failed to hold their best levels. The dividend season is due at the end of this month with **Commercial Union**, down 2p at 183p, due to report on February 29. **Phoenix** lost 7p at 438p, Royal 6p at 525p, **London & Manchester** 4p at 514p, **General Accident** 7p at 443p and **Guardian Royal Exchange** 8p at 535p.

Bank shares were another dull spot with **Barclays** losing 15p to 502p, **Lloyds** 13p to 539p, **Midland** 5p to 392p and **National Westminster** 5p to 704p. Only **Royal Bank of Scotland** stood out against the trend with a rise of 10p to 218p with word awaited on the Office of Fair Trading inquiry into the 21.3 per cent stake held by Lloyds Bank.

Newspaper shares ended their recent strong run as the profit-taker moved in. Leading the way down was **Fleet Holdings**, publisher of the *Daily* and *Sunday Express* and *Daily Star*, with a loss of 10p to 180p, despite the continued close attention given to the shares by Australian entrepreneur Robert Holmes a'Court. He now owns just under 10 per cent of Fleet. Other losers included International Thomson 20p to 790p, **Associated Newspapers** 4p to 466p, **Daily Mail Trust** 10p to 810p and the 'A' a similar amount at 810p.

It now looks as though it was the **Kuwait Investment Office** which sold Lord Hanson's Hanson Trust stake in Powell Duffryn. Yesterday the KIO announced it had sold 1.85 million shares (4.73 per cent) in Powell Duffryn and now owns less than 1 per cent. Last week it was reported Hanson Trust had bought just over 4 per cent of the shares. **Powell Duffryn** slipped 4p to 318p on the news.

The company with the longest name on the Stock Exchange has been attracting renewed support. **Alexandra Towing** now owns 219,000 (6.47 per cent) in the Southampton Isle of Wight and South of England Royal Mail Steam Packet. The latter's price closed unchanged on the day.

Shares of the textiles group Sumrie Clothing recovered an early 2p fall to close a similar amount up on the day following the news financier Mr Harvey Michael Ross has bought an extra 25,000 shares taking his total stake to 571,000 shares, or 22.86 per cent. Only last week Mr Harvey Ross sold about 225,000 in Sumrie to the private Monaco-based investment company Le Chevalerique.

Meanwhile, **Clabir International**, a subsidiary of the US-based Clabir Corporation of Greenwich, has announced it now owns a total of 3.08 million shares, or 16.16 per cent of the total. Shares of the property group slipped 1p to 150p.

Expect details next week of a placing of 1 million shares on the Unlisted Securities Market in Morgan Communications, the freesheet publisher, by the broker De Zoete & Bevan. Morgan publishes eight newspapers in West London and has seen pretax profits rise by £33,000 to £225,000 since 1980.

Newman Industries stood out with a rise of 1p to 22p yesterday amid growing confidence that the company is firmly back on the road to recovery. Mr Nigel McLean, chairman and chief executive, and the force behind Newman's recent capital reconstruction, describes 1984 as a "year of stability". After showing interim pretax profits more than doubled at £1.58m analysts are looking for a final outcome of £5m against £348,000. With the institutions owning over 50 per cent of Newman shares are being tipped as a good recovery prospect.

Shares of the Investment company Yelverton Investments slipped 3p to 58p yesterday amid growing speculation that the alliance between Mr John Bentley and Mr Jim Slater had come to an end. Last night the company was unavailable for comment about suggestions that Mr Bentley had resigned from the board and sold his entire stake of 1.2 million shares (14 per cent) to Mr Slater.

City not impressed by BOC profit rise

By Wayne Lintott

BOC Group, the industrial gases combine, reported sharply higher first-quarter profits yesterday more than matching the best City forecasts. But subtracting a once-only exceptional profits item the figures are left only marginally up on two years ago. The exceptional item was a profit of £5.6m made from the sale of 2 million Oxford Instrument shares when that company went public last year. BOC retains just less than 10 per cent of Oxford. Added to that exceptional item was a £1m currency gain resulting from the strength of the dollar.

The shares dropped 22p on the news to 279p as the stock market re-evaluated the profits recovery. BOC shares had been trading at a peak of 307p recently.

First quarter pretax profits of £31.3m compared with £16.6m the year before and that figure was down from £23m in 1982. Turnover rose from £384.9m to £445.9m a year earlier.

Industrial gases again proved the mainstay of the business, reflecting both the economic recovery and efficiency drives within the business.

BOC recorded losses from its welding division, a sector the group has been rationalizing.

BOC was quick to stress that the first quarter is traditionally poorest and that the figures were in line with their own expectations and do not presage a lower growth rate than that forecast in last month's annual report.

The company said: "We are still going for a substantial increase in the full-year results.

BOC made sparse reference to the healthcare side from which it derives a substantial contribution to profits.

The Office of Fair Trading and the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee are both investigating the profits made by BOC from its exclusive contracts with the National Health Service.

Threat to premium relief

By Vivien Goldsmith

The tax relief on life insurance premiums is under scrutiny with the possibility of changes coming in the Budget.

But Mr Marshall Field, the chairman of the Life Offices' Association, yesterday defended the tax relief: "I believe it has a firm and logical foundation," he said.

"It is of value to the public and the nation. Savings through life assurance are invested with some high level of certainty, because it gives investment managers the confidence to invest in the long term."

Tax relief at 15 per cent will cost the Government about £690m in 1983/4.

Mr Field also asked the government not to interfere with the insurance industry's efforts to regulate itself in the wake of the Gower report on investor protection.

A registry of life assurance commissions is being set up as an independent body to monitor the commissions paid to insurance salesmen.

The industry is also trying to devise a code to control the activities of "tied-salesmen" who may pass themselves off as independent insurance advisors when they are working for just one company.

Inchcape to give details of its strategy soon

By Philip Robinson

Inchcape's shareholders are soon to be sent a circular detailing the group's future strategy and management structure

This follows the sudden departure of Inchcape's heir apparent as managing director, Mr Roy Davies, who left last week after a disagreement over policy with Sir David Orr, Inchcape's new chairman.

Sir David has to replace a number of key executives within four months. Both Mr Harold Foxon, the group managing director and Mr James Ritchie, the managing director retire this summer.

Word in the stock market yesterday, where the shares were down 1p at 305p, was that the group had been looking for successors.

The shareholders' circular is likely to emerge before Inchcape reports, in May, its profits for the 12 months to the end of December.

These are not expected to surpass significantly the previous year's £50m pretax. Inchcape's recovery was affected last year by the financial crisis in Hongkong, where it earns 20 per cent of its pretax profits.

Pressure for clarity on Inchcape's corporate strategy and management structure has been building for some time. Several big institutional investors have been concerned at the group's lack of ability to grasp opportunities which the institutions say wait in the Far East.

Some have even sent teams to meet the Inchcape management on the ground.

New Highgate offer for Michael Black

Mr Mark Watson-Mitchell yesterday launched his second bid through Highgate and Job for Michael Black, the unlisted securities market video company. It came only 90 minutes after Emess lighting had emerged as a white knight.

Mr Watson-Mitchelll's bid, through Highgate where he has a 29.9 per cent stake, is worth 76p per share and values Black at £3.1m.

The Emess bid valued the company at £2.3m or 57p per share compared with the first Highgate offer which had fallen in value to only £1.7m, equivalent to 42p per share.

Black's merchant bank advisers, Charterhouse Japhet, gave the Emess bid a cautious welcome but is now pondering the much higher offer from Highgate.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Mch	890-85
Ap	914-90
Apl/Jne	890-88
Jly/Sep	904-02
Oct/Dec	916-14
Jan/Mch	930-26
Apl/Jne	944-38
Jly/Sep	955-50
Oct/Dec	989-69
Vol:	194

COCOA	
Mch	1840-39
May	1827-26
Jly	1813-12
Sep	1793-91
Dec	1772-71
Mch	1765-62
May	1765-60
Vol.	4.973

COFFEE	
Mar	2068-2064
May	1924-1921
Jly	1848-1847
Sep	1818-1817
Nov	1795-1792
Jan	1766-1760
Mar	1746-1740
Vol	6 761

SUGAR (6)	
Mch	184 00-184 60
May	191 00-191.20
Aug	199 60-byr only
Oct	207.20-byr only
Dec	213.80-214.00
Mar	229 00-230.00
May	237.00-238 00

GAS OIL	
Feb	248 00. 28
Mch	244.00/25
Apr	239 25/50
May	236.25/50
Jun	236.25/50
Jly	235.00/236 00
Aug	236.00/240 00
Sep	236 00/244.00
Oct	237.50/247.25
Vol:	2.818

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	986 00-87 00
Three months	1008.00-09 00
T.O:	6.400
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	974 00-76 00
Three months	995.00-95.50
T.O:	nil
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8615-25
Three months	8765-66
T.O:	730
Tone: Steadier.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8690-8700
Three months	8805-10
T.O:	210
Tone: Steadier.	
LEAD	
Cash	277.00-77 50
Three months	287 00-87 25
T.O:	5.525
Tone: Steady	
ZINC	
Cash	708 00-09 00
Three months	705.00-05 50
T.O:	14.800
Tone: Steadier	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	622 0-23.0
Three months	636 0-36.5
T.O:	92
Tone: Steadier	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	622 0-23.0
Three months	636 0-36 5
T.O:	16,325
Tone: Steady	
NICKEL	
Cash	3287-90
Three months	3365-70
T.O:	3.216
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz

Feb	380 00-381.00
Apl	386 20-386 50
Jun	392.20-392.80
Aug	398 70-398 80
Oct	405 80-405 80
Dec	412.50-413.00
Vol	387

Tone: Steadier

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Mar'84	14	4285
Jun'84	–	4320
Sep'84	–	–
Comment: Steady.		
STERLING		
Mar'84	142	1.4127
Jun'84	24	1 4147
Sep'84	–	1.4167
Comment: Weakening.		
D-MARK		
Mar'84	250	3626
Jun'84	–	3665
Sep'84	–	3697
Comment: Weaker.		
SWISS FRANC		
Mar'84	2	4499
Jun'84	1	4566
Sep'84	–	–
Comment: Quiet		
EURODOLLARS		
Mar'84	2551	9017
Jun'84	568	8978
Sep'84	116	8949
Dec'84	17	8920
Mar'85	–	8893
Comment: Under Pressure		
SHORT STERLING		
Mar'84	564	9071
Jun'84	369	9043
Sep'84	20	9022
Dec'84	14	9010
Mar'84	10	9000
Comment: Steady.		
GILTS		
Mar'84	4074	10730
Jun'84	27	10704
Sep'84	–	10625
Dec'84	–	10609
Mar'85	–	10527
Comment: Mixed		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on February 7
GB: Cattle, 94 59p per kg lw (-0.96).
GB: Sheep, 171 81p per kg est d c w (+18 54)
GB: Pigs, 77 22p per kg lw (-0 90).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 10 1 per cent, ave. price, 94 65p (-0 69)
Sheep nos. down 19.9 per cent, ave. price, 172 27p (+20 09)
Pig nos. down 9 5 per cent, ave. price, 77 75p (-0 95)
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 16 4 per cent, ave. price, 94 71p (-1 72)
Sheep nos. down 16.1 per cent, ave. price, 170 37p (+13 07)
Pig nos. up 9.4 per cent, ave. price, 79.29p (+0 19)

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT A Close	WHEAT B Close	BARLEY Close
Mar	£–	120.25	118.25
May	£–	121 95	119.85
Jly	£–	123 00	–5
Sep	£111 85	108.80	106.35
Nov	£114 85	111 80	109.20
Jan	£117.85	114.60	112.00

Total lots traded
Wheat A, 5
Wheat B 143
Barley, 163

WALL STREET

	Feb 6	Feb 3		Feb 6	Feb 3		Feb 6	Feb 3
AMF Inc	15¾	15½	Fst Interst Bncp	43¾	43¾	PPG Ind	31½	30½
AMR	35	33½	Fst Penn Corp	7	7	Proctor Gamble	50½	50½
Allied Chem	51¼	51¼	Ford	38¾	38¾	Pub Ser El & Gas	23¾	23¾
Allied Stores	45¾	45½	GAF Corp	16¾	16	Raytheon	47¾	47¾
Allis Chalmers	15¾	16	GTE Corp	41¾	42¾	RCA Corp	32¾	32¾
Alcoa	38½	40½	Gen Dynamics	51¾	52½	Republic Steel	23¾	23½
Amax Inc	25¼	24¾	Gen Electric	53¾	54½	Reynolds Ind	60¾	62¾
Amerada Hess	29¼	29¾	Gen Foods	48¾	49¾	Reynolds Metal	33¾	33¾
Am Brands	58	59¾	Gen Mills	47¾	47¾	Rockwell Int	27	28¾
Am Broadcast	58	57½	Gen Motors	69	70¾	Royal Dutch	49¾	50¾
Am Can	50¾	51¼	Gen Pub Util NY	7¾	7½	Safeways	34¾	35¾
Am Cyanamid	44¾	45	Gen Tire	35¾	35½	St Regis Paper	33¾	34¾
Am Elec Power	17¼	18¼	Genesco	7	7½	SFE Sopac	33¾	33¾
Am Home	51¼	53¾	Georgia Pacific	23	24	SCM	37¾	37½
Am Motors	6¾	6¾	Getty Oil	123	123¾	Schlumberger	44¾	44¾
Am Nat Res	46¾	46¾	Gillette	49½	48¾	Scott Paper	29¾	30
Am Standard	30¾	30½	Goodrich	30¾	32¾	Seagram	33¾	35
Am Telephone	64¼	65¾	Goodyear	27¾	28½	Sears Roebuck	33¾	35
Armco Steel	20¾	21¼	Gould Inc	30¾	31½	Shell Oil	58½	55
Asarco	30¾	31¾	Grace	42½	42¾	Shell Trans	35½	36¾
Ashland Oil	27¼	27¾	Gt Atlic & Pacific	12¾	13	Signal Co	29¾	29¾
Atlantic Richfield	43¾	44	Greyhound	23¾	24	Singer	25¾	25¾
Avco	28¾	28¾	Grumman Corp	24	24	Smithkline Beck	57	55¾
Avon Products	23¼	24¼	Gulf Oil	55¾	55¾	Sony	15¾	16¾
Bankers Tst NY	48	48¾	Gulf & West	29¾	30¾	Sth Cal Edison	39¾	39½
Bank of America	21¼	22¾	Heinz H. J.	38¾	38¾	Southern Pacific	38½	38½
Bank of Boston	41¾	42¾	Hercules	31¾	32	Sperry Corp	41¾	43½
Bank of NY	37¼	37¾	Honeywell	112	114¾	Std Oil California	35	36¾
Beatrice Foods	31¾	31¾	IC Inds	43¾	45¾	Std Oil Indiana	49¾	50¾
Bethlehem Steel	25¾	26	Ingersoll	50¾	51¾	Std Oil Ohio	44¾	45½
Boeing	42	42¾	Inland Steel	29¾	30¾	Sterling Drug	25¾	26½
Boise Cascade	33¾	40	IBM	108½	110¾	Stevens J. P.	22½	22¾
Borden	58	58¾	Int Harvester	11	11½	Sun Comp	49¾	51¾
Borg Warner	28¾	28¾	INCO	13¾	14¾	Teledyne	161¾	164½
Bristol Myers	44	45	Int Paper	52¾	53½	Tenneco	40	40¾
BP	24¾	24¾	Int Tel Tel	41¾	41½	Texaco	39¾	40¾
Burlington Ind	31¾	32¾	Irving Bank	63	60	Texas East Corp	61¾	61¾
Burlington Nthn	80	80¾	Jewel Co	45¾	45¾	Texas Inst	122	127
Burroughs	48¾	48¾	Jim Walter	34	34½	Texas Utilities	24¾	24¾
Campbell Soup	61¾	61¾	Johnson & John	39	39¾	Textron	32	32¾
Canadian Pacific	37¾	38¾	Kaiser Alumin	18½	19	TWA	23¾	24½
Caterpillar	46¾	47½	Kerr McGee	33¾	33¾	Travelers Corp	23¾	23¾
Celanese	70	70½	Kimberly Clark	85¾	86	TRW Inc	73¾	75¾
Central Soya	14¼	15	K Mart	30¾	31¾	UAL Inc	33¾	34¾
Chase Manhat	50¾	51¾	Kroger	33¾	33½	Union Carbide	53¾	54
Chem Bank NY	48¾	49¾	L.T.V. Corp	17¾	18	Union Oil Calif	34¾	34¾
Chrysler	29	29¾	Litton	63¼	65½	Un Pacific Corp	46½	47¾
Citicorp	37¾	38¼	Lockheed	35	34¾	Uniroyal	14½	15¾
Clark Equip	36	36¾	Lucky Stores	18¾	18¾	United Brands	15	19¾
Coca Cola	50¾	51	Manuf Hanover	39¾	40¾	US Industries	14¾	14¾
Colgate	21½	21¾	Manville Cp	11¾	12	US Steel	27¾	28¾
CBS	63¾	64	Mapco	25¾	26	Utd Technol	65¾	66¾
Columbia Gas	34½	34¾	Marine Midland	35¾	25½	Wachovia	46¾	46¾
Combustion Eng	33¾	33¾	Martin Marietta	34¾	32¾	Warner Commns	27¾	29¾
Comwlth Edison	23¾	24	McDonnell	58¾	57½	Warner Lambert	30¾	31¾
Cons Edison	24½	24¾	Mead	35	34½	Wells Fargo	39¾	40½
Cons Foods	27½	27¾	Merck	91	91¾	Westinghse Elec	50	51¾
Cons Power	13½	13¾	Minnesota Mng	77¾	78¾	Weyerhauser	30½	31½
Continental Grp	50	50¾	Mobil Oil	29¾	30¾	Whirlpool	43	43¾
Control Data	40¾	40¾	Monsanto	93½	93½	Woolworth	33	33½
Corning Glass	67½	68	Morgan J. P.	75¾	75¾	Xerox Corp	41¾	42
CPC Intnl	38¾	39	Motorola	114	115¾	Zenith	31¾	32
Crane	30¾	30½	NCR Corp	116	115½	**Canadian Prices**		
Crocker Int	28¾	28½	NL Industries	14¾	14¾	Abitibi	25	26½
Crown Zeller	31¾	32½	Nabisco	43	44¾	Alcan Alumin	41¾	43¾
Dart & Kraft	68¾	68¾	Nat Distillers	28½	29¾	Algoma Steel	28¾	28¾
Deere	34¾	35¾	Nat Med Ent	21¾	21¾	Bell Telephone	31	31¾
Delta Air	38	38¾	Norfolk South	58¾	61	Cominco	58¾	59¾
Detroit Edison	14	14¾	NW Bancorp	31¾	31½	Cons Bathurst	27	27¾
Disney	54¾	54¾	Occidental Pet	28¾	28¾	Gulf Oil	16½	18¾
Dow Chemical	30¾	31¼	Ogden	28½	28¾	Hawker/Sid Can	19¾	19¾
Dresser Ind	19	19¾	Olin Corp	28½	27½	Imasco	34¾	34½
Duke Power	25¾	25¾	Owens-Illinois	35¾	36¾	Imperial Oil	36¾	36¾
Du Pont	47½	48¾	Pacific Gas Elec	14¾	14½	Int Pipe	30¾	30¾
Eastern Air	6¾	6¾	Pan Am	7¾	7¾	Mass-Ferguson	4½	5¼
Eastman Kodak	69¾	70¾	Penney J. C.	52½	53½	Royal Trustco	28	29
Eaton Corp	38½	61¾	Pennzoil	36¾	37	Seagram	41	43¾
Esmark	41¾	42¾	Pepsico	35¾	36½	Steel Co	30	31¾
Evans P. D.	8	8¾	Pfizer	35¾	37¾	Thomson N 'A'	38½	38½
Faxon Corp	37¾	38¾	Phelps Dodge	23¾	23¾	Walker Hiram	28	29½
Fed Dept Stores	32¾	32¾	Philip Morris	68¾	71	WCT	13	15¾
Firestone	18¾	19	Phillips Petrol	37¾	37½			
Fst Chicago	23¾	23¾	Polaroid	28¾	29¾			

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%. £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%. £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

APPOINTMENTS

Changes on Midland Bank board

Midland Bank: Sir Reay Geddes, a deputy chairman, will be retiring from the board at the annual meeting in April. Sir Alex Jarratt will continue as deputy chairman and Sir Patrick Meaney has been made a deputy chairman. Sir Patrick, a director of the bank, will assume his new duties after the annual meeting. Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, chairman and chief executive osf Allied-Lyons, will be joining the board from March 1. Dame Rosemary Murray will be returing from the board at the annual meeting.

Equity & Law Life Assurance and De La Rue: Sir Douglas Wass has been elected to the boards as a non-executive director.

Morgan Grenfell & Co: Mr W. P. Dwerryhouse joins the board from March 1

Lloyds Bank International: Mr M. R. Luthert, director, lending and special duties, has been promoted to the new rank of senior director.

Stockholders Investment Trust: Mr Ian Soutar has become a director.

British Gas: Mr Gilbert Hogg, director of legal services, has been appointed secretary of the corporation. He succeeds Mr Gordon May, who is retiring. Mr Hogg will continue as legal adviser to the board.

Eastern Gas: Mr Geoff Eccles has been appointed deputy chairman.

Trusthouse Forte: Mr Dennis Hearn, deputy chief executive, will resume responsibility for the group's hotel division from March 1. Mr Guiseppe Pecorelli, who has been managing director of Trusthouse Forte *Hotels since 1980*, has been granted a year's sabbatical leave, but will contine to serve on the main board of Trusthouse Forte.

Crouch Bros: Mr Peter Meyer *has been made chairman and* Mr Trevor Slater managing director. Mr Meyer succeeds Mr F. D. N. Campailla, who remains on the board as a non-executive director. Mr David Shaw *remains on the board as a* non-executive director. Mr Anthony Longman has resigned from the parent board, but remains managing director of Crouch Homes. Mr A. Stephenson has also resigned, but remains managing director of Crouch Construction. Mr Tim Hearley and Mr John Bishop have resigned.

Economic commentary by Tim Congdon

Why shopping boom is no sign of living beyond our means

"Consumption is the sole end and purpose of production: and the interest of the producer ought to be attended to, only so far as it may be necessary for promoting that of the consumer. the maxim is so perfectly self-evident, that it would be absurd to attempt to prove it."

The quotation is from Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. It remains as relevant today as when it was written 200 years ago. *In particular*, it is an effective common sense riposte to those who claim that the current upturn in consumer spending is not a healthy symptom of economic recovery, *but is unsoundly based* on too much borrowing.

On the face of it the sceptics do have a case. In the last three years consumption has consistently risen faster than production. Economists *may* squabble over many things, but no-one has suggested that a widening gap between consumption and production can persistándefinitely.

It seems plausible and convincing *that sooner or later the* consumer boom must pull in so many imports that the balance of payments will move into heavy deficit. the Government will then follow the usual dreary pattern and take deflationary measures to dampen down demand.

The argument may be plausible and convincing. It also happens to be wrong. The very high December trade *surplus* of £495m concluded a year in which the current account was in the black by over £2 billion. Although this was much less than in 1982, it was still a useful sum and indicates clearly that the balance of payments is not a policy problem at present. Despite the buoyancy of consumer spending Britain is not "living beyon its means."

Consumption rise made possible by a shift in resources

But the continuing strength of the balance of payments raises some interesting questions. If the excess of consumption growth over production growth has not been covered by foreign suppliers, how has it been met? Since spending must ultimately be matched by production, how can the arithmetic of demand and supply be *made to add up?* There seems to be a difficult problem of reconciliation.

The accompanying table sheds some light on the matter. The last 12-month period for which full national income data are available is that ending in the third quarter of 1983. A comparison between the constituents of total demand in that period and 1979, the peak of the previous business cycle, is easy enough to carry out.

It presents, in effect, a large-scale and much simplified budget of the nation's resources. Its main function is to show how the rise in consumption *has been financed*.

The result is fascinating. Between the two periods gross domestic product rose very modestly by 1.3 per cent, but private consumtion increased *by 4.0 per cent and government* consumption by 4.6 per cent. The difference between the change in production and consumption cannot be attributed to a worsening of the external balance. exports and imports were both more or less static, and net exports actually contributed a tiny amount to boost demand.

The rise in consumption was made possible by a shift of resources from other uses within the domestic economy, two areas, investment and stocks, both "lost" resources and so *offset* the "gain" by consumption. Roughly speaking, the falls in investment and stock-building matched the increase in private consumption.

A knee-jerk reaction might be to protest against the nation's myopia in placing more emphasis on immediate enjoyment than on building up capital. This would be a rather fatuous point in the best of circumstances since, as Adam Smith's observation reminds us, the only reason for saving today is to consume tomorrow, there is nothing inherently virtuaous about investment.

Capital projects must be judged by their rate of return

In fact, further investigation suggests that disapproval of the increase in consumption would have been particularly inappropriate in recent years, the fall in investment was concentrated in the public sector.

Of the total decline of £2,579m, the public csector accounted for £2,219m and the private sector for £360m. (The contrast is exaggerated by council house and other asset sales, but public sector investment still went down more than private when the right adjustments are made.)

Some economists, who have urged that public sector investment be increased to stimulate the economy, would probably regard the figures given here as supporting their view. But their case often seems to rest on nothing more rigorous than the hope that "public sector investment is a good thing". This is not very helpful.

Any capital project – whether *it be in the private* or publis sectors – has to be judged by its rate of return, there is no other legitimate basis for taking decisions. The trouble with so large a category as "public sector investment" is that the notion of a unique and known rate of return is simply inapplicable.

Instead it is necessary to assess the rate of return on the numerous individual projects which might potentially become investments. No-one sitting at an office desk in London can pontificate on every project. It is nevertheless fairly definite that in the late 1970s many public sector investments – on steel plants, Concorde, coal mines and the like – were far from being a good thing.

If the resources they absorbed have now been transferred towards the purchase of video cassette recorders, televisions, cars, personal computers and countless other types of consumer durable, the sum of human welfare has increased. Adam Smith would obviously enthuse – but so should everyone else.

The routine criticism of any move from capital expenditure into currennt consumption is misguided if the investments concerned were yielding an unsatisfactory return. this maxim should alsobe so self-evident that it is absurd to have to prove it.

A big drop in stocks has been the other method of financing extra consimption. The docile response of stock-building to the revival in demand has, indeed, been one of the main surprises of the latest economic upturn.

But there is nothing sinister or disturbing here. The economy maintains stocks, of raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods, equivalent to about four months' production.

Better stock management techniques may enable the level of stocks to be reduced substantially without causing inconvenience. Indeed, if companies can make do with 10 per ent fewer stocks per unit of output consumption can rise – for a period, not permanently – by 3 per cent without any change in output.

Something like this does seem to have happened in Britain in the last three years. In other words, unused things in dumps, warehouses and factories have become used things in homes. On balance this is likely to have improved the sum of human welfare as well.

Improvement is being led by sensible stock management

The growth in consumption since 1979 is certainly not in itself a reason for alarm. Nor does it matter that consimption has risen more than production, this is not an example of over-indulgence in borrowing and imports, but of a sensible redeployment of the nation's resources.

The author is economics partner at Stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

The Shift of Resources into Consumption

all figs in £m, 1980 prices

	Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure-based)	Consumers' expenditure	General Government consumption	Gross fixed investment	Stock building	Net exports	Adjustment to factor cost
1979	201,385	138,004	47,612	41,411	2,490	3,360	31,492
Year to 3rd qtr 1983	203,996	143,581	49,999	38,832	−135	3,427	31,708
% change	+1.3	+4.0	+4.6	−6.2			
Change in £m	+2,611	+5,577	+2,387	−2,579	−2,625	+67	−216

Source: *Economic Trends* December 1983

ML Holdings set for profits lift-off

The first deliveries of the RAF's JP 233 airfield denial weapon system for which ML Holdings is a big component contractor are expected by the *end of this year. Modest profits* are already coming in from work-in-progress payments on the system but real growth will only come in the 1984-1985 financial year.

JP 233 is central to ML's future profitability but Whitehall's obsessive secrecy prevents the Slough company from disclosing the size or value of the project. However, aviation business already accounts for 70 per cent of turnover. When JP 233 reaches full production it alone could account for 50 per cent of total turnover.

The first half results, reported yesterday, showed an increase in profits from £309,000 to £365,000 but are considered to be irrelevant ahead of JP 233 coming on stream.

The loss-making Crown foundry at Northampton should be profitable by the year end. Its traditional piano frame castings have been supplemented by other high quality castings such as wood-burning stoves.

The signalling side is also in *the red*, largely because of the lack of British Rail orders. Export sales remain good.

In brief

● **Cray Electronics.** the precision engineers and telecommunications equipment supplier, may soon become independent, its majority shareholder, Throgmorton Trust, announced yesterday.

Discussions are in progress for a re-organization of Throgmorton's subsidiary, Capital for Industry, which owns the stake in Cray of 52.2 per cent.

Effectively, CFI will transfer it sholdings direct to Throgmorton and its three minority shareholders, Sir Anthony Jolliffe, Mr D. E. *Meekins and Mr B. A. Solo*mons, who between them own 25.1 per cent of CFI.

The pricise formula determining how the 52.2 per cent stake is to be split up has yet to finalised. Throgmorton said that there will no effect on the remaining Cray shareholders and that CFI's other investments, in Morphy Richards and six other small, unquoted *companies will stay as they are.*

Mr B Solomons is also chairman of Cray, which has a turnover of about £9m a year and pretax profits of more than £1.3m.

● **Heiton Holdings:** Six months to Oct 31, 1983. No interim dividend (same). Figures in *Irish £000. Turnover* 14,490 (13,910). Pretax loss 282 (1,090 loss). Tax credit 169 (credit 189). Extraordinary debit 196 (nil), estimate of losses arising in respect of home-grown timber and profit arising from sale of Tara House. Loss per share 1.16p (9.02p).

● **Isis Industrial Services** (traded on the over-the-counter market): Half-year to September 30, *1983. Figures in* £000. Turnover 18,127 (15,548). Pre-tax profit 1,002 (236) after interest 343 (nil). Mr L. A. B. Park, chairman, says of current trading that the overall rate of return on group funds has moved markedly ahead of last year.

All businesses are operating satisfactorily and an appreciable increase in pre-tax profits over last year can be expected.

● **George Dew:** Year to Oct 30, 1983. Total dividend 5.7p (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 28,399 (25,729 restated). Pretax profit 1,500 (2,539) after associates' los 170 (profit 110). Tax 901 (298). EPS 7.5p (28p). For the year ahead company is intent on improving the order book and performance and recovering monies from completed contracts. Chairman expects present year, *will be* difficult and it is already clear that profitability will be poor.

● **New Takyo Investment Trust:** No dividend (nil) for 1983. Figures in £000.
Pretax profit 28 (25).
Tax 34 (20). Loss per share 0.05p (earnings 0.06p).

● **Throgmorton Trust:** Year to November 30, 1983. Dividend *6.5p (same). Figures in* £000. Gross income 7,431 (4,626). Expenses and interest 2,695 (527). Pre-tax revenue 4,736 (4,099). Tax 1,712 (1,226). EPS 5.96p (6.62p).

● ***Howard Shuttering (Holdings):*** Six months to Oct 31, 1983. Figures in £000.
Turnover 3,898 (2,616).
Pretax profit 562 (203).
Tax 292 (105).
EPS 3.6p (1.3p). Interim payment up from 5.5 to 10 per cent.

● **Crescent Japan Investment** Trust: Dividend 1.5p net (same) for 1983.
Pretax profit £236,857 (£238,661).
Tax £110,026 (£124,104).
EPS 1.88p (1.7p). Proposed four-for-one scrip issue.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]

FOOTBALL: A GAME OF FAMILY FORTUNES AT OXFORD AND MANCHESTER UNITED

£2.8m bid to bring Zico to Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (Reuter) – Zico, the Brazilian midfield player, could be on the way back home but Socrates, his fellow international might go abroad.

George Halal, the president of Flamengl, the Brazilian champions, has said he expects to raise $4m (£2,857,000) in the next two months to buy back Zico from Udinese, the Italian first division club.

Brazilian supporters delight at the thought that Zico might return could be tempered by the possibility of the departure of Socrates play in Europe. He has admitted he may consider an offer to leave Brazil.

Mr Helal said he was negotiating with two large publicity companies to raise the money for Zico.

Even though Udinese spent a reported $4m to buy Zico from Flamengo last June, Mr Helal said the Italians had already recovered a large part of that money. Udinese are paying Zico an estimated $2m (£1,428,000) on a three-year contract.

In an interview with the newspaper *O Globo*, Zico was quoted as saying he was happy Flamengo were making an effort to bring him back, but he added he would not like to get involved in the club negotiations because "I must admit I like Udinese and the warmth of the people".

Mr Hepal also said he would ask the Brazalian Football Association to help Flamengo's bid to bring Zico back." It would be good for head coach Carlos Alberto Parreira to have Zico here in Brazil," he said "Besides, he is Brazil's most popular idol. Therefore, I expect FA President Giulite Coutinho will help us."

Mr Helal did not mention what the FA could do to help. And as to rumours that he would transfer two of Flamengo's top players – Adilio and Junior – to other Italian clubs to raise more money for Zico. Mr Hepal said it would not be necessary. Junior, left back, is said to be wanted by Napoli, while Milan have repeatedly shown interest in Adilio, a forward.

Meanwhile, Socrates said he had received an official offer from Juventus, or any other team, but admitted that when his contract with Corinthians of Sao Paulo expired in August "I consider an offer to leave Brazil".

Socrates was quoted by a newspaper as saying he had heard rumours that Juventus were willing to buy him for an estimaed $7m (£5m) and that it it turned out to be true he would study the offer.

"I still have a few months before my contract expires," he said. "I am personally trying to sign publicity contracts, so I can stay in Brazil. However, if this is not possible, I'd probably go abroad. After all, I have a wife and four children."

This was the first time Socrates admitted his willingness to play abroad. Two years ago he reaceived an offer to play in Italy but refused.

● Chesham United will play their first home game of the season at Amersham Road tomorrow night against Feltham. Fire damage to the stand and dressing rooms has been made good



Maxwell in sight of his goal at Old Trafford

By Clive White

The foot in the door at Old Trafford, it transpired yesterday, belongs, not surprisingly, to Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher and chairman of Oxford United. Martin Edwards, his counterpart at Manchester United, admitted yesterday that takeover talks were taking place. A combined statement from the two men said that it was hoped that negotiations would be conducted "as speedily as possible to reduce the period of uncertainty to a minimum".

At the weekend it was generally considered that James Gulliver, another millionaire and director of United holding 10 per cent of the sahres, was the secret bidder. For the time being, though, he remains firmly in the background having denied any interest in a takeover bid.

The joint statement said: "Confidential talks about the possible acquistion of the majority control of Manchester United Football Club, which could lead to a general offer to all Manchester United shareholders, are now proceeding between Martin Edwards, the majority shareholder, and Robert Maxwell.

"It is regretted that the premature publicity given to these talks may have given rise for concern to some associated with the club, and to some Manchester United supporters, and it is intended that the negotiations should be conducted speedily to reduce the period of uncertainty to a minimum. It is emphasized that no agreement has been reached for the transfer of control of Manchester United."

Mr Maxwell has openly expressed his desire to give up his chairmanship at Oxford to take control of a big first division club. Not so long ago the idea of a chairman switching his allegiance to another club would have been unthinkable. Nowadays prestige and personal profit come into the thinking of some.

Mr Maxwell's name was recently associated with a possible takeover at Birmingham City. His ambitious, abortive attempt last year to merge Oxford with Reading was triggered by his continuing failure to achieve a grand new home for Oxford. In October, he threatened to sell his shareholding unless Oxford City Council made a definite proposal to move the club from its cramped conditions at Manor Ground to a new site.

Now he has the opportunity of taking control of one of the wealthiest and most famous clubs in the world. The cost could be £10 million.

New deal collaborators: Maxwell (above) shows the way ahead to Martin Edwards, Manchester United's chairman

Last year the club declared a record £2 million profit and in an age of dwindling attendances United still command about 40,000 for each home game. This year the club's profits will be considerably less after elimination from the FA Cup in the third round, and the Milk Cup in the fourth round, ironically, by Oxford. Even their pursuit of Liverpool in the Canon League championship has lost its impetus. Only the Cup Winners' Cup can provide an extra source of income by way of competition: and in their current form, victory in the quarter-final against the awkward customers of Barcelona could be beyond them.

The Edwards family have had a long association with the club and have held control since 1965 when Mr Edwards's father, Louis, was appointed chairman. Mr Edwards holds 500,736 shares at just over £2 each. In the event of a takeover they would be worth considerably more. His brother, Roger, owns 200,000 shares and Mr Gulliver, whose business interests inlcude the Edwards family's former meat business, holds 102,532 shares. It could be that Mr Edwards would stay on as chief executive. His present salary is £47,000.

Mr Maxwell would not be allowed to continue as a director of Oxford, under Football League regulations, and has already intimated that he would pass on his shares to his family

● Jim Smith, the manager of Oxford, reiterated his disinterest in the managership of Manchester United should Mr Maxwell be successful in his takeover bid. He said: "I feel Manchester United have a good manager and they should retain him". A Italian newspaper, *Daily Tuttosport* reported that Sampdoria had signed Bryan Robson from Manchester United for $3.5m. This was unconfirmed by United and Robson has always insisted that he was happy to stay at Old Trafford as long as Ron Atkinson was manager. Sampdoria already have their permitted number of two foreigners: Trevor Francis and Liam Brady.

Tribute to Busby's side

Belgrade (AFP) – The famous Manchester United side of the 1950s, eight of whom were killed in the 1958 Munich air disaster, could be immortalized in Belgrade, the city in which they played their last match together. The city is ready to name a street after the club as a tribute to the players who so impressed the Yugoslavs.

It was 26 years ago that Matt Busby's team qualified for the semi-finals of the European Cup by eliminating Red Star Belgrade. On the return flight to Britain, their plane crashed at Munich airport.

A severely depleted side, they were beaten in the semi-finals by AC Milan, and also lost the final of the FA Cup that year, to Bolton Wanderers. They finished ninth in the league, winning only one match out of 14 in the two months to the end of the season.

Sunderland guests at reunion night

Sunderland, encouraged by Saturday's performance in keeping Ian Rush and Michael Robinson scoreless, travel to Tottenham tonight looking to counter midfield pairing described by their coach, Bryan Robson, as "just about as good as any you could find".

The players in question are Osvaldo Ardiles and Glenn Hoddle, so successful together three years ago. Now they are to team up again. Gary Mabbutt's knee injury spares the Tottenham Hotspur manager, Keith Burkinshaw, the need to choose between them.

It is only the second time they have been together in the starting line-up for almost two years. The other occasion was against Arsenal on Boxing Day, when Ardiles was still struggling for fitness after a fractured shin. Parks continues in goal, although Clemence is now back in full training after a shoulder injury.

"We played well and deserved our draw against Liverpool", Robson said. "We didn't have any specal plan to stop Rush and Robinson, and I don't think we will have any for Ardiles and Hoddle. They are good, but we can't allocate players to follow them all over the pitch. We will play it as it happens."

Like Tottenham, Sunderland have a little breathing space between themselves and the relegation pack, but need points to compensate for cup disappointments. Chisholm has only an even chance of recovering from a groin injury, so the club captain, Munro, and the full back, Hindmarch, stand by. The visitors also have a slight doubt about the midfield player, Bracewell, who broke his nose on Saturday.

The goalkeeper, Turner, who added to his long list of injuries on Saturday when a clash of heads with Robinson left him needing six stitches at half-time, definitely plays.

In tonight's other first division game, Nottingham Forest hope to continue their championship challenge at West Bromwich Albion. Statham makes his first appearance of the season for Albion at left back after six months out with a pelvic injury. Albion will still be without the injured Bennett, Robertson and Owen.

Forest should be unchanged, as they prepare to tackle three successive away games. Their manager, Brian Clough, said: "I would have preferred to go into this spell with a win behind us, but Tottenham ruined that."

Rafferty on move again if tribunal lower fee

Bournemouth have agreed terms with the much travelled Portsmouth forward Billy Rafferty but are unwilling to meet the £15,000 transfer fee and have referred the matter to the league tribunal. Rafferty is on a weekly contract with the second division club.

Rafferty, aged 32, palyed for six other league clubs before joining Portsmouth, for whom he scored 19 goals last season to help win promotion from the third division. But Rafferty, who was club captain then, has not played a single first team game this season and has not even been selected as substitute.

Another forward likely to be on the move shortly is Alan Brown, of Shrewsbury, the club's top scorer with 14 goals last season. He has had a transfer request granted. Brown who was formerly with Sunderland, has scored only five goals in 30 appearances this season and was substituted at Leeds last Saturday.

The day after Burnley returned from a free weekend in Torquay which was to have been part payment by the Devon club for the transfer of Andy Wharton, the 21-year old defender has rejected a permanent move.

Big freeze at Derby County

Derby County's bank account has been frozen, Stuart Webb, the club's chief executive, revealed yesterday. This comes a week after Derby were served a winding-up petition alleging PAYE debts of £129,000 by the Inland Revenue, and a hearing is sheeduled to go ahead in the High Court in London on March 12.

Mr Webb said: "We have notified people to whom cheques have been offered in the meantime, and I am still hopeful that a way out of this financial problem will be found in the next few days." Mr Webb, who recently bought a controlling interest in the club, is said to be negotiating with a "multinational" company who are interested in taking over the club.

The freezing of the bank account means it is impossible for Derby to pay in or draw out money.

● France have arranged to play the Republic of Ireland at Lens on May 9 as part of their warm-up for the European football championship in June.

The French play England, Austria, West Germany, the Republic of Ireland and Scotland before they face Denmark in the opening match of the European championship on June 12.

The dates are: February 29 at Paris v England. March 28 at Bordeaux v Austria. April 18 at Strasbourg v West Germany. May 9 at Lens v Eire. June 1 at Marseille v Scotland.

Yesterday's results

SCOTTISH CUP Third round: Postponed: Airdrieonians v St Johnstone (to be played tonight), Clydebank v Brechin (to be played tonight).
FA TROPHY: First round: Postponed: Bishop Auckland v Grantham (to be played tonight). Second round: Carlshalton Athletic 1, Gateshead 2.
ISHMAIN LEAGUE: Premier division: Postponed: Barking v Billericay CUP: Fourth round: Postponed: Wycombe Wanderers v Workington (to be played February 14): Oxford City v Tooting and Mitcham (to be played February 14).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton 6, Charlton 2; Fulham 5, Reading 1. Postponed: Derby v Sheffield Wednesday.
OTHER MATCH: (Oman): International XI 1, Luton Town 2.

Gray: an inspiring presence

Everton's twin trail

Everton, for so long overshadowed by their Merseyside rivals Liverpool, are still progressing towards a Wembley double. Having beaten Gillingham 3-0 in Monday's fourth round second replay to meet Shrewsbury Town in the last 16 of the FA Cup, they now switch their attention to the Milk Cup.

They meet Aston Villa in the first leg of the semi-final at Goodison Park next week, but Everton's manager, Howard Kendall, is not making predictions. "You only talk about Wembley when you have won a semi-final," he said. "I have lost too many as a player to start dreaming too soon."

Kendall was delighted, however, with his team's victory over Gillingham, in which his forwards showed their scoring touch again after a poor season in front of goal.

"Managers sum up their own seasons and when I sum up mine I'll give ourselves 99 points out of 100. I'll knock a mark off for leaving Andy Gray out of the first replay the other night. He really makes things happen."

The scottish international laid on the headed pass for Sheedy to end 23 minutes of goalless football between the two teams and five minutes later sent over the cross for Heath to score Everton's second goal and his ninth in eight games.

Gray also had a hand in the third goal with a pass to Sheedy, who rounded the full back Sage and scored with a superb left-footed shot.

Southend United were watched by 1,594 people, the smallest crowd in their history, as they went down 1-0 to Bolton on Monday night.

Former world cup inspiration backs new national team

Eusebio places his faith in Portuguese renaissance

Lisbon. (Reuter) – Eysebio, the goal-scoring inspiration of Portugal's performances in the 1966 World Cup finals, believes the current national squad be the surprise side of this year's European Championship.

Eusebio, now deputy trainer at Benifica, said: "Compared with the 1966 squad, Portugal is today a much more integrated side. In 1966, success was the result of individual performances where today the team works together more and so is more consistent."

Eusebio, the top scorer in the 1966 tournament, added: "The first game against West Germany is vitally important because if our teams wins it will be such a boost to have overcome the most fearsome side in our group.

"The other teams in Group Two, Spain and Romania, are at about our level and even if we lost to Germany we can still go through because two teams qualify."

Whatever the outcome of the Portuguese renaissance – they have not been in a major competition since 1966 when eventual champions England beat them in the Semi-final – the team will have the backing of a large contingent of partisan supporters.

Their following is guaranteed by more than a million emigrant workers in France who will not miss the opportunity to support their national side in its first appearance in the competition.

While the Portuguese government worries that this year it may not receive the summer remittances brought home by emigrants that are so vital to the ailing ecomomy, soccer-mad Portuguese are working overtime in factories, building sites and hotels from Marseilles to Lille to earn time off in June.

It will be an expensive business following Portugal, due to travel 3,000km for their three matches.

The opening game against the holders is in Strasbourg on June 14, followed by Spain in Marseilles three days later and Romania at Nantes on June 20.

The Portuguese season ends in May and the national squad, composed of players from the three principal clubs – Benfica, Sporting and Porto – plan a couple of warm-up games, including one against Luxembourg.

Fernando Cabrita, the team trainer, said he was pleased about the Portuguese draw for the finals, although West Germany had the advantage of their opening match being played right on their border in Strasbourg.

Veteran goalkeeper Bento, who appeared in all the qualifying games, said he blieved Portugal's opponents used the sort of tactics that his side were perfectly capable of matching.

Nostalgia for the 1960's prompted the Protuguese Football Federation to recall their World Cup trainer Otto Gloria for the European Championship campaign.

TENNIS

Satellite circuit marks shift in policy by LTA and Hutchins

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Jeremy Bates, Stuart Bale, Nick Brown and Stephen Shaw, whose ages range from 19 to 22, are the most highly-ranked young challengers to Britain's established Davis Cup players. They are therefore jockeying for precedence, with Bates the initial front-runner, during the five series of men's satellite tournaments that began last week at Bramhill (Cheshire). The series has now moved to Telford and will visit Peterborough and Coventry before ending where it began, at Bramhill.

There is a draw of 32 at the first four tournaments and the 16 most successful players will qualify for the fifth event, officially known as the Satellite Masters, at which competitors can earn points in the world rankings computed by the Association of Tennis Professionals. The total prize fund is about £21,250.

A satellite series is an official tournament category and must be organized by a national association. This one marks a shift in policy by the Lawn Tennis Association and the national team manager, Paul Hutchins, who hopes that a similar series can be organized in the autumn. It may be that in future a larger proportion of the funds available for promoting tournaments will be allocated to the satellite level.

The idea is to provide more competition for the increasing number of British players who aspire to compete full-time: and thus raise the overall standard and sharpen the challenge to Britain's international triumvirate: Colin Dowdeswell, John Lloyd, and Christopher Mottram. Within 16 months, all three willbe over 30.

"For a year or so I have been questioning what my role is", Hutchins says, "and wondering how to improve tha overall standard. We have concentrated too much on coaching and training players with world class potential and taking them round the world. It must not stop there. We need a more open market, a more competitive environment for all those who want to play full-time. We have fallen down in not giving competition to a large section of the tennis-playing fraternity. The LTA have to look very hard at their tournament programme and organize more tournaments at satellite level.

"This satellite series is a test case. I discussed the idea with Mark Cox and put it up to the LTA and they accepted it. The LTA are putting up the money, about £70,000 in total costs. In my opinion that is money well spent. Almost 80 British players entered for the series. They are not all good players and they are not all full-time. But more and more people are taking up the game full-time.

"The players we are concentrating on must have more competition from the others. One of the biggest reasons why the Swedes and the French have done so well is that there are so many players just behind. That's the spur. The competitive environment helps at all age levels. Richard Whichello is 16 and this is his first satellite. I don't want him to think that he is going to get in every tour. I want the people behind to push him."

Hutchins has done a good job with modest playing resources. As national team manager he bears no direct responsibility for finding and developing young talent and organizing tournaments. But he must try to ensure that Dowdeswell, Lloyd, and Mottram benefit from the stimulus of younger, improving challengers and are eventually replaced by players of a standard similar to that of Britain's three leading men. The recent European team championship for the King's Cup served as a reminder of the present alarming disparity between the triumvirate and the rest.

The wrong attitude

By Lewine Mair

Chris Bradnam's 7-6, 7-6 defeat of Robert Reininger, of Austria, in the Lawn Tennis Association's satellite event at Telford yesterday did much to compensate for the lamentable performance of the two other players in line for that fourth place in the forthcoming Davis Cup – Jeremy Bates and Stuart Bale.

Where Bradnam's mental approach was such that he was able to play to the best of his ability against a man ranked 168 places above him, the on-court attitude of both Bates and Bale was sadly destructive.

Just as Ken Brown's caddie once abandoned the Ryder Cup golfer's clubs on the grounds that he felt his man was giving of less than his best, so one half expected the umpire and linesmen to file quietly away from the three set match in which Bates defeated Nick Brown.

After, he had lost a first set in which there were eight service breaks in the first 10 games, Bates began the second with a game in which he kicked a ball, whistled casually as he dropped points, and then, as he went to 1-0, threw his racket.

The fact that he was on the losing end of such a game did nothing for Brown's confidence. Making most of the mistakes on his forehand wings – both from the back of the court and at the net – he let the set slip away in double quick time. The third set, similarly, had nothing to offer.

Bale took the court against Ollie Rahnasto knowing that patience was of paramount importance. In the event, this promising strokemaker lost his cool as early as 3-3 in the first set. He was given a warning for banging and breaking his racket.

FIRST ROUND: J Bates (GB) bt N Brown (GB), 6-7, 6-1, 6-3; O Rahnasto (Fin) bt S Bale (GB), 6-3, 3-6, 7-5; M Brunnberg (US) bt R Barlow (Austria), 2-6, 7-6, 7-5; C Bradnam (GB) bt R Reininger (Austria), 7-6, 7-6; J Manset (US) bt J Smith (GB), 4-6, 7-6, 7-6; F Rosenquist (Swe) bt M Ronneberg (Nor), 6-2, 6-4; N Fulwood (GB) bt A Jarrett (GB), 64, 6-1; P Hjertquist (Swe) bt M Guntrip (GB), 6-4., 7-5

BOWLS

Sutherland has the perfect answer

By Gordon Allan

Bob Sutherland of Scotland, the defending champion, won his first match in the world indoor championship, sponsored by Embassy, at Coatbridge yesterday – and what a match it was. Sammy Allen, of Ireland, scored nine shots in six ends to turn 19-7 into 20-16, and it needed an inch-perfect bowl by Sutherland when he was three down and facing a crisis to win 21-16.

Sutherland confessed afterwards that he made the cardinal error of coasting a little when he led 20-9. He almost paid the penalty. Concentrating on a long jack, Allen, who come from Ballymena and won the British Isles title four years ago, transformed the match with a four to make it 20-14. At the next end he scored one on a measure, at the next another one.

At the deciding end, the nineteenth, Sutherland held two shots, but Allen with his last bowl moved the jack to hold three. That seemed to be perfection. Sutherland, with his last bowl, answered it with his own brand of perfection, because, as Allen said admiringly, he had no more than two inches in which to work.

Sutherland plays Cliff Simpson, of England, in the quarter-final round tomorrow. They have met three times before and Sutherland has won twice.

In the opening match, Simpson, who comes from Hartlepool, beat Edwin Chok, of Hongkong, 21-9.

Chok, who is the Hongkong singles, pairs and triples champion, mutters inaudibly to himself as he plays. Simpson gave him plenty of subject matter for his little soliloquies, establishing a 14-1 advantage

Chok was forced to fire three times at the early ends – a sure sign of pressure. He succeeded only once, depriving Simpson of four shots.

FIRST ROUND: C Simpson (England) 21, E Chok (Hongkong) 9; R Sutherland (Scotland) 21, S Allen (Ireland) 16.

RACKETS

Prenn forced to put back his world title defence

By William Stephens

John Prenn, the world rackets singles champion, has decided not to defend his title against the challenger, William Boone, this spring, but to postpone the encounter until December to give his back injury more time to recover. He has said that if he is not fully fit to play then, it is fair that he should relinquish the title.

Prenn tested his back by playing in the Canadian amateur singles championships in Montreal last month. Boone did not enter, but the semi-finals contained the two outstanding Canadians, David McLernon and Christopher Pickwoad, fine players who are seldom seen in this country and who won the United States doubles in 1976. Prenn beat Pickwoad and in the final, wearing a corset, he defeated McLernon. In the doubles final, Prenn and Andrew Beeson beat Andrew and Randall Crawley, who had eliminated McLernon and Pickwoad.

Prenn informed Boone of the challenge postponement on arrival at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club last Wednesday for the United States Open championships. Boone defeated Prenn in last Sunday's final by 15-12, 15-12, 15-11. Prenn's play at times reached the peaks of his performance last season, but his fitness was not yet sharp enough to deep the ball away from Boone's ferocious forehand. Prenn and Shannon Hazell, the Wellington professional, led by 2-0 in the doubles final but lost to Boone and David Norman, 11-15, 5-15, 15-7, 15-4, 15-8.

CANADIAN AMATEUR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-finals: J Prenn bt C Pickwood 3-0; D McLernon bt R Crawley 3-1. Final: Prenn bt McLernon 3-1.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP: Singles final: Maj C Braithwaite (15th/19th Hussars) bt Maj D Reed-Felstead (Blues and Royals) 15-4, 15-6, 15-4. Inter-Regimental Doubles final: Lt J Hanson Smith, 2nd Lt M Hough (5th Inniskillin Dragoon Guards) bt Lt-Col A Drew, Lt-Col P Chamberlin (Royal Green Jackets) 15-12, 15-8, 15-1, 15-2.

Combined Services (past and present) doubles final: C Atkins, T Pugh bt Brig A Myrtle, Maj D Reed-Felstead 15-9, 15-5, 15-5, 15-10.

CYCLING

Vallet leads going round in circles

From John Wilcockson
Paris

After completing four days and 580 miles of the first Paris Six-Day race for 25 years, five of the 18 two-man teams still had a chance of final victory yesterday. For appearances sake, three of these pairings contained French men who have yet to acquire the particular skills that make this form of cycle racing as spectacular as it is demanding.

Bernard Vallet, with Gert Frank, his Danish partners and a six day specialist, began last night's session in first place. Vallet would be happier cycling through his native Alps in the Tour de France, as would half of the other 34 riders.

They have been engaged here by the ageing organizers, who are trying hard to recreate the atomsphere that reigned in their youth at the smoke-filled Winter Velodrome on the Rue Nelaton in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower.

There are no wine-drinking, card playing groups on the terraces today. In the air-conditioned splendour of the new Bercy Sports Palace, each of the 8,500 spectators has a cushioned seat, while track-centre diners feast on the products of a 50-strong army of chefs.

On the pristine African hardwood of the banked, 250-metre track, the smoothest performers are Francesco Moser, the world hour record holder from Italy, and Deietrich Thurau, the 29 year-old glamour boy of the six-day circuit who commands a 12,000-a-night fee in his native Germany, and who is fast seducing the Parisians.

It would surprise no one – not even those habitués of the Rue Nelaton – if Moser and Thurau end the race tonight as the 36th winners of the Paris Six.

RESULTS: 1, B Vallet (Fr) and G Frank (Den) 197 pts; 2, F Moser (It) and D Thurau (WG) 178, 3 (at one lap), S Tourne and E Dewilde (Bel) 228; 4, A Bondue (Fr) and G Braun (WG) 211; 5, P Clerc (Fr) and R Pijnen (Neth) 62. Other placings: 13 (at 14 laps), S Roche (Ire) and A Doyle (GB) 40.

Hongkong place

Hongkong are to replace Czechoslovakia in the international race, sponsored by Sealink, in April. The Czechs, winners of the first race in 1978, have been dropped "because of their recent ineptitude in the event," according to the race director, John Burns, who a few years ago omitted the Soviet Union.

RUGBY LEAGUE

France make two changes

Toulouse, (AFP) – France, who play Great Britain at Leeds on February 17, make only two changes, and both of them because of injury, from the side beaten 12-0 at Avignon last week.

Jean-Louis Meurin replaces Hugues Ratier at loose forward and Francis Lafforgue comes in for the centre Marc Palanque.

Max Chantal also loses the captaincy to Dominuque Baloup.

TEAM: Wozniack (Villefranche de Rouergue), P Solal (Hull), F Lafforgue (XIII Catalan), P Fourquet (Toulouse), D Bernard (Carcassonne), A Perez (Toulouse), C Scicchitano (Carpentras), D Baloup (La Reole, captain), J-L Maurin (Albi), G Lafforgue (XIII Catalan), M Chantal (Villeneuve), T Bernabe (Le Pontet), P Aillieres (Toulouse). Replacements: R Pallisses (St-Esteve), C Maccali (Le Pontet), A Frattini (Avignon), B Guasch (St-Esteve).

MOTOR CYCLING

Lucchinelli to ride a Cagiva

Turin (AP) – The former world champion, Marco Lucchinelli, of Italy, will ride a new Cagiva motorcycle in the 200-mile race of Daytona on March 11. He said: "I am confident to do extremely well in Daytona and in the forthcoming world motorcycling championship."

Lucchinelli, who won the world 500cc title in 1981 and competed for the Japanese team Honda in the last two seasons, joined the Italian Cagiva this year. He said that Freddie Spencer, the defending world champion for the 500cc class, looked the favourite in the 1984 championship.

FOR THE RECORD

CRICKET

SHEFFIELD SHIELD (Georgetown): Guyana, 216 and 136 for 3, Windward Islands, 233, match drawn (Port of Spain) Jamaica 151 and 302, Trinidad and Tobago, 27 and 153, Jamaica won by 73 runs (Basseterre), Barbados 303 and 287, Leeward Islands, 273 and 174 for 7, match drawn.

HANDBALL

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, qualifying group, group C: Netherlands 22, Turkey 15 (in Bressanone); Britain 21, Faroe Islands 19 (in Rovereto); Luxebourg 24, Finland 21 (in Naples); Israel 82, Ireland 3 (in Caserta).

ICE HOCKEY

WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES (Sarajevo): Group A: Sweden 11, Italy 3. Group B: Canada 4, United States 2: Austria 3, Finland 4: Czechoslovakia 10, Norway 4.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 116, Golden State Warriors 94: New Jersey Nets 115, Boston Celtics 112.

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston Celtics	38	9	.809	–
Philadelphia 76ers	30	16	.652	7½
New York Knicks	27	18	.600	10
New Jersey Nets	24	23	.511	14
Washington Bullets	21	26	.447	17

Central Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta Hawks	27	21	.563	–
Detroit Pistons	25	21	.543	1
Milwaukee Bucks	25	22	.532	1½
Chicago Bulls	16	28	.364	9
Cleveland Cavaliers	15	30	.333	10½
Indiana Pacers	13	32	.289	12½

Western Conference

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah Jazz	30	17	.638	–
Dallas Mavericks	25	23	.521	5½
Houston Rockets	20	27	.426	10
Denver Nuggets	20	27	.426	10
San Antonio Spurs	20	28	.417	10½
Kansas City Kings	19	27	.413	10½

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles Lakers	30	16	.652	–
Portland Trail Blazers	29	20	.592	2½
Seattle Supersonics	25	20	.556	4½
Golon State Warriors	22	26	.458	9
Phoenix Suns	20	27	.425	10½
San Diego Clippers	15	32	.319	15½

SNOOKER

BATLEY: Yamaha International Masters, qualifying matches: G Scott bt D Taylor, 2-1; N Foulds bt Taylor, 2-0; Foulds bt Scott, 2-0 (Foulds qualifies).

TENNIS

VIRGINIA SLIMS STANDINGS: 1, M Navratilova (US), 2, C Lloyd (US); 3, H Mandlikova (Cz), 4, A Jaeger (US), 5, P Shriver (US) 6, J Durie (GB), Equal 7, S Hanika (WG), W Turnbull (Aus), 9, Z Garrison (US); 10, K Jordan (US)

MEMPHIS: US National indoor championship, first round (US unless stated): V Pecci (Par) bt R Van t Hof, 7-6, 3-6, 7-5; L Pimek (Cz) bt D Perez (Uru), 6-3, 6-0; R Krishnan (India) bt G Roger-Vasselin (Fr), 4-6, 6-1, 6-4; G Ocleppo (It) bt B Gilbert, 6-4, 6-4; N Odizor (Nig) bt T Wilkison, 7-5, 7-6; S Glickstein (Isr) bt D Dowlen, 7-6, 6-2; Tim Gullikson bt E Korita, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, M Bauer bt Krickstein, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4; P Fleming bt J Brown, 6-1, 6-2; B Testerman bt B Mitton (SA), 6-7, 6-3, 7-6; B Teacher bt H Pfister, 6-2, 6-0, Tom Gullikson bt S Edberg (Swe), 7-6, 6-4; R Tanner bt C Hooper, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; F Buehning bt T Moor, 6-4, 6-2.

CHICAGO: Women's Tournament, first round (US unless stated): K Rinaldi bt S Rena, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, B Gadusek bt M Piatek, 6-1, 6-2; E Pfaff (WG) bt C Tanvier (Fr), 6-4, 6-4; P Shriver bt V Ruzici (Rom), 6-3, 6-2; C Bassett (Can) bt A Leand, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2.

Monday's football

FA CUP: Fourth round, second replay: Gillingham 0, Everton 3 (Everton at home to Shrewsbury Town).
THIRD DIVISION: Southend United 0, Bolton Wanderers 1.

SCOTTISH CUP: Second round replay: Stirling Albion 0, Arbroath 0 (aet). Third round: Dundee United 1, Ayr 3; Falkirk 1, Clyde 2; Heart of Midlothian 2, Partick Thistle 0; Morton 2, East Stirling 0; Motherwell 3 Queen's Park 0; Raith 1, Dumbarton 4. Postponed: Aberdeen v Kilmarnock; Airdrieonians v St Johnstone; Clydebank v Brechin. Third round replay: St Mirren 2, Meadowbank 2 (aet).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: League Cup: Horwich 4, Morecambe 2 (aet).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Port Vale 0.
FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Barnsley 2, Manchester United 2. Newcastle 3, Southampton 2.
IRISH CUP: First round: Postponed: Tobermore v Ballymena.
FA TROPHY: Second round replay: Postponed: Nuneaton v Maidstone.
OTHER MATCH: Met Police 1, Derwent under-21 5.

WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

IOC officials skate on thin ice as Wilson adds to embarrassment

From David Miller, Sarajevo

Carey Wilson, who poaches goals as nonchalantly as Jimmy Greaves, yesterday fonted is way past what was left of the International Olympic Committee's crumbling defence of tradition. In doing so, he scarred the reputation of a venerable and respected Olympic figure, Willi Daume, and leaves the dignity of the IOC impossibly compromised.

In the opening event of the XIV Winter Games, Wilson scored three goals to help Canada inflict a surprise 4-2 ice hockey defeat on their arch rivals, the United States. The problem is that Wilson has played contract professional hockey in Finland.

The embarrassment for Daume, chairman of the IOC eligibility commission, is that he is responsible for an agreement with Gunther Sabetzki, president of the International Ice Hockey Federation, which specifically excluded professionals of the North American National Hockey League – but no others. For the purposes of the current Olympics, professional leagues such as the World Hockey Association and others in Europe simply do not exist; but some of their ex-players most certainly do.

John Harrington and Philip Verchota, of the American team, have played professionally in Switzerland and Finland respectively. Rick Cunningham, the Canadian who has appeared 323 times in WHA matches, was appearing yesterday as a naturalised Austrian in the 4-3 defeat by Finland.

Under prolonged cross-examination at his press conference at lunch time, Juan Samaranch, IOC president, was obliged to insist that the IOC would uphold its agreement with the Ice Hockey Federation. the luckless Daume, one of the grand old men of the Olympic movement, who organized the excellent but ill-fated Munich Games, could not get off the hook, no matter how he twisted and turned on the end of an uncomfortably sort line.

Rubicund and amiable, looking avuncular in sports jacket and blue polo-necked sweater, he became more enmeshed the longer he went on under a barrage of questions, with Samaranch looking increasingly impatient and in between them, Monique Berlioux, IOC director, trying to maintain an air of cheerful sang froid.

Repeatedly Daume said that the official ice hockey agreement on Rule 26 was that players who have, or have had, NHL contracts were excluded, while he ignored press protests about other leagues. Yet Mario Gosselin, the Canadian goalkeeper who was to have a vital role in the result an hour or so later, is said to have a current contract with Quebec, for whom he has yet to appear. Daume rather feebly claimed the eligibility commission was dependent on the honesty of national Olympic committees, that they could not sort out the controversy "in five hours."

Samaranch was asked whether he, personally, was happy with the disputed decision, and provocatively replied: "Yes and no." He went on to repeat the maxim that all players of different social/political systems should be given equal opportunities and that the IOC would be reconsidering the ice hockey question after Sarajevo. But against a tide of press emotion he insisted the current agreement "would be respected".

Canada had the previous night withdrawn Mark Morrison (New York Rangers) and Don Dietrich (Chicago Black Hawks) who had played nine and six respective contracted games, which under a separate but irrelevent ice hockey federation regulation does not make them ineligible for the Olympics. The psychological pressure on the squad over the previous 24 hours yesterday seemed to produce the right mood of determination.

The United States had defeated Canada 8-2 and 6-4 in recent exhibition matches with roughly the same players, but the Canadian coach, Dave King, said after the victory: "The late setback (over the rules) could have hit us, but in fact we responded well, especially when the United States dominated the second period." Ice hockey, for the uninitiated, has three periods of 20 minutes, timed only while the puck is in motion.

Pat Flatley scored for Canada after only 27 seconds, and they led 2-1 on the first period, Jensen equalising and Wilson then scoring his first.



Jubilation: Wilson raises his arms in triumph after he scores and adds to official unease

Bolero is given a new twist

From John Hennessy, Sarajevo

The distinction of carrying the British flag in the Olympic opening ceremony here today falls upon Christopher Dean. The British delegation had decided that he and his ice dance partner, Jayne Torvill, would together fill the role, but that apparently would be breach of Olympic protocol.

"Christopher will therefore do the work", Charles Palmer, chairman of the British Olympic Association, explained, "but in spirit he will be representing the Torvill-Dean partnership". The physical separation in a public performance must be a collectors' item.

The world champions survived their first test of the Olympics, their one and only press conference before an international audience. They came through comfortably with, say, 5.5 and 5.8 (they are not great talkers), in spite of an aggressive intrusion from an American commentator.

What was so special about them, among 1,000 competitors, he seemed to be saying, that they should refuse him an exclusive interview. What, one wondered, was so special about him that he should expect privileged treatment beyond that enjoyed by the press of their own country. A year or so ago they might have been thrown into some confusion, but they maintained their composure and we moved on to matter of great moment.

They explained the changes they have made in Bolero. They had not reacted to criticisms made in the Soviet Union about alleged illegalities. "We didn't have to change anything if we didn't want to", they replied – they tend to finish each other's sentences. "It's just something we wanted to do ourselves. We decided that some new ideas we came up with were better than some we already had. We can hardly remember the old programme now."

They had developed their own scenario from the character of Ravel's music. The picture that had come through to then was of two lovers who were destined never to be together and they made a love pact to climb to the rim of a volcano and throw themselves in. "In that way", Dean said, "They would be eternally together". Why a volcano? It was the swirling character of the music towards the end of the piece that had created that image. When they skated it they lived the part. "I don't suppose we'll ever climb a volcano" in real life, Miss Torvill added helpfully.

They seem unperturbed with the falls on the first two days of training. "We're used to it. It's part of every day training". All the same, Friday and the compulsory dances cannot come too soon, especially for Dean. There are all too many longeurs, too few ways of mopping up the spare time for two people who would be skating five hours a day at this time of the year instead of the two they are allowed here.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	150	260	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Snow	-3
Limited runs too much snow							
Arosa	115	150	Good	Heavy	Good	Snow	-2
Snow for over 12 hours							
Grindelwald	20	140	Fair	Varied	Fair	Rain	+5
Heavy rain upto 1500m							
Isola 2000	95	120	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	0
Good skiing on all slopes							
Klosters	90	170	Good	Heavy	Good	Snow	-2
Powder off-piste before noon							
Leysin	85	185	Fair	Powder	Good	Snow	+1
Lifts closed by high winds							
Murren	130	200	Good	Heavy	Good	Snow	-1
Limited runs – avalanche danger							
La Plagne	200	310	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	0
Powder everywhere							
St Anton	110	50	Good	Heavyr	Good	Snow	-1
Limited runs – avalanche danger							
Tignes	180	300	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-4
New snow on good base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:

WEST GERMANY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Berchtesgaden	–	10	Wt/Sn	–	4
Garmisch	–	31	Wt/Sn	–	4
Mittenwald	–	20	Wt/Sn	–	3
Oberjoch	–	70	Wt/Sn	–	0
Oberstdorf	–	31	Wt/Sn	–	4

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Upper and middle runs and lower slopes: complete, wide cover of new snow. Vertical runs: 1,800ft. Hill and main roads, slight snow. Snow level: 1,000ft. Glenshee: Upper runs, complete. Powder snow with deep drifts. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas. Powder snow with deep drifts. Vertical runs: 1,000ft. Hill and main roads: blocked. Snow level 2,000ft.

ATHLETICS

Olympic riches are swollen

By Pat Butcher

The British Amateur Athletic Board plans to send its biggest ever team to the summer Olympics in Los Angeles

The team projected to be 75-strong a few months ago, could now consist of 90 athletes. This is despite a warning last week from Charles Palmer, head of the British Olympic Association, that failure to reach a higher appeal target (owing to the escalating dollar) could result in all sports cutting down on their representation.

In fat, with the considerable help of the HFC Trust, the Board now claims to be in a position to take whom it wanted to Los Angeles.

There is an embarrassment of riches both on and off the track. John Le Masurier, chairman of selectors, revealed that, with the outdoor track season still three months away, there are 120 athletes qualified for the Games.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-offs 7.30 unless stated

First division
Tottenham v Sunderland (8.0)
West Bromwich Albion v Nottingham Forest

Fourth division
Chester v Swindon

Scottish Cup
Second round, second replay
Arbroath v Stirling Albion

Third round
Aberdeen v Kilmarnock
Airdrie v St Johnstone
Clydebank v Brechin
Cowdenbeath v Dundee

Third round, second replay
Meadowbank v St Mirren

Scottish second division
Dunfermline v Montrose

WELSH CUP: FIFTH ROUND: Barry Town v Swansea City (2.30), Kidderminster v Shrewsbury
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley v Goole.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: RS Southampton v Crawley.
FA TROPHY: First round: Bishop Auckland v Grantham. Second round replay: Yeovil Town v Dagenham.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Chesham United v Feltham.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Flackwell Heath v Burnham; Wolverton Town v Ruislip Manor.
MIDWEEK LEAGUE CUP (2.0) Peterborough United v Bournemouth, Portsmouth v Cambridge United.
U.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-finals (at Bath 2.30). Keele v Kent; Swansea v Loughborough.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy: Third round, first leg: Scarborough v Fickley.
CENTRAL LEAGUE (7.0): First division: Aston Villa v Blackburn; Bolton Wanderers v Nottm. Forest; Newcastle v Stoke; Sheffield United v Everton. Second division: Barnsley v Coventry City
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich v Bristol Rovers; QPR v Chelsea, Oxford United v Crystal Palace. Postponed: Millwall v West Ham.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCHES: Aberbeeg v Pontypool (7.0); Llanelli v Pembroke County (7.0); Oxford Univ v Royal Navy (2.30); The Army v Civil Service (2.30).
TOUR MATCH: Swansea v Aukland (7.0).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Middlesex County Clubs v English Colleges (At Centaurs RFC, Osterly 3.0); United Banks v Surrey (At Lloyds Bank RFC, New Bekenham, 2.45).
OTHER MATCHES: Abbey U-23 v Chinnor U-23 (At Abbey RFC, 7.30); Cheltenham v South Wales Police; Royal School of Mines v Surrey University.
U.A.U CHAMPIONSHIP (2.0): Quarter-final: Loughborough v Durham. Semi-final: Swansea v Nottingham (At Stroud RFC).

BASKETBALL
FIRST DIVISION: Brighton v Crystal Palace (At Worthing); Doncaster v Manchester Giants (7.15); Leicester v Birmingham Bullets; Solent Stars v Hemel Hempstead.

BOWLS
COATBRIDGE: Indoor world championships.

RACING: CHELTENHAM FESTIVAL WINNERS SET FOR MORE RICH PICKINGS

Fitzgerald's double act can give an encore

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Canny Danny and Forgive N'Forget, the two horses who gave Jimmy Fitzgerald, their trainer, the thrill of a lifetime at Cheltenham last March when they won the Sun Alliance Steeplechase and the Coral Golden Hurdle final there on the middle day of the National Hunt Festival, now stand a good chance of bringing off another lucrative double by winning the Whitbread Trial Handicap Steeplechase and the Reynoldstown Novices' Steeplechase at Ascot today.

Two years ago, the Whitbread Trial pointed to Grittar having an excellent chance of winning the Grand National later the same season. Now, the hero of the 1982 National returns to Ascot for the same race in an attempt to restore his reputation after a disappointing season last year.

Even allowing for the fact that Grittar was very backward when he reappeared at Nottingham last month, and that he can only improve on the performance which saw him finish tailed off, it will be surprising if he can give 5lb to Canny Danny, who looked and jumped well at Haydock at the beginning of January when he accounted for Bregaun, the Cheltenham Gold Cup winner.

After beating Tracy's Special by 10 lengths over today's course and distance, midway through January, Another Breeze was slightly disappointing when she finished only fourth in the race won by Everett at Cheltenham at the end of the month, albeit on terms which favoured the winner. Nevertheless, with Tracey's Special now penalised for winning at Lingfield last week, the advantage still lies with Another Breeze.

Tom's Little Al, the only runner, looked a desperately hard ride even for Peter Scudamore when he was just beaten by Golden Trix at Cheltenham recently, and I will be disappointed if Canny Danny cannot give him this weight over this distance.

With Forgive N'Forget and Duke of Milan both standing their ground overnight, the Reynoldstown Novices' Steeplechase has succeeded in attracting two of the most exciting recruits to steeplechasing this season. Much as I admire Duke of Milan, who was too good for A Kinsman and Inish Glora at Kempton two days after Christmas, I still prefer Forgive N'Forget who impressed those who saw him beat Brunton Park at Wetherby on Boxing Day.

Early in the day the strongest field of stayers seen this season will line-up for the Fernbank Hurdle. No member of that field has a better record around Ascot than Crimson Embers, but I cannot forget the way that Gaye Chance brushed him aside in the straight when he won the Keith Prowse Long Distance Hurdle here two seasons ago, and she is my selection now. Like Crimson Embers, Gaye Chance has been steeplechasing in the meantime, but he also looks much happier when he is hurdling, if his latest effort against the Schweppes hope, Buckbe, at Cheltenham was anything to go by.

Mossmorran has already landed two nice gambles this season – the first at Wetherby, the second at Cheltenham – for his owners, a sporting syndicate comprising three milkmen, two publicans, and a fruiterer from Co Durham.

However, if the Jockey Club's handicapper has got his sums right – and I refer in this instance to the weights published in the Racing Calendar for a recent handicap – Mossmorran should not even beat Crimson Embers.

Aces Wild, the easy winner of the Killiney Novices' Steeplechase at Ascot in December, and desperately unlucky loser of his only race in the meantime at Sandown is my somewhat unoriginal choice to win the Sapling Novices' Steeplechase.



Aces Wild on his way to victory from Doorlatch over the Ascot course recently

A healthy legacy from Shergar

By Michael Seely

The news that Shergar almost certainly died in the hands of the IRA only days after his theft on February 8 1983 appears to be the final chapter in the sad saga of the kidnapping of the Aga Khan's brilliant winner of the 1981 Derby.

One of the difficulties in the handling of the affair must have been the fact that the 34 shareholders from nine countries owned the 40 shares and the position was further complicated because each shareholders had his own arrangement as regards insurance. Lord Howard de Walden who owned a share in Shergar together with Sir John Astor said yesterday: "I was paid out about six months ago under the theft section of my policy. I have a yearling colt by the Derby winner, out of Pampas Flame".

Michael Peyton, the adviser on insurance to the committee said, "The whole position is very complicated. Shergar was syndicated for £10m. Shareholders fall into three catergories, those who were not insured at all, those who were covered against theft and those who were insured for mortality alone. Approximately £5m has been paid in compensation to the middle category, but none of course to the last." A spokesman for Lloyds confirmed this and said that £7m had been paid to those insured against kidnapping.

It is thought that £1.5m is the amount insured under the death clause. This sum is unlikely to be paid as the insurers have to be satisfied that death was not caused by malicious or wilful injury and as there is still no firm proof that Shergar is dead, these qualifications are unlikely to be satisfied.

The hope that the blood of Shergar will survive through his offspring lies in the 38 yearlings out of the mares that he covered in 1982. The Aga Khan, Shergar's breeder, has seven yearlings, four colts and three fillies. The colts include a half brother to Nasseem out of Noureen and the fillies include a half sister to Dalsaan out of Dumka.

Shergar was an outstanding racehorse. His 10-lengths victory at Epsom stamped him as one of the all-time greats among Derby winners. Trained by Michael Stoute at Newmarket, the Great Nephew colt also won the Sandown Classic Trial, the Chester Vase, the Irish Sweeps Derby and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Deamond Stakes. Except at the Curragh where he was partnered by Lester Piggott Shergar was ridden throughout nis three-year-old career by Walter Swinburn.

The loss of Shergar represents a blow not only to the breeder but to the whole bloodstock industry. Shergar comes from a family developed by the present Aga Khan's grandfather between the wars. His seventh dam was the legendary Mumtaz Mahal from whom were descended Mahmoud, Nasrullah and Abernant. These historic bloodlines are the treasure house of the turf and impossible to replace.

● Willie Carson will join Lester Piggott, Greville Starkey and Joe Mercer in the All Stars team to race for the first time in Cyprus during the first weekend in March. The All Stars, under the management of Jimmy Lindley, are visiting the island at the invitation of the Nicosia Race Club to compete in a challenge match over six races against local riders.

Winter's cold comfort

Southern trainers are certainly facing the prospect of a furious onslaught from Michael Dickinson at Newbury on Saturday (Michael Seely writes). The reigning chanpion trainer is responsible for five of the six acceptors declared for the Compton Chase. Brown Chamberlin, undefeated in seven visits to Newbury and Fred Winter's principle hope for the Cheltenham Gold Cup, is the only other possible runner. "I shall certainly run Wayward Lad". Dickinson said yesterday. "But I will also send a couple of other horses down, to ensure that there is a reasonable gallop."

Badsworth Boy, the champion two miler and Fearless Imp are the likely Harewood starters for the Game Spirit Chase. Dickinson also said that the difficulties over the purchase of Whatcombe have now been resolved and the papers will be signed on Friday.

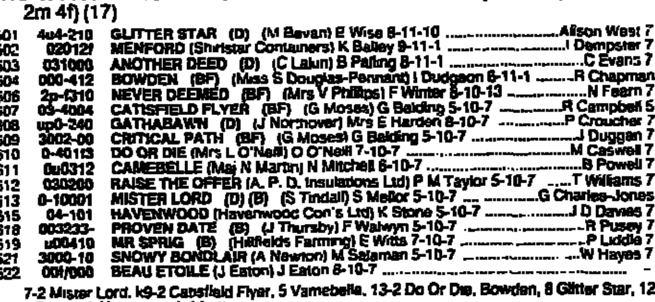
There were no surprise withdrawals from the Schweppes Gold Trophy for which 33 have been declared. Only thirty are allowed to run and in the event of no further withdrawals, one or two of the bottom weight face possible balloting out at this stage. The weights have been raised 2lb with Pinch Hitter, who only runs if the going is good the top weight with 11st 10lb.

Very Promising remains a firm favourite at 6-1 after his fine performance when second to Janus in the Bic Razor Lanzarote Hurdle at Kempton.

Fredcoteri is also fancied to follow in the footsteps of Good Review and Irish Fashion, the previous Irish-trained winners of this competitive handicap hurdle. Arthur Moore says that Tommy Taffe has made a quick recovery from the fall at Leppardstown on Saturday and that he is hoping to give a repeat performance of his twin triumphs in the Irish Sweeps Hurdle on this tough and consistent six-year-old.

The 33 four-day acceptors with riding plans are:
Pinch Hitter, P Leech. Amarach, J Duggan (7). Sula Bula, T Easterby. Cool Decision – Very Promising, S Morshead. Secret Ballot, Steve Knight. Fredcoteri, Mr T Taaffe. Ra Nova, P Farrell (7). Admiral's Cup, J Francome. Donegal Prince – Cardinal Flower –. Desert Hero, R Chapman (7). Path of Peace – Great Light, S Smith Eccles. Stans Pride, R Crank. Janus, R Rowe. Buckbe, C Brown. The Footbroker, J Lovejoy (4). Lulav, N Madden. Avondale Prcess, G McCourt. Stand Easy, N Doughty. Original Step, L Bloomfield (4). Hill's Guard, –. Whole Shebang, E Waite. Patrick's Fair, C Seward. Eastern Line, P Scudamore. Vivaque –. Ishkomann, W Hayes (7). Jade and Diamond, B Reilly. Mossy Moore – Return to Power –. Ridgefield –. Devisdale, George Knight

Ascot

[Televised: 3.5, 3.40] 

GOING: Good to soft

Tote Double 2.30, 3.40. Treble 2.0, 3.5, 4.10

1.30 DATCHET HURDLE (novices: £2,977: 2m) (11 runners)

101 26-1121 DESERT ORCHID (CD) (R Burridge) D Elsworth 5-11-11 .... C Brown
104 1 BROWN TRIX (C Cronin) F Winter 5-11-5 .... J Francome
105 0-1 FAR ROCKAWAY (D) (V Ralbin) Mrs M Rimell 5-11-5 .... S Morshead
109 0 BILL CODY (A DUrkan) M McCormack 7-11-1 .... J J O'Neill
110 HILL'S PAGEANT (L Thwaites) F Walwyn 5-11-1 .... K Mooney
111 2f INISHARRAN (BF) (D O'Duffy) Mrs M Rimell 5-11-1 .... G Newman
114 0-f3 OLYMPIC PRIZE (BF) (H Joel) J Gifford 5-11-1 .... R Rowe
115 0-p0 RARE EDITION (K Higson) A Moore 6-11-1 .... G Moore
116 RODANS RECRUIT (R Jordan) N Hederson 6-11-1 .... Mr J White
117 114111 SANTELLA KING (CD) (R Taleno) M W Dickinson 4-11-1 .... R Earnshaw
118 p0 RIPPLING WIND (Mrs E Dudgeon) I Dudgeon 8-10-10 .... Steve Knight

6-4 Desert Orchid, 11-4 Santella King, 13-2 Inisharran, 8 Hill's Pageant, 10 Brown Trix, 16 Olympic Prize, 20 others.

2.0 SAPLING CHASE (novices: £5,609:2m) (8)

201 10-2112 ACES WILD (CD) (BF) (Mrs M Valentine) F Winter 6-11-13 .... J Francome
203 001321 BRAVE HUSSAR (D) (BF) (H Joel) J Gifford 6-11-3 .... R Rowe
204 12fu-02 CHARTER PARTY (Mrs C Smith) D Nicholson 6-11-3 .... P Scudamore
205 434p-11 CYBRANDIAN (D) (I Bray) M H Easterby 6-11-3 .... J J O'Neill
207 30f2f1 TEN BEARS (D) (Air Cdre C Kunkler) T Jones 8-11-3 .... G Charles-Jones
208 2404/0- WADI ALI (K Higson) A Moore 7-11-3 .... G Moore
210 200-020 MERCY LESS (Sir G Glover) R Smyth 5-10-8 .... R G Hughes
211 000 PRUDENT MATCH (J Greaves) H O'Neill 5-10-8 .... G Newman

7-4 Cybrandian, 5-2 Aces Wild, 9-2 Brave Hussar, 13-2 Charter Party, 10 Ten Bears, 25 others.

2.30 FERNBANK HURDLE (£4,393: 3m) (8)

301 4040-10 CRIMSON EMBERS (CD) (BF) (B) (Mrs S Smart) F Walwyn 9-12-4 .. S Shilston
302 3f2-242 GAYE CHANCE (CD) (Mrs M Curtis) Mrs M Rimell 9-12-4 .... S Morshead
303 33-2334 GOLDSPUN (C) (Lord Vestey) D Nicholson 6-11-13 .... P Scudamore
304 1032-44 MAYOTTE (CD) (BF) (B Davies) R Holder 9-11-13 .... P Richards
306 111-021 DANCING SOVEREIGN (Mrs P Dorse) Mrs N Smith 5-11-8 .... J Francome
307 100-011 MOSSMORRAN (D) (D Armstrong) A Scott 5-11-8 .... G Bradley
308 p-32d33 PERMABOS (M Walker) K Stone 5-11-8 .... A Brown
309 20-1f11 SKEWSBY (D) (B) (A Phillips) M W Easterby 8-11-8 .... P Tuck

9-4 Gaye Chance, 3 Crimson Embers, 11-2 Mayotte, 13-2 Permabos, 8 Mossmorran, 10 Dancing Sovereign, 14 Goldspun, Skewsby.

3.5 WHITBREAD TRIAL CHASE (handicap: £10,887: 3m) (5)

402 1/020-3 GRITTAR (D) (F Gilman) F Gilman 11-11-7 .... J Francome
403 2212-01 CANNY DANNY (D) (P Norton) J FitzGerald 8-11-2 .... M Dwyer
405 21-3214 ANOTHER BREEZE (CD) (Lady Carden) N Gaselee 9-10-12 ... S Smith Eccles
406 041121 TRACYS SPECIAL (D) (Maj J Rubin) A Turnell 7-10-5 (3 ex) .... Steve Knight
408 400122 TOM'S LITTLE AL (BF) (T Staddon) W Williams 8-10-0 .... P Scudamore

10-11 Canny Danny, 7-2 Tracy's Special, 11-2 Another Breeze, 8 Tom's Little Al, 12 Grittar

FORM: Grittar (11-10), 3rd beaten 25l to Barrysville (rec 21lb) 3 ran. Nottingham 3m 4f h'cap chase Jan 9 good to firm. Canny Danny (10-0) won 4l from Bregawn (gave 31lb) 5 ran. Haydock 3m h'cap chase Jan 7 soft. Another Breeze (11-7) 4th beaten 4l to Everett (gave 1lb) 6 ran. Cheltenham 3m 1f chase Jan 28 good to soft. Tracys Special (11-7) won 12l from Romany Count (rec 22lb) 4 ran. Lingfield 3m h'cap chase Feb 2 heavy. Toms Little Al (11-1) 2nd beaten hd to Golden Trix (rec 17 lb) 10 ran. Cheltenham 2m 4f h'cap chase Jan 28 good to soft.
SELECTION: Canny Danny.

3.40 REYNBOLDSTOWN CHASE (Grade 2: novices: £8,232: 3m) (5)

502 1-221u1 DUKE OF MILAN (D) (Counter Products Ltd) N Gaselee 7-11-12 .... S Smith Eccles
503 11p-2u1 FORGIVE N'FORGET (T Kilroe & Sons Ltd) J Fitzgerald 7-11-12 .... M Dwyer
505 43p0-11 BALLY-GO (D) (C Bell) M W Easterby 7-11-6 .... P Tuck
507 3400-01 SHINY COPPER (D Tyler) Mrs N Smith 6-11-6 .... C Brown
508 003-40u UNKNOWN TARGET (Mrs M O'Toole) D Nicholson 8-11-6 .... P Scudamore

4-5 Forgive N'Forget, 5-2 Duke Of Milan, 8 Bally-Go, 10 Shiny Copper, 20 Unknown Target.

Form: Duke Of Milan (11-4) won 2½l, from A Kinsman (gave 31lbs) 6 ran. Kempton 3m nov chase Dec 27 good to firm. Forgive N'Forget (11-1) won 5l from Brunton Park (rec 1lb) 10 ran. Wetherby 3m 100yd nov chase Dec 26 soft. Bally-Go (11-5) won 4l from Sam Wrekin (rec 5lb) 12 ran. Newcastle 3m nov chase Dec 28 soft. Shiny Copper (10-12) won 3l from Linawn (gave 10lb) 13 ran. Fontwell 2m 4f nov chase Jan 16 heavy.
SELECTION: Forgive N'Forget.

4.10 KILFANE CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (handicap: £2,313: 2m 4f) (17)

601 4u4-210 GLITTER STAR (D) (M Bevan) E Wise 8-11-10 .... Alison West 7
602 02012f MENFORD (Shirlstar Containers) K Bailey 9-11-1 .... I Dempster 7
603 031000 ANOTHER DEED (D) (C Lalun) B Palling 8-11-1 .... C Evans 7
604 000-412 BOWDEN (BF) (Miss S Douglas-Pennant) I Dudgeon 6-11-1 .... R Chapman
606 2p-f310 NEVER DEEMED (BF) (Mrs V Phillips) F Winter 8-10-13 .... N Fearn 7
607 03-4004 CATISFIELD FLYER (BF) (G Moses) G Balding 5-10-7 .... R Campbell 5
608 up0-240 GATHABAWN (D) (J Normover) Mrs E Harden 8-10-7 .... P Croucher 7
609 3002-00 CRITICAL PATH (BF) (G Moses) G Balding 5-10-7 .... J Duggan 7
610 0-40113 DO OR DIE (Mrs L O'Neill) O O'Neill 7-10-7 .... M Caswell 7
611 0u0312 CAMEBELLE (Maj N Martin) N Mitchell 6-10-7 .... B Powell 7
612 030200 RAISE THE OFFER (A. P. D. Insulations Ltd) P M Taylor 5-10-7 ..... T Williams 7
613 0-10001 MISTER LORD (D) (B) (S Tindall) S Mellor 5-10-7 .... G Charles-Jones
615 04-101 HAVENWOOD (Havenwood Con's Ltd) K Stone 5-10-7 .... J D Davies 7
618 003233- PROVEN DATE (B) (J Thursby) F Walwyn 5-10-7 .... R Pusey 7
619 u00410 MR SPRIG (B) (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 7-10-7 .... P Liddle 7
621 3000-10 SNOWY BONDLAIR (A Newton) M Salaman 5-10-7 .... W Hayes 7
622 00f/000 BEAU ETOILE (J Eaton) J Eaton 8-10-7 .... –

7-2 Mister Lord, k9-2 Catsfield Flyer, 5 Vamebelle, 13-2 Do Or Die, Bowden, 8 Glitter Star, 12 Never Deemed, Havenwood, 14 others.

Ascot selections

By Michael Phillips

1.30 Desert Orchid. 2.0 Aces Wild. 2.30 Gaye Chance. 3.5 Canny Danny. 3.40 Forgive N'Forget. 4.10 Camebelle.

Ludlow

GOING: Soft

1.15 OTELEY HUNTER CHASE (Div I: novices: amateurs: £636: 3m) (14 runners)

2 ANDYRAMA (R Price) R Price 9-11-7 .... M Richards 7
7 p/p0- DEEP TARTAN (C Clarke) C Clarke 11-11-7 .... C Clarke 7
8 0- FLYING CAMEL (O Williams) D Williams 11-11-7 .... G Edwards 7
11 0329r0- HARD AND BITTER (B) (Mrs A Price) Mrs A Price 8-11-7 .... R Woolley 7
12 HAY MERCHANT (C Hitchings) C Hitchings 10-11-7 .... T Jackson 7
13 004pp- HOPEFUL VIEW (Mrs C Janaway) Mrs C Janaway 7-11-7 .... G Maundrell
14 4u/0fp- LOCH RAVEN (Exors of late W Eckley) B Eckley 8-11-7 .... B Eckley 7
15 p- MAGIC ROCK (Mrs V Higgs) Mrs V Higgs 9-11-7 .... A James 7
18 0p/ PROUD EXAMPLE (Miss S Pilkington) Miss S Pilkington 9-11-7 Miss S Pilkington 7
19 0/ RANDOM LAD (J Roberts) J Roberts 10-11-7 .... J Roberts 7
21 40- ROSE'S PAL (J Hewitt) J Hewitt 11-11-7 .... R J Hewitt 7
31 fp/320- GEMMERLY JANE (Mrs J Watts) Mrs J Watts 10-11-2 .... J Llewellyn 7
32 00/20f0 HASTY RETREST (B Rice) B Rice) 8-11-2 .... Miss G Rice 7
35 f- TUDOR GIRL (G Wagstaff) G Wagstaff 8-11-2 .... K Smith 7

11-4 Gemmerly Jane, 4 Hay Merchant, 11-2 Random Lad, 8 Flying Camel, Proud Example, 10 Deep Tartan, Hard And Bitter, 14 Hopeful View, 16 Tudor Girl, 20 others.

1.45 NEENTON HURDLE (Selling handicap: £746: 2m) (17)

5 000-000 SOME JET (Miss P Kissock-Smith) C Crossley 6-11-7 .... R Crank
7 1-00020 RUSSIAN SALAD (CD) (E Jones) F Jordan 5-11-7 .... R Hyett
8 044d1p SINGALONG JOE (D) (B) (C Popham) C Popham 6-11-6 .... J Suthern
11 000f FREEFALL (B) (D Chatterley) J Spearing 4-10-13 .... P Carvill
12 0000-00 POLEMISTIS (Mrs M James) M James 5-10-10 .... Miss S James 7
13 0403 GALLANT NATIVE (S Bridge) S Bridge 4-10-10 .... W Morris 4
14 p00002 INDADO (D) (B) (R Williams) R Williams 6-10-8 .... G Davies
15 0/0304- RUSTY FERN (M Brown) R Brown 6-10-8 .... N Coleman 7
18 000 SMILING LAUREL (P Terry) Mrs B Waring 5-10-7 .... DOUBTFUL
20 bp000 ALANERRY (E Birchall) E Birchall 4-10-5 .... P Dever 4
21 fp BIDDABLE (H Thelwall-Jones) R Hodges 5-10-5 .... –
22 400000 MIDDLETON SUE (R Hodges) R Hodges 5-10-5 .... Christine Young 7
24 p00u00 ZULU WARRIOR (A W Jones) A W Jones 5-10-5 .... –
26 pp/004- SPRINGALLIANCE (B Hicks) B Hicks 6-10-5 .... G Jones
27 p-0f TOSAY (W Wardle) W Whiston 5-10-5 .... –
28 1-040p3 RUSSELL UP (D) (Mrs J Williams) R Perkins 5-10-5 .... –
29 0pu-p30 FAST AND SURE (D Jones) B Cambidge 5-10-5 .... A Gardner 7

4 Gallant Native, 5 Russian Salad, Indado, 6 Singalong Joe, 8 Some Jet, 10 Russell Up, Middleton Sue, 14 Springalliance, Fast And Sure, 16 Alanerry, 20 others.

2.15 OTELEY HUNTER CHASE (Div II: novices: amateurs: £634: 3m) (14)

3 p4/ BRIGADIER MOUSE (R Reynolds) R Reynolds 11-11-7 .... B Thomas 7
4 p32223- CAVERTON (C Taylor) C Taylor 12-11-7 .... T Garten 7
5 upp/ CROWN STAR (E Chapman) E Chapman 12-11-7 .... Miss H Stephenson 7
6 CRUMPET CATCHER (D Richards) D Richards 8-11-7 .... M Richards 7
10 00p- GLEN-LOOK (R Brown) R Brown 8-11-7 .... –
18 4/0p00- ON THE GUINEA (W Whiston) W Whiston 10-11-7 .... Mrs K Dickon 7
22 0f00f0- ROYAL AND RARE (Mrs J French) Mrs J French 7-11-7 .... Mrs S French 7
24 2fp0/p- SILENT REACTOR (B Coles) B Coles 8-11-7 .... A Sharpe
25 22pu0-1 SPARTAN RAMBLER (K Husby) K Husby 7-12-0 .... J Pritchard 7
27 0000/p- TAMADEE (C Wheeler) C Wheeler 12-11-7 .... T Bowen 7
28 000pp- THE WHIPSTICK (G Hacking) G Hacking 8-11-7 .... Miss A Dare 7
29 300430/ THIRTY MILES (Miss W Hooson) Miss W Hooson 11-11-7 .... –
30 VULRORY'S CLOWN (Mrs H Dowson) Mrs H Dowson 6-11-7 .... –
36 020- WISE LADY (Mrs C Stallard) Mrs C Stallard 8-11-3 .... N Oliver 7

2 Spartan Rambler, 7-2 Crumpet Catcher, 4 Brigadier Mouse, 8 Wise Lady, 12 Silent Reactor, Caverton, 16 Glen-Look, 25 others.

2.45 BULL RING HURDLE (Div I: novices: £554: 2m (18)

1 f0 BEN'S WAY (G Hull) J Spearing 5-11-1 .... A Webb
2 BOND HOUSE (W Joyce) D Burchell 5-11-1 .... N Coleman 7
3 CEARTIC (C Knipe) C Knipe 5-11-1 .... –
5 p DEAL MAKER (B) (A Siddmore) C Popham 5-11-1 .... J Suthern
6 DUCKABROOK (W Whiston) W Whiston 7-11-1 .... –
9 KILKISH (R McAlpine) J Edwards 5-11-1 .... P Warner
14 GOOD SPORT (R Collins) G Jones 5-10-10 .... G Jones
18 PAINT THE TOWN RED (M Brown) R Brown 6-10-10 .... R Hyett
21 ALDINGTON MILL (C Wheatley) C Trietline 4-10-5 .... –
25 FIGHTER PILOT (M Pipe) M Pipe 4-10-5 .... P Leach
27 KILFORD (E Noden) P Ransom 4-10-5 .... N Madden
29 MERCHANT FRUITERER (L Perry) B McMahon 4-10-5 .... R Wigham
32 PHANJO (T Edmonds) R Hartop 4-10-5 .... J Barlow
35 SAUNSON BOY (G Roberts) B McMahon 4-10-5 .... T Wall
37 0 TURE IMP (Mrs F Dickinson) M P Dickinson 4-10-5 .... J A Harris
38 22 UP THE ANTE (R Jordan) N Henderson 4-10-5 .... H Davies
39 WEAVERS WAY (A Blackham) B Cambidge 4-10-5 .... C Mann 4
45 RYMERA (R Lloyd) W Whiston 4-10-0 .... S O'Neill

5-4 Up The Ante, 5-2 Fighter Pilot, 8 Merchant Fruiterer, 10 Saunson Boy, Weavers Way, 14 Aldington Mill, 16 others.

3.15 TENBURY CHASE (Novice handicap: £1,433: 2m 4f) (16)

1 32-3110 ROMANY NIGHTSHADE (C) (R Steed) T Forster 8-11-10 .... H Davies
2 000-011 TRUST TO LUCK (D) (H Joel) A Turnell 5-11-6 .... E Waite
3 3p-p100 CHARLEY FISHER (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 9-11-3 .... Mr N Babbage 4
6 00-1404 DEEP RIDGE (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) Mrs M Rimell 8-11-1 .... R Linley
10 02f313 DAWN STREET (B) (J Candy) P Bailey 8-11-0 .... A Webber
13 p-0f23 COLISLINN (N Morgan) N Morgan 7-10-12 .... J Suthern
17 003011/ ARAMOSS (Mrs D Fletcher) N Gaselee 7-10-9 .... V McKevitt
18 23f-000 COLD BLOOD (R Bayliss) K White 8-10-9 .... J Williams
20 /00-p0u HIGHLAND LINNET (H Ford) H Ford 7-10-8 .... R Crank
21 04p00-3 SAM BENNION (M Wilesmith) M Wilesmith 9-10-7 .... R Dickin
25 1003-0f DOUCEMENT (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 8-10-5 .... P Hobbs
26 14f04 DEEP MOPPET (Parrish Bros Ltd) D Gandolfo 6-10-4 .... P Barton
28 0-p REAY ROYAL (Anne Duchess of Westminster) W D Francis 6-10-2 .... –
31 f0-0p0f LUKE ALIVE (G Bloxham) K C Bailey 9-10-1 .... C Mann 4
32 220u03 NOMADIC STAR (H Ford) M Chapman 8-10-1 .... K Burke 4
34 10-0343 GOLDEN KNOLL (Mrs J McKechnie) S Mellor 5-10-0 .... M Perrett

3 Trust To Luck, 7-2 Romany Nightshade 7 Dawn Street, 8 Deep Ridge, Golden Knoll, 10 Nomadic Star, 12 Deep Moppet, 14 Sam Bennion, 16 others.

3.45 KNIGHTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,334: 2m) (10)

1 f0f0-f3 CAPVISTA (D) (M Slattery) J Spearing 9-11-12 .... P Warner
2 3-p2102 ROYAL MERE (Sir J Hanmer) Mrs M Rimell 7-11-12 .... R Linley
5 1/3p1-1 SPACE BRIDGE (D) (G Jones) G Jones 10-11-1 .... S O'Neill
8 042f12- HOME GROUND (D) (J Ennis Construction) R E Peacock 7-10-12 .... –
9 /31243- BAMBER'S SECURITY (CD) (Mrs E Skailes) Mr W Sykes 12-10-8 .... J Bryan
11 422f32 NETHERBRIDGE (D) (M Vigors) D Gandolfo 8-10-7 .... P Barton
13 00f0-30 DENNIS AUBURN (Anne Duchess of Westminster) W D Francis 7-10-5 . R Crank
14 024201 DISCLOTH (Lady S Brooke) Lady S Brooke 10-10-6 .... –
15 30/4-p4 GO FREE (CD) (S Jones) B Cambidge 11-10-0 .... –
17 p- GENERAL DISASTER (D Astbury) R E Peacock 11-10-0 .... –

5-2 Royal Mere, 3 Space Bridge, 5 Dishcloth, 8 Home Ground, Capvista, 10 Bamber's Security, 12 Netherbridge, 20 others.

4.15 BULL RING HURDLE (Div II: novices: £606: 2m) (18)

4 0 CHEVRON BLUE (A F Budge Ltd) R Perkins 5-11-1 .... R Crank
7 p-u FAIR DESTINY (G Thorp) Mrs S Davenport 5-11-1 .... –
10 GOLDEN REDEEMER (Mrs E Misa) Mrs W Sykes 5-11-1 .... J Bryan
11 LANGFORD BROOK (M Dickinson) M P Dickinson 5-11-1 .... –
13 0 MOYAD (W Lake) M Oliver 8-11-1 .... –
16 SCOTTISH GREEN (D Malam) D Burchell 5-11-1 .... –
18 0 THE COBALT UNIT (Mrs J Allan) Miss A King 5-11-1 .... J Burke
21 0/p BILLIE JEAN (Mrs E Tucker) C Popham 7-10-10 .... J Suthern
28 003 AYAD (J Evans) Mrs J Pitman 4-10-5 .... –
30 0004 BURGLARS WALK (A Wilkinson) Mrs J Pitman 4-10-5 .... –
31 CELTIC RAIDER (D Timothy Ltd) Mrs M Rimell 4-10-5 .... –
32 0 DENVER ROYAL (Mrs B Taylor) M McCourt 4-10-5 .... G McCourt
34 HUNGARIAN PRINCE (D Hobdell Building Ltd) G Thorner 4-10-5 .... –
39 000 SDENKA'S HUSSAR (Mrs D Blackburn) Mrs R Lomax 4-10-5 .... –
41 03 SPANISH CAVALIER (C Golding) J Baker 4-10-5 .... J Williams
42 TIMMY BOY (B Cambidge) B Cambidge 4-10-5 .... –
43 30 TUDOR FUN (R Morris) R Morris 4-10-5 .... –
45 SHUTTLECOCK DARTER (Mrs C Garvey) P Garvey 4-10-0 .... A Lovell

6-4 Ayad, 3 Celtic Raider, 9-2 Hungarian Prince, 8 Spanish Cavalier, 12 Moyad, 14 Burglars Walk, 16 others.

Ludlow selections

By Michael Phillips

1.15 Hard And Bitter. 1.45 The Knife. 2.15 Spartan Rambler. 2.45 Up The Ante. 3.15 Trust To Luck. 3.45 Netherbridge. 4.15 Ayad.

POINT-TO-POINT

Arab owner makes a flying start

By Ian Reid

The opening day at Tweseldown on Saturday proved a memorable one for Abdullah al-Saud, an enthusiastic hunting man from Saudi Arabia. After his expensive purchase Was I Right, second in last year's Scottish Grand National, had been caught on the line by Coomend in the hunt race, he saddled first and third in the last division of the men's open.

His winner, ridden by Laurie Fogarty, was the former Irish-trained Saffron King, who ran on too strongly for Mark Davies's rather burly looking cummerbund and Mr al-Saud's other runner, the 15-year-old Exhuberant. But for a slight injury suffered recently while skiing, Abdullah al-Saud would have ridden at least one of his horses himself. "He rides well," a fellow member of the hunt said, "but so long that he makes the average cowboy look like Lester Piggott."

It was a disappointing afternoon for Philip Scouller, rider of many course winners over the years. His new acquisition Pay Related looked like justifying an absurdly short-price in the first open when he came out of the cutting with a commanding lead, but he was well and truly outstayed by the 13-year-old Lochage, who had won a division of this race last year for his competent owner-rider Michael Portman.

Scouller's second ride, Pride of Down, hot favourite for the Audi adjacent hunts race, fell on the second circuit, leaving Mark Chamberlyne and his Tweseldown specialist Present Day, benefiting from the new 5lb mare's allowance, to win at their leisure.

Matt Murphy, a former Irish newcomer by Deep Run, ridden by Richard Dunwoody and qualified with the Old Berks, ran out a convincing winner of the second men's open from French Charisma.

The Ladies' Open, divided (unnecessarily as it turned out) so as not to disappoint either of two local sponsors, provided bloodless victories for Jenny Pidgeon, leading lady rider for the past two seasons, on Random Leg, and Rosemary Harper on the Chepstow hero Baulking Byway.

At Higham John Bunyan, who is going to be very difficult to beat this season, cruised effortlessly past Courtneigh and Marks Methane to land the Waveney Harriers' Open for Joey Newton. Josie Sheppard won the women's race almost equally easily on her father Joe Turner's Ballyard Slipper, with Lucy Gibbon three lengths second on Kula.

The most remarkable performance of the day, however, was surely Sea Tangle's in the Audi adjacent. Despite not having run last season, carrying a 5lb penalty for a hunter chase win in 1982 (bringing his weight to 12st 12lb), going the longest way round and jumping persistently right-handed on this left-hand track, Sea Tangle, confidently ridden by Richard Barber, clocked the fastest time of the day, 6min 19sec, 16 seconds faster than John Bunyan's.

● Next week Ian Reid's round-up will appear on Tuesday.

Warwick waterlogged

Yesterday's meeting at Warwick was cancelled because of waterlogging.

BOXING

Board sit in judgement on managerial dispute over Quarless

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Noel Quarless, the Liverpool heavyweight with the gift of the jab and the gab, who has been prevented from boxing for the promoter of his choice because of a contractual dispute, believes he will be able to box for Frank Warren after a British Boxing Board of Control meeting today.

The board will be seeing the two men at the centre of the row: Nat Basso, Quarless's registered manager, and Chris Moorcroft, the boxer's cousin who claims to be a joint manager. Basso wants Quarless to box two bouts for Mike Barrett, and has signed him up. Moorcroft wants Quarless to stay with Warren and has also signed him for two contests. Moorcroft claims that he put pen to paper before Basso. Quarless's preference is for Warren.

"He put me where I am today – on the verge of going all the way to the world title," Quarless said yesterday. "He got me all the publicity. I will stand by him."

As Basso is the manager who is registered with them, the board have upheld his authority so far. But it could all change. Quarless, pinning his faith in "might is right" says "only one thing can happen. The board must support Chris and me because I know I'm right. The public know that. They understand the score. It was all on TV and they've got a good idea what's going on. I'm standing by my rights."

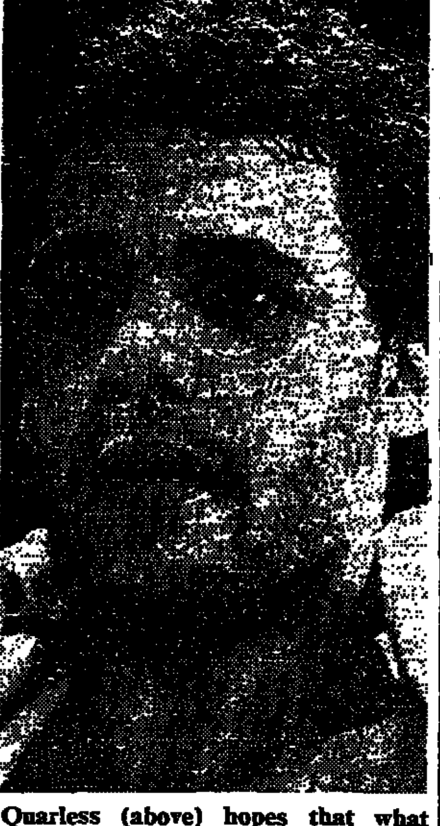
Quarless's belief in himself stems from the feeling that nobody can now stop him from challenging one day for the world title, and so he believes the board too will get out of his way. "There's no one to stop me," he said. "The British and European titles are in cold storage for me. I will win them and fight for the world title. I haven't always been a winner. I've been a loser. I had my jaw broken and I came back and turned over Eklund and Gardner."

The struggle of two of Britain's leading promoters to secure Quarless's services have further strengthened his self-confidence. "I don't mind fighting for Barrett", Quarless said. "I've got nothing against him. Maybe I'll fight for him in 14 months' time, but on my terms". Quarless talks with such conviction that it almost makes one believe that Minis and Beetles do become Porsches when they grow up.

and that bangers like Quarless do box for world titles.

While the board must recognise that the boxer, their main concern should be able to capitalise on two good wins, they are unlikely to be disarmed by Quarless's sincerity. That is why Moorcroft is pinning his hopes on what he calls the "joint management contract" reproduced here, not so much because of the rights it gives him, but because according to the board's regulations it should not have been made at all. The board rule says: "Joint managers of a boxer will not be recognised by the board and managers shall not enter into such contracts".

If the contract between Moorcroft and Basso, who was at the time of signing the agreement the chairman of the Central Area Council, is deemed by the board to have seriously infringed their rule, they could decide, like Sam Goldwyn's verbal agreement, that Basso's registration as Quarless's manager is not worth the paper it is written on.



Quarless (above) hopes that what Moorcroft claims is a "joint management contract" (reproduced below) will convince the board of control that he should be allowed to box for the promoter Frank Warren

16 August, 1982

The following constitutes a contract between Nat Basso and Chris Moorcroft.

In consideration of Nat Basso (manager) releasing boxers under his contract to Chris Moorcroft, who will be the registered manager on a BBB of C contract, for this consideration, Chris Moorcroft will split the commission of 25%, 12½% each after expenses to the boxer, and all future boxers signed by Chris Moorcroft and Nat Basso, in the Merseyside area, the same conditions will apply both to Nat Basso, Chris Moorcroft.

GOLF

Passport to Open until 2009

By Michell Platts

Tony Jacklin has been given a passport to compete in the Open Championship until 2009. Jacklin, who won the Open in 1969, is one of seven golfers afforded exemption for this year's championship at St Andrews on July 19 to 22 by way of a new regulation. The Royal an Ancient are offering places to all past Open champions under the age of 65 and who are not otherwise exempt. So Jacklin, 40 years old in July, will be exempt well into the twenty-first century and through to a time when he can expect to be drawing his pension.

David Hill, the championship secretary, explained: "In the past few years there have been several special exempt clauses introduced to ensure that certain golfers, whom the committee felt were beneficial to the championship, would be able to compete without prequalifying. Those clauses were initially introduced to eliminate the original exemption regulation which enabled all past Open champions to enter. It was felt that some golfers could enter who no longer held a chance of winning and who were taking a place from a younger professional. The Professional Golfers Association correctly argued that this was unfair.

"However, the clauses that were subsequently introduced, such as exemption for past champions at the venue of that year, made the entire affair rather complex. The committee reviewed the situation and it was felt that the champions under 65, who are not otherwise exempt, are all golfers who are still regularly competing and, more importantly, golfers that the public still want to see!

The new exemption clause means that Tom Weiskopf (aged 41: champion in 1973), Jacklin (39: 1969), Roberto De Vicenzo (60: 1967), Peter Thomson (54: 1954, 55, 56, 58, 65), Bob Charles (47: 1963), Arnold Palmer (54: 1961-62), and Kel Nagle (63: 1960) can all compete. The previous clause would have enabled Weiskopf, Jacklin and Vicenzo to enter as exempt golfers for a certain number of years and Palmer would have been exempt for this year since one of his two wins took place at St Andrews. Charles, however, will be delighted with the change since he was not exempt last season and he missed the championship for the first time in 20 years.

These additions have led to the Royal and Ancient increasing the total field by three to 157, but if any of the seven eligible under the new clause do not enter the field would be reduced correspondingly. Jacklin is the only one of the seven to have entered so far.

RUGBY UNION

Loveridge show takes to the road

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

During the break between rounds two and three of the international championship a smaller, but far from insignificant, show takes the road. Over the next seven days Auckland, one of New Zealand's leading provinces, play three games in Britain and David Loveridge, the All Blacks scrum half, will conduct a series of coaching clinics in the four home countries.

Leveridge is in Britain to receive the Rugby Writers' Club personality of the year award at tonight's annual dinner. It is his sixth visit, following four with New Zealand touring sides and one with his province, Taranaki, and he is accompanied by his wife, Janice, on a fortnight's stay sponsored by Air New Zealand and Beefeater Gin.

At a reception at New Zealand House yesterday Loveridge made some revealing remarks when questioned about the profusion of talented half backs in his country: "It has something to do with our style of play, our rucking which leaves the ball on the ground and makes it easier for the scrum half to pass rather than having it thrown at you, , when you cannot be sure where the ball is going to be."

That style of play, too, tends to be more dynamic and to offer greater protection to the scrum half, leaving him the dominant personality on the field. Contrast the slow delivery affroded to Youngs, England's scrum half against Scotladn last Saturday, which left him with the option either to kick or to make things worse by pushing out slow ball to his stand-off half. "The Scottish forwards drove in, not worrying about where the ball was but driving their opponents out of the way," Loveridge said.

Although he missed the last New Zealand visit to Britain, owing to the demands of his 18-acre pig farm near New Plymouth, Loveridge will be available for his country against France this summer and for the tour to Australia which follows it. While he is here he will conduct coaching clinics at Cardiff (February 10 and 12), Gloucester (13), Edinburgh (15) and Dublin (20).

He will be watching some familiar faces in action when Auckland conclude their centenary tour against Gloucester on February 14. Auckland, national champions in 1982, begin the British stage of their tour in Swansea today having already recorded victories against La Rochelle (25-0) and Béziers (24-10). They go on to West Hartlepool on Sunday before the conclusion at Kingsholm.

Their side today includes three All Blacks in the two locks, Haden and Whetton, and Cunningham on the right wing. There are six trialists and the side will be led by Harvey, the flanker who was in contention for Graham Mourie's place against the Lions last summer, the place eventually occupied by Hobbs.

Cuthbertson, the Scottish lock who left the field at half-time against England with a groin strain, will be out of action for a fortnight. He has not played for Harlequins since November and now seems unlikely to be available for the John Player Cup fourth-round game against Plymouth Albion.

AUCKLAND (v Swansea): L Harris; G Cunningham, J Stanley, H Metapo, J Kirwan; G Fox, T Burcher; J Drake, I Abercrombie, J Borich, G Rich, A Haden, G Whetton, A Harvey (captain), J McDermott.

Wasps avoid clash

Wasps have brought forward their home game with Fylde 24 hours to Friday February 17 (7.30) to avoid a clash with the England v Ireland international match at Twickenham the next day.

CRICKET

Boycott and 44 others go to polls

Nine former Yorkshire cricketers, plus Geoff Boycott, will be hoping for election to the county's general committee when the results are announced on March 3. Altogether 45 candidates contest 23 seats, with three members due for election in Bradford, Leeds and Sheffield.

The former England bowler Bob Appleyard is certain to take one of the Bradford seats as sitting member Robin Feather withdrew his nomination following the no-confidence vote. The other former players are Brian Close, Fred Trueman, Ronnie Burnett, Bob Platt, Billy Sutcliffe, Ted Burgin, Bryan Stott and Phil Sharpe.

If Boycott wins a place on the committee he will give his full support to new captain David Bairstow, "I would like to see him given a three-year contract as captain to cement his position and I think this would unite the Yorkshire membership" Boycott said, at a meeting of the club's Wakefield district in Pontefract on Monday night.

Boycott was speaking to 50 of the 447 Wakefield members who will choose between him and Dr John Turner as their representative on the county committee. Boycott said: "Being Yorkshire captain is a great honour and David is delighted. But the skipper's status has not been happy in recent years, with Chris Old, Brian Close and myself all sacked. I have a very close relationship with David Bairstow and I hope I can help him. If I am elected, at least he knows there will be someone on the committee who will support him.

Asked to comment about the controversy over his slow scoring Boycott said: "In all innings you have to take into account a lot of things. The national side has had difficulties just recently and it is easy to look for minuses and find them in anyone. I could point out situations where I scored very quickly."

CANDIDATES: Barnsley: J Sokell, M Helliwell. Bradford (three members): R Appleyard (unopposed); P Baren, B Close and F Hill; R Clegg and D Pratchett. Craven: P Fretwell and F Trueman. Dewsbury: P Akroyd, M Staines and R Hutchinson. Doncaster: S Fielden (unopposed). Halifax: A Cawdry (unopposed). Harrogate: R Burnett and R Ickringill. Huddersfield: R Platt and T Ramsden. Hull: R Kirk and G K Denton. Leeds (three members): B Pepper, W Sutcliffe and T Vann; A Woodhouse (unopposed); B Walsh and A Winder. North Riding: D Bailey and P Quinn. Rotherham: A Carr, P Charles and J Parkin. Scarborough: G Dennis and R Hilliam. Sheffield (three members): T Reed and A Boot; D Drabble (unopposed); E Burgin and T Jarvis. Wakefield: G Boycott and Dr J Turner. Wharfedale: H Lister and B Stott. York: I Connell and P Sharpe.

England face penance before third Test

England's cricketers are to stage a full-scale practice match today in preparation for Friday's third and final Test match against New Zealand. The four-man tour committee hope that practice in the middle, rather than the nets, will help repair some of the damage done by New Zealand's innings and 132 runs victory in the second Test match at Christchurch.

Although England have only 15 players on tour, they are hoping that several county cricketers out in New Zealand coaching for the winter, will make up the numbers. Yesterday Norman Gifford, assistant manager, was attempting to contact, among others, Paul Pridgeon and Dipak Patel of Worcestershire, to help out with the practice.

The practice match will take place on the number two Oval at Eden Park. The Tourists are guaranteed a fairly high standard wicket since the square has been used all this winter by Auckland for their first class matches while the main Eden Park wicket has been relaid.

Graham Dilley and Neil Foster, the fast bowlers, will have a chance to prove their fitness for the Test match, as neither has seen action since suffering injuries which precluded them from playing at Christchurch.

Dilley has nearly recovered from his thigh injury, according to Alan Smith, manager, while Foster's broken toe has improved sufficiently for England to give him a 60-40 chance of winning his third cap.

● Bob Vance, chairman of New Zealand Cricket Council, is apprehensive about the quality of the controversial Lancaster Park pitch in Christchurch for a one-day match between England and New Zealand on February 18.

"I retain some reservations about the wicket at Lancaster Park," Mr Vance said. "It is too late to do anything now about a change of venue, but I think we still have to be a little apprehensive about the standard of the wicket which might be prepared. With Carisbrook in Dunedin unavailable there is no other ground in the South Island that could take the match."

He who must be obeyed even by Lillee

Perth, Australia (AFP) – The Australian fast bowler, Dennis Lillee, failed yesterday in his bid to have a two-match suspension lifted, and may not play for Western Australia again. The state supreme court dismissed an application by Lillee to extend an injunction granted on Saturday which allowed him to play over the weekend.

Umpires reported Lillee during a Sheffield Shield game in Brisbane for instructing his twelfth man to bring drinks onto the field after the umpires had ruled three times that drinks should not be taken because the pre-lunch session had been shortened by rain.

The case gave legal weight to the principle that the umpire's decision is final. "Right or wrong his decision has to be obeyed," Justice Brinsden said.

Despite the two-game suspension, Lillee will be available for the Sheffield final due to start on March 9.

Lillee, aged 34, who retired from international cricket last month after a long and distinguished, if frequently controversial, Test career which brought him a world record 355 wickets, has announced his intention of retiring from all first-class cricket at the end of the season.

W Indies' key bowler may miss first match

Sydney (Reuter) – Joel Garner is doubtful for the opening match in the world series cup finals, against Australia today. The Barbadian bowler who has played a prominent part in establishing the reputation of West Indies as the most accomplished side in the limited overs game, has a sore knee.

The team manager, Wes Hall, was reluctant to speculate on his fitness yesterday. "Joel will have a run tonight, and we will be doing our best to include him tomorrow," he said.

Australia prepared for the best-of-three finals with a win over West Indies in the final qualifying match on Sunday, but, with four wins out of five over the Australians in the qualifying series, the West Indians, twice winners of the one-day world cup, must start strong favourites.

The Australians are likely to stick by the team which gained an exciting 14-run won over the West Indians in Perth.

AUSTRALIA (probable): *K J Hughes, S B Smith, K C Wessels, G M Ritchie, A B Border, D Jones †R W Marsh, G F Lawson, R M Hogg, T M Alderman, C Rackemann. 12th man: W B Phillips.

WEST INDIES (possible): *C H Lloyd, D L Haynes, R B Richardson, A L Logie, V J Richards, †P J Dujon, M D Marshall, E A E Baptiste, M A Holding, J Garner, W W Daniel, R S Gabriel.

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To organise client presentations, get together promotional material and enjoy a lively creative environment as PA/Secretary to the Directors of a top W1 firm of International Designers. 100/50 skills needed.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070

Key Account Executives
c£8,500 plus bonus

Alfred Marks Group, one of Britain's major service organisations, seeks three young women (or men), aged 22-28 for sales support roles in the Greater London area.

We are essentially looking for smart, articulate people who thrive on mentally stretching work, who combine strong ambition with enthusiastic commitment.

Success will open several development paths in this powerful £40 million Group.

Please write, with brief relevant details to:-

Laurence Rosen, Sales & Marketing Director, Alfred Marks Group, PO Box 1AL, Adia House, 84-86 Regent Street, London W1A 1AL.

ASA LAW SECS
The Elite Corps of Senior Secretaries

ASA LAW SECS is building a register of Senior Secretaries interested in permanent vacancies or temporary bookings at Partner level.

Salaries between £8,000 – £12,000 are envisaged commensurate with individual skills, experience, knowledge and job responsibility.

If you are interested please send us your curriculum vitae. Or you may telephone.

01-623 5725 for temporary registration
01-623 2281 for permanent registration.

ASA Law Secs,
1st Floor, Abbotts Chambers,
202 Bishopsgate,
London EC2M 4NR.

PA/SECRETARY

Central London for Director of exciting engineering project will involve travel to Australia in May and October (Perth). Starting as soon as possible, ending October or November in Australia or UK. Salary will be £8,000+ p.a. negotiable.

The right person will have a good record of work be flexible enough to cope with an evolving project and be happy to deal with a wide variety of people working on a project where attention to detail is essential. Experience of a high tech industry would be useful but not essential, as the basic skill required that of PA/Secretary. Age 24+.

Experience of working in Australia would be an advantage.

Tel. 435 1516

PA to MD

… M.D. is a perfectionist. He thinks fast, acts fast and is very successful in business. He is a stickler for honesty. If you can match his high standards he would like to meet you. He is looking for a dedicated career conscious person who is numerate, a clear thinker, reliable, accurate in every aspect, well spoken and who thrives under pressure. The financial rewards for this person will indicate the level of responsibility attatched to this position. Excellent secretarial/administrative skills are absolutely essential. It is envisaged that anyone under the age of 30 would not have the necessary experience.

Please ring Tina Mein on 01-242 0785 for an appointment.

Secretary in Life

As Secretary at one of our branches in the West End you will be providing support to the Manager and his Sales Team, dealing with both secretarial and admin duties.

You will be working under pressure, therefore you will need sound secretarial experience and audio skills (min 50 wpm typing) with the ability to be organized and unflappable!

Full training will be given in the use of Word Processor. We can offer you a salary of £8,000 together with good large company benefits. If you are aged 24+ and would like further details please telephone Theresa Green on 01-499 0631.

HAMBRO LIFE ASSURANCE Plc
Britain's largest Unit-linked Insurance Company

SECRETARY/PA
MEDICAL RESEARCH

The International Medical Research office of a major US multinational pharmaceutical company urgently requires an experienced secretary/pa to assist the Area Research Director.

Good secretarial skills, including shorthand & a willingness & the ability to work on own own within a small group are required. A non smoker is preferable.

The office is modern & equipped with a full range of the latest telecommunications equipment. The salary is negotiable and related to experience, conditions of employment are those appropriate to a large company.

Please apply enclosing detailed CV including current salary to:
The Area Research Director IMR.
Schering Corporation, USA,
4 Golden Square, London, W1 3AE.
or for further details phone 01-439 9258

NINA RICCI
Parfums
require a
RECEPTIONIST

This leading French perfume company requires a well spoken, bright receptionist with a pleasant personality. Applicants should also have good audio/copy typing skills and be prepared to assist in all aspects of administration.

Excellent working conditions and benefits.

Salary negotiable.

Please apply in writing enclosing a full c.v. to:
Mrs J. Cartwright, Nina Ricci (UK) Ltd.,
6 Brook Street, Hanover Square, London W1Y 1AA.
(No agencies)

CITY BANK £9,000
International Division of exclusive Merchant Bank seek a PA Secretary for their Senior Director. Banking experience preferable, age 25-30 years, speeds 100/60. Excellent banking package.

FASHION FINANCE NW1 £8-£9,000neg
Previous financial involvement would please the Finance Director of an International Group of top fashion companies. Ideal for the complete secretary 30 years plus used to senior liasion and arranging the social calender ie. Goodwood, Ascot etc. Some super perks. Speeds 100/65+. French useful.

PUBLIC RELATIONS EC4 £8,000
PA Secretary to the MD of a highly successful City PR Company no two days the same. Interesting busy environment with emphasis on Client responsibility, press deadlines and boardroom luncheon arrangements. Junior to help, own office. Age 24-28 years. Speeds 100/60.

FILMS W1 £8,750
Million to one chance for a well-educated young PA Secretary, 21/22 years, now ready to move to the top, working for the Senior Vice-President for Europe. Spoken French an asset. Speeds 100/60.

FOUR MONTHS W1 £5.00 ph
Temp. assignment SH 100, audio 90 wpm.

BERKELEY APPOINTMENTS
151 New Bond St,
London W1
01-408 0444

BOOKEEPER SECRETARY
Salary negotiable

required for a small representative office of a dynamic American data processing company located in London's West End. Will work as a team member in the finance/admin department. Strong bookeeping ability is stressed – experience would be helpful but training will be given. Secretarial skills to include good standards of typing, ability to handle administrative tasks and general secretarial duties. Will provide training on word processor and automated accounting system. Professional attitude and appearance required.

Please reply in writing with C.V. to:

E D S
25 Gilbert Street, Grosvenor Square, London W1Y 2EJ.
No Agencies

Training Officer
£10,000 pa

A famous recruitment services group, based in the Home Counties, West of London, seeks a commercially-backgrounded, entrepreneurially minded, articulate, enthusiastic Sales Trainer to support 50 staff. You'll need to be well organized, free from tight domestic ties and present very well "on your feet!" Salary will be £10,000 pa and there are other attractive benefits.

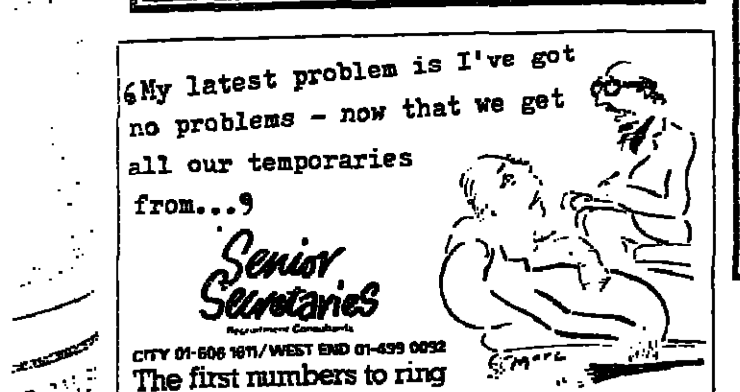
Call me, if you wish, for an initial chat on (0895) 31669 or write to Dorothy Robinson, Regional Manager, 12 Chequers Square, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB8 1LN.

Secretary/pa.
Ad Agency - West End

An excellent opportunity to join a busy new business team. You'll be involved in preparing presentations on a new computerised system, liaising with various departments in the Agency and general sales administration and secretarial duties.

Accurate typing with a flair for good presentation is essential. WP experience preferable. 'A' level standard English plus 2/3 years work experience would be ideal.

Ring David Basham for an application form on 01-437 9261.



PARTNERS SECRETARY/PA c £8,000

As an experienced legal secretary used to working at Partner level, you will be accustomed to involvement in your job, able to work to deadlines and would enjoy the scope to exercise your own initiative.

We also have several other legal PA vacancies with firms who are seeking experience in either commercial, conveyancing, charity and trust or litigation work, offering not only security and job satisfaction but an attractive overall package.

For immediate appointment please telephone Alexandra Frieze in confidence on 01-405 3889 or call in to see her at 230 High Holborn, London WC1.

BROOK STREET LEGAL
All an employment service should be

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

For American Plywood Association in W1. Ability to organise and run small office, typing, copy and audio, 50 w.p.m. Filing and helping to organise occasional seminars and trade shows. Maintain budget and expense records. Experience with small computer system with word processing an advantage. Training given. Salary £7,500.

Apply: A.P.A., 101 Wigmore St, London, W1H 9AB. Tel: 01-629 3437.

SECRETARY/PA
£9,000 NEGOTIABLE
With languages, some travel

The Group Chief Executive of a major international company needs a Personal Secretary/PA who has experience in dealing at senior management level, minuting board meetings, arranging travel, etc.

Applicants should be able to work under pressure and at a fast pace and have first-class secretarial skills (60 typing/100 sh).

There is a possibility of travel and a second language: French, Spanish, or Portuguese is preferred.

Please telephone to arrange an early interview with Annie Dacre or Vivien Maybe.

Types Recruitment Consultants
1a The Parade, Haven Green,
Ealing, London W5
Tel: 01-997 5604/01-991 1734

JCR Consultants
JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD

Temp into Perm

Last year several of our temporary secretaries did just that. They tried the companies out, found out what the people they'd be working with were really like at 9.00 every morning, (not just in a couple of hurriedly snatched interviews) and got to know all that they needed to make a permanent commitment.

We are not promising that you will as well – its all too much a matter of matching personalities to make any guarantees. However, if you would like further details of the kind of jobs we handle, (mostly in the £6,500-£10,000 range) and your skills are good.

Please contact Rowena Green or Kate Couldrey.

21 Beauchamp Place SW3
Tel: 01-581 2977

W1 circa £11,000

Someone efficient and stable is required to run the lovely air-conditioned offices of the small marketing dept of a large US Co. Good formal skills & willingness to use a micro-processor. French useful. 27-40.

A mature PA (30ish) with fluent French is needed by international businessman to join the team running his domestic and business life. His hectic schedule means someone free to travel and occ. work unconventional hours.

Tel: 01-730 5148 (24hrs)



Recruitment Consultants

BRIGHT AUDIO SECRETARY

Required for young dynamic commercial property team in West End. Experience in this field essential. Speed 60+.

Salary £7,000 p.a. non-smoker

Contact TRUDY 409 2121

FRIENDLY OIL CO., W1
requires
SHORTHAND TYPIST, TELEX OP. +
Sense of Humour
Speeds 100/60. Age 20 – 25
Salary negotiable

Call MELANIE
on 01-499 4548

St Mary's School Calne

Independent boarding school for 300 girls. An experienced school secretary required to be responsible for the organisation of the school office. Good administrative ability essential. Interesting post with good salary and working conditions. Resident or non-resident.

Apply in writing to the Headmistress with c.v. and names and addresses of 2 referees.

SECRETARY/PA
£8,000+

To work for Director of leading Food Importing Company. We are looking for: 'A' level education, secretarial experience at high level, ability to work on own initiative, pleasant manners and appearance.

Send c.v. to:
G Harrison,
60 Borough High Street,
London SE1, marked confidential.

SECRETARY £8,000

With personality and iniative required for Director of W1 Surveyors/Estate Agents handling commercial property. S/H & audio required, speeds min 100/70+. Busy position involving admin of all depts of 11 people as well as normal sec duties.

Salary £8,000 + perks.

CV's to:
Box 2648G The Times
(no agencies)

OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN NEW SKILLS!

Experienced Secretaries with good skills. Why not join the Kingsway team. As well as being offered many and varied assignments, we give FREE WP TRAINING to enhance your earning power.

Call us as soon as possible for a place on the next course.

KINGSWAY TEMPORARY STAFF CONSULTANTS
1 Kingsway, London, WC2:
836 9272
Duke Street House,
415-417 Oxford Street,
London, W1.
629 9863

Professional Secretary/PA
approx £9,000–Bond St

Have you got excellent shorthand and typing skills? Then play a valuable part in the administration of this small, happy management/financial consultancy where you'll act as right hand to the Chairman, but team spirit and sense of humour also much appreciated.

Courtfield Agency
242 0081

also on page 24

La crème de la crème

MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants

Temporary Secretaries... give yourself four options

- ☐ Work starting tomorrow and continuing throughout 1984
- ☐ The chance of a permanent job with a top salary if you wish
- ☐ An increase, in time for the Summer season
- ☐ To join a top class temporary team working for some of the best companies in London

Phone now for details

01-499 9175 16 Hanover Square, W1 (near Oxford Circus)

Winter Sports Co need Secretary/PA

To work for Partners running Winter and Summer operations. Fluent written and oral French essential with second language useful, also accurate typing, S/H and knowledge of skiing/tour operating required.

Would suit person 21-30 who enjoys working with young team based in Kensington.

Around £6,500 with good travel benefits

01-937 4834

Amanda Townsend or Andrew Searle

SECRETARY/PA TO CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Around £8,500 to start – City based

Our client is a substantial public group of companies, whose widespread interests lie in and around the communications sector.

The job we have been asked to fill will initially involve acting as an efficient secretary to a busy Chairman and Chief Executive, getting used to the organisation, the style and the way the office works. Once you have found your feet, you will start to take over the full PA role as fast as you can prove yourself. Your salary will be regularly reviewed as your contribution grows, and at some stage soon you will have secretarial support yourself.

What is our client looking for?

Probably a degree, an ability to communicate, social adeptness, a head for figures, immaculate shorthand and typing. At least five years' successful experience at a similar level in a large company will have given you the background. You will have become used to being responsible for a small group of support staff, and have the self-confidence to take decisions.

If you are seriously interested, write with a copy of your C.V. to:

Box 2130,
c/o Extel Advertising Limited,
Hazlitt House 4 Bouverie Street,
London EC4Y 8AB.

CROWN LIFE

CAREER SECRETARY FOR ASSISTANT AGENCY DIRECTOR

WOKING

The Crown Life Assurance Group is one of Britain's fastest growing financial services companies. We doubled our size between 1977 and 1983 and by 1986 will be one of the largest financial institutions.

We now need a career secretary for our Assistant Agency Director. The work will be stimulating and varied and will involve both secretarial and administrative duties. Shorthand/audio typing must be excellent but equally important will be the ability to communicate and get on with people at all levels. Challenging duties will include organising sales functions, and so previous experience in a sales environment would be most useful.

The successful candidate will probably be aged 25–35 to have the necessary experience needed for this demanding career opportunity.

We are offering a competitive salary, plus excellent benefits including free life assurance, a very good pension scheme, and a staff cafeteria.

If you would like to be considered, please write to Mike Cherry, our Personnel Manager, with full career details to date.

Crown Life Assurance Group,
Crown Life House, Woking,
Surrey GU21 1XW.

CAREERS WITH CROWN LIFE

Career Opportunity

Salary package c. £12,000 p.a.

We are looking for a quick-thinking, exceptional person to work as a vital member of a successful, happy and tightly-knit team. Full training and support will be given but you must essentially be a self-starter.

You should be good judge of people, have the confidence to project your personality in a marketing role and be a competent administrator. You will need the mental agility to cope with a wide variety of tasks, and will have the opportunity to become really involved at a senior level as the company grows.

Applications are invited from candidates aged 25–30 with at least 2 "A" levels, who have previously held both a secretarial job and an executive job. Please apply with full curriculum vitae and a telephone number before 18th February to:

Box 2226H The Times

SHORTHAND SECRETARY £9,000
Top level PA/Secretary, 27-33 is wanted for the Chief Executive of a small international Head Office group in SW1.

MID 20's £8,200
An expanding oil company in SW1 are looking for a *real* PA/Secretary to their Exploration Manager. (He's 35 and with a sense of fun we're told). At least 'O' level education, and 90+ shorthand and the ability to supervise staff is required.

A PARADOX to £9,000
Banking experience rather than legal would be useful for the senior partner of a firm of City Solicitors who specialises in dealing with merchant banks. Both shorthand and audio skills are needed + enthusiasm. Age 23-35.

PERSONNEL £8,000
Personnel experience and audio skills needed as administration secretary to the chief recruitment executive of a large SW1 based company. Responsibilities include testing managerial applicants and co-ordinating advertising. 'A' level education.

377 8600 CITY
439 7001 WEST END

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY RESEARCH ASSISTANT EMI MUSIC

A new position has arisen within the Business Development Department for Secretary/Research Assistant reporting to the Director of Business Development.

Apart from the day-to-day secretarial duties including audio typing and shorthand, filing, answering a busy 'phone, making travel arrangements and organising meetings, the job holder will also set up and maintain a database of research information relating to Business Development activity. This will entail setting up a library of specific business sectors and corporations, using outside information sources, carrying out research into various topics as assigned and compiling reports on them.

Ideal candidates will be educated to degree level or equivalent with at least two years secretarial experience using both audio, shorthand and wordprocessing skills. An excellent command of the English language is essential and knowledge of a major European language would be an advantage together with a background in market research.

We are offering an attractive salary. Pleasant working conditions and other company benefits.

To apply please write with full details to Barbara Rotterova, Senior Personnel Officer, EMI Music Limited, 20 Manchester Square, London, W1A 1ES.

OFFICE SUPERVISOR

London, W.1. £8,000-£10,000

We are a leading personnel consultancy specialising in management and executive selection for the fashion industry. We offer a position full of challenge and responsibility coupled with the freedom to make decisions and act on your own initiative.

You will be responsible for the general organisation and control of a wide variety of administrative and secretarial functions.

Aged 25 to 40 and a non-smoker, you must have shorthand and top secretarial or office management experience and be able to work under pressure. If possible you would also have a recruitment or clothing industry small company background.

Please contact Mr B. Ross, Managing Director, in complete confidence on 01-439 6031

MENSWEAR & WOMENSWEAR AGENCY 01-439 6031

Secretary Knightsbridge

We are looking for a competent, efficient secretary to work for our Legal and Joint Ventures Adviser.

You will probably be in your early twenties with 2 to 3 years secretarial experience, preferably in a legal environment.

You will be an accurate typist with shorthand, and a knowledge of word processing and French would be an advantage.

If you are the kind of person who likes working within a small closely-knit team, this could be the position you have been looking or.

In return we will offer you a competitive salary and a full range of additional benefits including bonus, 21 days holiday per annum, Luncheon Vouchers and interest free season ticket loan.

Please telephone for an application form to:

Mrs Tessa Blore
Personnel Assistant
Elf UK PLC
Knightsbridge House
London, SW7 1RZ
Tel: 01-589 4588



SECRETARY to Finance Director

£8,000+ p.a.

Rush & Tompkins Group plc., a major property and construction group operating throughout the UK and overseas, has a vacancy for a Secretary to the Finance Director.

Based at our new offices in Park Street, W.1., the successful applicant will provide a full secretarial and administrative service.

Applicants must have had a good general education and have first class typing and shorthand. Experience of working at Board level is essential. Knowledge of word processors would be an advantage.

Please send full details, in confidence, to:

Group Personnel Manager, Rush and Tompkins Group plc., Marlowe House, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 7BP.

Rush & Tompkins

Secretary/ Public Relations

The International Public Relations Manager of J & B Rare, one of the World's leading brands of Scotch Whisky requires a Secretary (80/60 speeds).

Initiative, enthusiasm and attention to detail are essential requirements for this varied and stimulating job. Self-assurance and a friendly, out-going personality would be added assets in this communications dominated environment.

Applicants (aged 20-25) with at least one year's secretarial experience and a sound educational background, should write to:–

MISS S SELL,
International Distillers & Vintners Ltd.,
1 York Gate, London, NW1 4PU.
(5 mins Baker Street Underground)

PA–£10,000 SW1

The busy and charming MD in charge of the London office of this large American industrial organisation is looking for a PA/Secretary who will also do all the office administration. You will need 100/60 speeds, an excellent telephone manner and good organisational ability. Flexibility is important as the duties are varied and you will join in as part of the team. Smart offices, with modern equipment and a lovely view over London.

01 493 5907
01 499 0092

Senior Secretaries Recruitment Consultants

Senior Secretary to £10,000

To work in W1 banking company for Senior administrator. Salary will be paid in accordance with level of professional skills. A rewarding position with opportunity to progress.

PA Secretary/Word Processor Operator to £13,000

The Sales Director of this American based Company is looking for an experienced secretary/administrator to help set up their London office. The ability to operate the Word Processor is essential.

We also have temporary assignments both long and short term to suit the individual requirements of any secretary looking for either a permanent position or wanting to work as a permanent professional temporary.

For further details please call Alison Dawe at Brook Street Executive Secretaries on 486 6144 for immediate appointment or call in to see her at 136 Baker Street, London W1.

BROOK STREET BUREAU

All an employment service should be

£8,500 + BONUS + MORTGAGE
Two Senior Executives of this well established merchant bank need a good secretary to assist them in their busy department involved in Mergers, takeovers and acquisitions. Age 27 to 35. Speeds 100+/60.

PR – ESTATE AGENT c.£8,000
The Director in charge of advertising and P.R. for this large firm of estate agents needs a good sec/P.A. You will also be involved in arranging and attending P.R. lunches. Age 23 to 30. Speeds 100/60.

£10,000 MAYFAIR CONSULTANTS
A hard working and calm secretary is needed for this prestigious international company. speeds 100/60. Age 24 to 35.

£8,000 + BONUS
A young and hardworking secretary is needed to work for a V.P. and young Executive of this U.S. Bank. The Ability to work to high standards under pressure is essential. Age 22 to 28. Speeds 100/60.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS Recruitment Ltd.,
35 Bruton Place,
London, W1.
01-493 7789



PA/SECRETARY

A senior partner in a large firm of surveyors, who is away on business, extensively requires an intelligent and competent PA who can work entirely on their own initiative. Age 26+, with a sense of humour and an ability to organise. The successful applicant will enjoy a negotiable salary and friendly but hard working atmosphere. Good speeds essential. Usual benefits, c.v. in confidence to:

B. T. Read Esq.
Bernard Thorpe & Partners
1 Hanover Square,
London W1R 0PT

DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER

an oil service company, are looking for a

SECRETARY TO REGION CONTROLLER

This is a good opportunity for a secretary with an interest in finance. You will be working for the Controller, who is in overall charge of the Accounts, Tax and Data Processing Departments, and be involved in all aspects of their work.

Applicants should have at least two years secretarial experience (Shorthand not essential). A knowledge of word processing is essential although training will be given on our IBM 5520 system.

Interested? Then send your c.v. to:

Sue Gardner
DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER
Marble Arch House,
66/68 Seymour St, London W1H 5AF
Telephone: 01-262 5033
(no agencies)

FRENCH FASHION HOUSE

Require an assistant to the Managing Director. Duties include all aspects of running a prestige wholesale fashion business. Experience and contacts in the fashion world an advantage.

Tel: 01-492 0417

Senior Secretary

required by *The Financial Times* newspaper to work for the Assistant Editor, responsible for editorial new technology. Duties include minute taking, word processing and administration with opportunities to become fully involved.

Essential requirements: 100/50 wpm sh/typing skills, a good educational background plus some experience of word processing and figure work. A working knowledge of German would also be an advantage. Salary c £7,200 pa. 5 week's holiday, rising to 6 after 2 year's service. Season ticket loan scheme.

Please telephone 01-236 9758 for an application form or write to Personnel Officer, Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, London, EC4.

PK Christiania Bank (UK) Limited

The general manager and his team of our capital markets division requires a capable and responsible Secretary/PA to become an integral part of his organisation.

Must be educated to 'A' level with good shorthand and typing skills and a knowledge of the Eurobond market would be an advantage.

Starting salary £9,000 p.a. plus generous fringe benefits.

Please write enclosing C.V. to

Jane Hickman,
PK Christiania Bank (UK) Limited,
49-51 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9HB.

Research Assistant

We are a leading secretarial recruitment consultancy with a considerable reputation in our field. We have some very important and exciting expansion plans and therefore have a vacancy for a Research Assistant to join our team.

Research Assistants have a very important creative and administrative role and a great deal of natural enthusiasm and initiative is required.

You will be between 25-30, educated to degree level and will have had at least two years of successful employment in an executive or trainee executive role, (possibly in sales or marketing). You will be able to demonstrate success in: communicating with people at all levels, a flair for good organisation and the ability to motivate and manage yourself.

The successful applicant will receive a five figure remuneration package, but will be far more interested in our expansion plans and prospects for promotion.

Write with C.V. to:–

Angela Mortimer Ltd
Recruitment Consultants
166 Piccadilly – 629 9686

TOP APPOINTMENT IN THE COUNTRY

Mature Secretary/PA is required by the Director of a busy small professional firm which is a world wide market leader.

The applicant who should be well educated, a car owner and adaptable, must have first class traditional secretarial skills and a flair for administration, a knowledge of bookkeeping would be an advantage but not essential.

The post might suit someone who for family reasons had to abandon their career as a top Secretary/PA and who now wishes to return to work.

Attractive salary and fringe benefits, apply in writing to:

P. G. Posineill, Esq.
Christopher Stephenson International
The White House
East Garston, Newbury, Berkshire RG16 7EY

P. A.

This is a unique organisational role (hardly any shorthand or typing) which primarily involves running the various households (+ family, household staff, travel etc) functions of an executive who travels extensively while co-ordinating his diverse business affairs. These involve negotiations at all levels in a wide variety of businesses. A cool mature (30+) personality is required and ability to work irregular hours on own initiative. W. End based. Salary £10.500 + expenses. Apply in first instance with recent photo to 130 Kings Road SW3. Ref: KG

PA c£8,000

Be part of a small team in an international design company. Usual organisational and management skills to further the efficiency of this young management team and become involved in the company's project and contract work.

Good secretarial skills required with good educational background. Sound office experience and hopefully the ability to use a small office computer. Age 24-35.

Pleasant offices near Bond Street. Phone Annie Thomas at:-

Ringo or Robin Ltd
on 01-734 9983

RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY

Experienced Receptionist/Secretary required by international medical and scientific charity. Responsibilities will include reception of guests and participants in meetings, the booking of accommodation and conference facilities and operation of a small switchboard. Pleasant personality, a high standard of education and the ability to act on own initiative are essential. Good typing speed required. Pleasant working environment. Five-day week 8.45am to 4.45pm. Starting salary £7,000-£7,500. Please apply with full cv to:

The Director,
The Ciba Foundation,
41 Portland Place,
London W1N 4BN

Executive Secretary (West End)

To work for the Senior Executive of an expanding company involved in the private health care sector, based close to Piccadilly Circus. You will be highly competent and well organised, 21-30, with initiative, a sense of humour and the ability to work under pressure. In addition, you must have excellent audio, shorthand, WP and administrative skills. Telephone me, or write with a sufficiently detailed CV to enable me to contact you quickly.

Peter Morris,
Hospital Capital Corporation,
37 Golden Square,
London, W1R 4AL.
Tel: 01-734 7931

A LIVE WIRE!

We are a well-known Investment Syndicate and Members of the London Stock Exchange. We want someone with secretarial skills who is looking for a rewarding job with good remuneration and prospects of Membership. Prior financial experience not essential.

We offer
Free air ticket yearly. Bonus scheme. Own expense account.

We expect
First class educational background. Good shorthand and typing speeds. Smart appearance and good voice.

Reply with CV to Box 1228 L The Times

LONDON BASED TRADE ASSOCIATION

requires a

SECRETARY

Successful candidate will have reasonable shorthand and typing speeds, will be literate, numerate and able to take up a challenge.

Remuneration circa £6,000 and LVs

Contributory pension scheme. C.V. under confidential cover to:

O. J. Morice, BRMA Ltd,
90/91 Tottenham Court Rd, London W1P 0BR

PR/Secretaries

Busy PR consultancy off Jermyn Street requires three Secretaries 23+. The candidates will require initiative, willingness to take on a lot of responsibility and boundless enthusiasm as well as fast accurate sh/typing. Salaries on application. Tel: Gilly Wigfall on 930 6711 for immediate interview (no agencies).

Demonstrator/Trainer involving travel

Our client requires smart, young people with outgoing personality to train their clients on an electronic telephone system. This is a long term temporary assignment. Previous experience is not necessary as full training will be given. The job will involve travelling throughout the UK. Hotel and expenses paid with high hourly rates. You should be confident in dealing with people and have the ability to represent the company in a professional manner.

Please telephone to arrange an early interview with Annie Deere or Vivien Maylee.

Types Recruitment Consultants
1a The Parade, Haven Green,
Ealing, London W5
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Residential Property

How housing experts are slumming it

At a time when builders, estate agents and potential sellers and buyers are making ready for a good year of business, one firm of estate agents has raised the odd eyebrow by describing housing as "a great British failure".

This uncompromising view comes from Mr Nigel Stephens, chairman of the south coast firm of Whiteheads. He says that what is happening in housing is cause for serious concern.

Writing in the firm's property market report, he looks at housing since 1945 and concludes that what was condemned after the Second World War would now be acceptable.

After the war, he says, architects, planners and sociologists allowed *the tower blocks* to develop. "They misread the needs of the people and the social implications of multi-storey living without a sense of community. Isolation and vandalism were two of the consequences. They built immediate slums, not the slums of tomorrow."

Mr Stephens argues that at the same time slum clearance was "in" and thousands of houses that today would be modernized and cherished were destroyed. "Nowhere was this more blatant than in Chichester, a city that one could have expected to care for and preserve its heritage."

He criticizes what was built then because much of it was "built in the interests of financial expediency – cheap and experimental. Modern multi-story blocks of flats *have since had to be demolished* as either structurally unsound or socially unacceptable, and serious defects are occurring even in low-rise housing.

When the Parker Morris report in *1962* recommended new and high standards for homes, local authorities set out to achieve them, but they proved too high for the private sector and were largely abandoned, "and the rot had set in".

Bringing his assessment up to date, Mr Stephens says: "Back-to-back housing was considered one of the worst factors of industrial revolution – today it is acceptable. *The maximum number of dwellings* crowded into the smallest possible area, although deplored a few years ago, is now encouraged. In 1950 a starter home was a three-bed semi; by 1960 it was a three-bed terrace; by 1980 a two-bed terrace; by 1983 it was a bed-sitting room."

Given an economy in recession, this abandonment of standards might be seen as a necessity. After all it is housing that the people can afford. It gets people off housing lists: it makes the figures look better, and it is politically acceptable. "In reality, could we not be building tomorrow's slums? Already there are signs of sales resistance when such units come back on to the market", Mr Stephens says, and he is in a position to know.

To state the difficulties, and to pose the questions, is easier than providing the answers. He believes that, given the state of the economy, and the likelihood of unemployment continuing at a high rate, the least privileged must remain dependent on rented accommodation. Therefore he questions both the validity of selling off council houses at as little as a third or a quarter of what it costs to provide new ones, and the Government's decision in November to reduce the money available to councils for housing.

A thorough reappraisal is necessary, he states, adding that "even *this will achieve nothing* if environmental considerations are to override the needs of the underprivileged and the political parties continue to make capital out of both."

Lastly, Mr Stephens points out that in the residential field, as 1983 drew to a close, land values were rising as they had done in the early 1970s "but for different reasons". Then there was boundless optimism that house prices would have to rise to meet the high land prices.

This Georgian house in Charles Street, Mayfair, built around 1740, was the home of Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon before she married the future King George VI. In need of renovation, the property is for sale leasehold, (with about 70 years to run) at £375,000 through Sturgis and Son. The large dining room has panelled walls with oriental scenes copied from the Royal Pavilion at Brighton

In the event many companies failed and the market collapsed.

He believes that land values in the South-east are now rising, partly because of optimism but partly in desperation. "House builders need land to survive; the planners and environmentalists have driven them into a corner. House prices will undoubtedly rise in 1984 but with a high level of unemployment and a low inflation rate, there seems little likelihood of a meteoric increase. It remains to be seen if the current price of land will be *justified* – we have serious doubts."

With this refreshing, if gloomy view in mind, it will be interesting to watch developments this year.

● The Householders' Association Do-It-Yourself conveyancing kit, mentioned in this column on December 21, 1983, has now been withdrawn from sale. This is because Mr Michael Joseph, author of *The Conveyancing Fraud*, whose book formed the basis of the kit and who lent his name to the project, has dissociated himself from it completely. Mr Aaron Gershfield, of the Householders' Association, says: "Everything in the kit was carefully worked out, and monitored with Mr Joseph, but because of his action we have withdrawn the kits from sale and will not offer them until the matter has been resolved."

Mr Joseph has issued a writ against Mr Gershfield and the Householders' Association, alleging libel.

Christopher Warman

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

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SING UNTO THE LORD, all the earth, shew forth from day to day his salvation. 1 Chronicles 16. 23.

BIRTHS

ALLEN.–On Friday, 3rd February, 1984, at 11.27 p.m., at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, London, to Meg (nee Davis) and David–a daughter (Maria Elizabeth). Father doing well.

ANDERSON.–On Sunday, February 5th, in Los Angeles, U.S.A., to Caroline (nee Langley) and David–a daughter (Holly).

BINGLEY. – On January 27th, to Mark and Luan, a boy (Patrick Henry Francis).

CAPLAT: See Stenning.

CASSEY.–On February 6, at St Thomas' Hospital, to Joanna (née Silva) and Simon–a daughter (Jemma), a sister for Ben.

CHRISTIE. – On 26th January, 1984, in Elgin, to Posie and Tomas – a daughter (Isabella Frances).

DEAR. – On February 4, to Louise (née Reuss) and John – a son (James).

DURDIN-ROBERTSON. – On January 25th, 1984, to Moira (née McCaffery), wife of the Hon. David Durdin-Robertson, Huntington Castle, Clonegal, Co. Carlow, Eire – a son.

DYSON. – On February 6th, in Swindon to Pamela (née Charlton) and Peter – a son (Robert Peter Edward), a brother for Charlotte.

ELLIOTT – On January 24th at New York Hospital, New York, to Sara (nee Scott) and Robert–a daughter (Katherine Frances), sister to Robert.

EVANS. On February 6th, in Winchester, to Edwina (née Murphy) and David – a daughter (Susanna Alice), sister for Charlotte and Alexandra.

FERNIE. – On 5th February at West London Hospital to Sara (née Scott-Job) and Michael – a son (Oliver).

FIELDEN. – On Thursday, 2nd February, at Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, to Alison (née Lock) and Paul – a son (Edmund John).

FRANCIS. – On 30th January at Queen Charlotte's Hospital W6, to Penelope (née Fairfax Crone) and Richard – a son, Timothy Richard Charles, a brother for Nicholas Jonathan.

FREMANTLE. On February 1st at The Portland Hospital, London, W1, to ...

STENNING. – On February 6th, to Dominique (nee Caplat) and Peter – a son, brother for Benedict.

SUMMERS. – On January 25th, at the Hammersmith Hospital, to Beatrice and Peter – a son (Alexander George Robert)

VAULKHARD. – On 6th February in Nairobi to Elizabeth, wife of Timothy – a son.

WILLETTS. – On 8th January to Christine and Dennis – a son (Henry George)

WILLIAMS.–On February 5th, to Melanie (née Hamer) and Nigel–a daughter (Charlotte Anne).

WOODMAN. – On February 2nd, to Jane (nee Tillotson) and Nicholas – a daughter, Katie Louise.

BIRTHDAYS

AHMAD, VIVIENNE.–Congratulations Vivienne on your 21st birthday, 1st Feb. Love Mum and Dad.

MARRIAGES

SHEARMAN - ROSKILL. – On December 26th, 1983, at Princeton, Deirdre (Sally) Roskill (née Toller) to John Shearman of 87 College Road West, Princeton, NJ. 08540 USA.

DEATHS

ADEBAHR. – On 17th January Karl-Heinz at his Kensington home, aged 32, of Kaposi's sarcoma after a courageous fight. Beloved friend of Louis and son of Karl and Ottilie Adebahr, he will be always in our hearts. The funeral was held in Köln, West Germany, on 24th January. Our appreciation goes to all our friends and the doctors and nursing staff at the Middlesex Hospital and the Holland Street Community Nursing Service for their help and friendship during many difficult months.

ATKINS. – On January 12, Kathleen Mary, aged 79. For 52 happily married years the very much loved wife of Dr Atheling Atkins, of Edmonton, the mother of Winifred, Ann, John and Nicholas, and ten grandchildren. She gave much happiness to many.

BLAND.–Peacefully, at home, in St Albans, on 5th February, Kathleen Ethel, aged 74. Funeral Friday, 10th February, at 2 p.m., St Stephens Church, followed by cremation. Enquiries to E. Seymour Ltd, 26 Malborough Road, St Albans. Tel 0727 53091

COX. – On February 6th, at Northiam, Sussex, George Ernest Pritchard Cox, Priest, widower of Mary, most deeply loved and loving husband of Barbara, father of Rosamund, Margaret, Tom and Frances, grandfather of Rachel, Isabelle and Robin. Requiem Mass and interment at Beckley Parish Church, Sussex, on Friday, February 10th, at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only, donations if desired to Action Aid, 208 Upper St, London N1 1RZ

CRYAN. On February 5th, peacefully in London, Lt Col Adrian Matthews Whitty. Funeral private. No flowers or letters please

CUBITT.–On February 1st, 1984, peacefully, at home, Dormers, Telbury, Rosamond, widow of Guy Cubitt. Service of interment at St Barnabas Church, Ranmore, at noon on Thursday, February 23rd. Flowers to Sherlocks, South Street Dorking

ENNION. – On 4th February peacefully at Winchester, Betty, beloved wife of the late S. T. E. P. Ennion and loving mother of Philippa and Bridget. Funeral Southampton Crematorium, Friday 10th February, at 2.15. No flowers please but donations if desired to Child Poverty Action Group, 1 Macklin Street, WC2.

GROTRIAN – On February 6th, 1984, Sir John Appelby Brent Grotrian (Bart), of Raughmere House, Lavant, Chichester. Cremation Monday, February 13th 2pm Chichester Crematorium. Family flowers only, donations to National Society for Cancer Relief, Michael Sobell House, 30 Dorset Square, London NW1 6QL

GUNARY. – On January 15th, 1984, Mary Walker Gleag (May) nee Wilson, of Brook House, Rickinghall Inferior, Diss, Norfolk, widow of Donald Gunary, formerly of Mead Hall, Fordham, Essex. Cremation has taken place

HAYNES, FRANCES (Dick). – On Sunday, February 5th 1984, loving sister, aunt and great aunt. Funeral service at Canley Crematorium, Coventry, on Thursday, February 9th at 2 pm. Flowers to A Pargetter & Son, Lamb Street, Coventry

HEAD. – On January 14th, 1984, at Prestwood, Buckinghamshire, John Frederick, M.B.E., F.S.A., age 86, beloved husband of Lorna (nee Stowell)

HOLGATE.– On February 5th, 1984, at Salisbury Infirmary, John Edward, aged 62 years, beloved husband of Dilly and loved father of Noel, Suzy and Alison, father-in-law of Alan and brother of Corrinne and Richard, formerly the President Surgeon of St George's, Grenada and Fort Harcourt, Nigeria and lately of Gopsehooy, Easterton, Devizes. Cremation and Service at Salisbury Crematorium at 9.30 am on Thursday, 9th February. Family flowers only. Donations if desired c/o D. K. Shergold, 163, Fisherton Street, Salisbury, Wilts for Salisbury Health Authority for Radnor and Queensbury Ward

HORNE. – On February 4th, 1984, Sir Alan Edgar Horne, Bt, peacefully at home at The Paragon, Blackheath. Funeral Wednesday, February 15th at 2.30pm at Lewisham Crematorium. Details from Francis Chappell & Sons, 4 Lee High Rd, SE3.

DEATHS

LLOYD-WILLIAMS, Christina. Widow of John Jordan Lloyd-Williams MC, formerly Widow of Edward Augustus Arnold, died on 28th January at Stathallan Hospital Bournemouth. Requiem Mass and funeral took place on 28th January at St Joseph's Church, Branksome. In accordance with her wishes there were no flowers nor anyone present. Any enquiries to the Executors: Gardner Whites, 5 North Square, Dorchester, Dorset.

LURGAN.–On January 30th, 1984, peacefully, in Durban, South Africa, the Rt Hon William George Edward, Lord Lurgan.

MARSHALL-WRIGHT – On February 4th, 1984, peacefully at Winslow, Jane. Service at St Paul's, Wilton Place, London SW1 at 2pm on Monday, February 13th, followed by cremation. Flowers may be sent to Heritage & Sons, 65 High Street, Winslow, Buckinghamshire

MAXSE – On February 6th, peacefully at Bury, Sussex, aged 78, Violet Constance, formerly of Hatchett's, Westburton. Funeral service at Bury, Monday, February 13th at 11.00am. Donations if desired for R.S.P.B. to National Westminster Bank, Petworth.

MEAD – On Sunday, February 5th, 1984, at Upton Hospital, Slough, William Shepherd of Gerrards Cross, aged 88 years. Beloved father of Julie and grandfather of Shirley, Marion and Jane. Funeral service will take place on Friday, February 10th at Slough Crematorium at 11am. Family flowers only.

MOORE. – On 5th February, 1984, suddenly and peacefully after a long illness, at Pendean, Midhurst, Sylvia Philippa (née Berlyn) in her 78th year, formerly of Cranmer Court, SW3. Dearly loved mother of Daniel, mother-in-law of Karen and grandmother of Joanna, Rupert and Harriet. Funeral service at St. Mary The Virgin, Fittleworth, on Friday, 10th February, at 2.00pm. Flowers to F. J. Lintott & Son, Midhurst, W. Sussex. Donations if desired to Parkinson's Disease Society, 36 Portland Place, W1N 3DG.

PUGH. – On January 30th peacefully at home, Doris Phoebe, aged 90, dearly loved and loving widow of John Vernon Pugh, mother of Doreen and David (who died 1973), and grandmother of Nicola, Diana and Olivia.

QUINBY. – On Sunday, 5th February, Fredrick Lionel Quinby, M.V.O., aged 66, husband of Lavinia Beatrice Quinby, after a long illness, peacefully. Funeral on Monday, 13th February, 1984, at the North East Surrey Crematorium, Lower Morden Lane, Morden, at 11am. No flowers, but contributions to League of Friends, St. Heliers Hospital, Carshalton, Surrey.

REDFERN. – On February 6th, Margaret Louise, of Rivington Lodge, Rivington, Lancs. Requiem, St. Mary's, Horwich, Friday, 10th February, 11am. Flowers: Liveseys, Horwich 66311.

RYDER, EDWARD DUDLEY. – Suddenly on February 5th, aged 59, dear husband of Valerie, father of Jennifer, Vanessa and Nicholas and beloved grandfather of five. Funeral at Holy Trinity, Colemans Hatch, on Tuesday, 14th February, at 11 am, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Colemans Hatch Church Repair Fund, PCC Secretary, Colemans Hatch Church, Sussex.

SCHONFELD. – On Monday 6th February 1984, peacefully Dr Solomon Schonfeld, presiding Rabi of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew congregations. Beloved of his wife, sons and family, and the many whom he snatched from death in Nazi Europe.

SCOTT. – On January 28th, at Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, Helen Crawford, formerly of Brent Knoll. Funeral service St Michael's Church, Brent Knoll, Friday, February 10th, at 1 pm. Flowers and enquiries to Messrs. P. J. Harris, Funeral Directors, 2 Cross Street, Burnham-on-...

... flowers or letters, please.

TYRRELL.–On February 4th, 1984, peacefully, at home, in Godalming, after a long illness, David, aged 58 years. Funeral service at St John the Baptist Church, Busbridge, 12 noon, Friday, February 10th.

VINCENT-TOWNEND. – On 4th February 1984, peacefully at St Christopher's Hospice, Eleanor Margery, aged 70 years, of Bromley, Kent, daughter of the late Capt O. T. Tuck. All flowers and enquiries to J. & R. Kiltick Ltd., 112 High Street, West Wickham, Kent 01-777 4602

WALTER. – On January 21st, aged 85, Captain Philip Norman, RN, DSO, beloved husband of the late Sylvia.

WATERHOUSE. – On 4th February, 1984, in Crawley Hospital, after a long illness, James Turner, of 20 Millais, Horsham, W Sussex, loving husband of Bobby and father of Charles. Cremation private. Memorial service Wednesday, 22nd February, 1984, at noon, at St Mary's Parish Church, The Causeway, Horsham. Donations if desired to Cancer Research Campaign, c/o Crossman Block & Keith, 199 Strand, WC2R 1DR

WESTRAY. – On February 3rd, peacefully at home, Lionel Thomas, aged 83, beloved husband of Betty, dear father and grandfather. Funeral service at St Giles Church, Ashtead on Friday, February 10th at 2pm. Family flowers only, donations if desired to NSPCC, 1 Riding House Street, London W1.

DEATHS

WHITTON. – On 2nd February, Monty (Morley), suddenly in Johannesburg. Deeply mourned by Lilian, David, Josephine, Mandy, Ralph and grandchildren.

YETTS. – On 5th February, peacefully at her home, Florinda (Frinda), much loved aunt of Edward, Risha and Christopher. Cremation at Putney Vale Crematorium on Thursday, 9th February, at 12 noon. No flowers but donations if desired to The Social Work Benevolent Fund, Kent Street, Birmingham.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BLACKWELL.–A thanksgiving service for Thomas Francis Blackwell will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Thursday, February 9th at 12 noon.

TAYLOR, Christopher Bosch died January 31st 1984. Memorial meeting at Bournville Friends Meeting House, Birmingham 2.00 p.m. Thursday 23rd February.

IN MEMORIAM

KNOWLING. – In ever-loving memory of Ellen, wife of the Rev. Dr. Knowling, Canon of Durham. Feb 8 1914.

SOWERBY. – Thomas Murray 1883-1971, on his 101st anniversary, February 7th, remembered with love and gratitude by his daughters Hermia, Elizabeth and Carine and his sister Marjorie.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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KENSINGTON. Immaculate condition, 2 dble bedrooms, mod bath, kit, all appliances, v large recep, private 60ft gdn. £136 p.w. 499 2910 (T).

WANSTEAD spacious 4 bed, 2 bath house, family only £136 pw Andrews 486 7961.

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SW11 3 bed hse, well furn, & equipped, avail for long let. £125 pw 789 4151

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SW11. Prof girl, own room, mixed flat, CH, gdn. £125 p.c.m. excl. 223 0620

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W. KENSINGTON. Prof M/F, o/r, share super flat nr Tube. £38 pw excl. Tel 381 6398 eves after 8pm.

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CLAPHAM COMMON O/r for non-smok F in comfy C.H. house £30 p w + bills 377 5266 (day).

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W.2. Prof F 22+, non-smoker, for lux flat £42 pw incl 229 5119 eves

W6. Own room, share with 2, £100 p m excl 01-741 4476 day and eves.

SW14. O R ideal city or west. Bob Evans 853 0004 day 878 5079 eves

PIMLICO CH mais., 2 girls O/rooms, £125 pcm. 821-6410 6pm.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.40 and 8.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the days television previewed at 6.55; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; Mike Smith with the top 20 pop records between 7.55 and 8.00.

9.00 Animal Marvels. Tony Soper investigates animals which complement each other. He travels from Devon to Africa and the Seychelles (r). 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Ben Bazell (r) 10.55 Gharbar. Physical fitness and the necessity to look after the feet is the topic today. Alas Ahmed chairs a discussion on foot care. 11.20 Ceefax. 12.15 Boo (r).

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One.

1.25 Olympic Grandstand introduced by David Coleman. Live coverage of the opening ceremony in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, of the XIV Winter Olympic Games. Barry Davies describes the pomp. 2.50 Racing from Ascot. Recording of the Sapling Novices' Steeplechase (2.00) and the Fernbank Hurdle (2.30). Live coverage of the Whitbread Trial Handicap Steeplechase (3.05) and the Reynoldstown Novices' Steeplechase (3.40). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. 4.20 The Adventures of Tin Tin (r). 4.25 Tittle – the Story of a Doll's House. 4.40 Rentaghost (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Think of a Number. Science and numbers explored in an unstuffy manner by Johnny Ball.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional news magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Cartoon: Bugs Bunny in Racketeer Rabbit.

6.50 Doctor Who. Peter Davison in part one of the two-episode adventure, Resurrection of the Daleks.

7.35 Medical Express. How to use the 999 services and what happens when a call is made incorrectly is explained by Nigel Farrell; Jill Cochrane has some cheap and healthy ways of feeding babies and discovers why thin ladies break their hips in cold weather; while Michael O'Donnell talks to a French GP about their health service and what they think of ours.

8.05 Cockles: The Old French Packet. The final story in the comedy series about the faded seaside resort of Cockleses. This week French holidaymakers fuel the suggestion that Napoleon Bonaparte had a love nest in the area.

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 The Other Half. The first of a new series presented by John Pitman that explore six vastly differing love stories. This evening – Claire Rayner and her husband, Desmond.

9.55 Sportsnight. Highlights of the opening ceremony of the XIV Winter Olympic Games.

10.50 Film: Visions of Death (1972) starring Telly Savalas. A lecturer has the ability to predict disasters. Directed by Lee Katzin.

12.00 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen and John Stapleton. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; Wincey's pets at 6.40 and 9.05; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; odd anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; Pat Phoenix at 7.40, 8.45 and 9.12; pop video at 7.55; magic moments at 8.10.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Final episode of The Night Swimmers. 9.47 The cyclical nature of life. 10.04 A Greek-Cypriot wedding. 10.21 Part two of the play about the parents of a spina bifida baby. 10.48 History: Italy under Mussolini. 11.10 The uses of stone. 11.22 Basic maths. 11.39 How we used to live.

12.00 Flicks. Christopher Lillicrap and The Foolish Frog. 12.10 Sounds Like a Story. Mark Wynter tells the traditional tale of The Grasshopper and the Ant. 12.30 Three Little Words. Quiz game for married couples.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus with Lorraine Donegan. 2.00 Crown Court. Continuing the case of the nurse accused of deliberately injuring a laundryman during an industrial dispute. 2.30 A Country Practice. Drama series set in an Australian outback town. Today, Dr Elliott reveals a secret about his past. 3.30 Sons and Daughters. Australian-made soap-opera.

4.00 Flicks. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Batfink. Cartoon adventure of a bionic bat. 4.20 Lums. Science fiction serial (r). 4.50 Razzamatazz. The last in the present series with Alastair Pirrie introducing another three pop artists and conducting two star interviews. 5.15 Family Trees. Mike Smith reveals the connexion between a Grand National winner and a comedian; Anneka Rice follows the trail that ends with a terrible sea tragedy.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the Aids Trust.

6.35 Crossroads. Jill Chance is severely tested by Iris Scott.

7.00 Name That Tune. Fast moving musical quiz compered by Tom O'Connor.

7.30 Coronation Street. Fred's former pride and joy, the Rovers, changes hands yet again and Fred is in deep despair when he finds out what the new owner intends to do with it.

8.00 This Is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews with red book and hand mike, lurks in the shadows in order to emotionally mug another unsuspecting victim.

8.30 Foxy Lady. The Ramsden Reminder's editor, Daisy Jackson, is persuaded by her accountant that a cost saving exercise would be to make Hector Ross woman's page editor in reality as well as name.

9.00 Minder: The Car Lot Baggers. One of Arthur's fellow car dealers is threatened. Suspicion falls on a group of local gypsies.

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Film: The Detective (1968) starring Frank Sinatra as detective Joe Leland who, when investigating the murder of a homosexual, discovers that crime is just the beginning of a story of corruption. Directed by Gordon Douglas.

12.40 Night Thoughts from Canon Peter Challen.



Juliet Stevenson in Crown Court: ITV 2.00pm.

CHOICE

● THE LOST TRIBES (Channel 4, 10.40pm), the second of two programmes made by Andre Singer about the plight of refugees that richer countries seem to want to ignore focuses on the three million Afghans who have fled to Pakistan since the Russian occupation of their country. Yar Mohammed is one such refugees. The film follows his story as he arrives at one of the 330 refugee camps in Pakistan with his two wives and six children. A Pathan, he is restless to return to Afghanistan in order to help beat the 'atheist infidels' that are destroying his country, but wants the peace of mind that his family is safely settled – and herein lies one of the problems for the camps' authorities. The male Pathan is only too eager to return to the fray. In consequence the Pakistan authorities are left with camps full of women, children and aged, relying on relief from international agencies. It is a complex problem but Mr Singer's film is lucid and, as far as one can tell, a true appraisal of the plight of a people, who, in their legends, were one of the lost tribes fleeing from the Egyptians.

● Barnes' People, a new series of duologues by Peter Barnes, begins with WORMS (Radio 3, 10.10pm) in which Paul Scofield playes a priest hearing the confession of a woman, played by Joan Plowright. A well-spoken down-and-out, she seems to harangue the silent reverend with pieces of trivia that seem to her, since her last confession two days previously, to amount to the seven deadly sins. Tales of how she envied her fellow eccentric, Edith; how she still lusts after her long-deserted husband, Frank; and of how she had to struggle to bring-up her recently deceased, non-believer, son, Jimmy, are trotted out to a supposedly sympathetic ear. Her slightly insane ramblings are suddenly brought to a halt when the up until then almost silent priest begins to talk about an obscure 16th century Italian heresy which claimed that man was the child of putrefaction. The simplicity of the woman is suddenly challenged by the almost sinister, menancing tones of the priest – a change of emphasis cleverly constructed by Mr Barnes and brought to perfection by Mr Scofield.

BBC 2

7.20 Open University: Prospect – for tutors and students of A101 Ends at 7.45.

9.00 Ceefax.

9.10 Daytime on Two. Welding techniques. 9.38 Science workshop. 10.00 You and me. 10.15 Maths: Drawing the line. 10.38 Maths: Geometry. 11.00 Words and pictures 11.17 The use of electricity in music 11.39 Horizon: part two of China's Child 12.05 Lesson 14 of an Italian conversation course 12.30 How the recommendations of the Cockcroft Report can be implemented in the classroom 12.55 Thinking in Action with Dr Edward de Bono (ends at 1.10) 1.21 France and the French language 1.38 How we bend breaths and run fast 2.01 The legend of Robin Hood 2.18 Correct speech 2.40 The mystery of the stars.

3.00 World Bowls: The Embassy World Indoor Bowls Championship. Coverage of the singles games between John Jones and Jim Boyle and Terry Sullivan against David Bryant.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Film: The First Rebel* (1939) starring John Wayne, Claire Trevor, Brian Donlevy and George Sanders. Wayne plays the part of Jim Smith, leader of the Black Boys who disagree with traders dealing with the Indians during the mid 1700s. The English military put the goods into their protection leaving the Black Boys having to fight for their rights. Directed by William A Seiter.

6.50 Cartoon Two: Many Moons.

7.00 Open Space: One of Us. Asian comedienne Feroza Syal's one woman show performed in front of an audience that is encouraged to comment on the content of the show.

7.40 What on Earth ..? Wildlife quiz with David Bellamy, Jenny Owen and Michael Stoddart.

8.05 Sailor. The fifth programme in the fly-on-the-wall series following the officers and crew of the Ark Royal. Tonight, after five weeks at sea, they let their hair down in Puerto Rico (r).

8.35 Geoffrey Smith's World of Flowers. Mr Smith traces the history of the peony.

9.00 Pot Black 84. Dennis Taylor plays Kirk Stevens for the honour of playing Willie Thorne for a place in the semi-finals.

9.25 Beggars and Brothers. Episode five, based on C. P. Snow's novel, The Masters, in which Lewis Eliot's college master is dying and 13 aspirants are willing to stab each other in the back to be his successor.

10.20 Newsnight. Includes a report on voodoo power in Haiti – and a zombie drug.

11.15 World Bowls. Highlights of tonight's games in the Embassy World Indoor Bowls Championship. Ends at 12.10.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Television Scrabble. Yesterdays winners are challenged by John Jenkin and his member-of-the-public team-mate in the latest round of the electronic version of the popular board game. Alan Coren is the presenter.

5.30 Making the Most of ... Theresa Birch with another in her series for people with extra leisure time but not the money to make the most of it. This week William Roache (Coronation Street's Ken Barlow) has a number of tips on astrology; Patrick Riley unveils a revolutionary type of knitting machine; Heather Angel takes a ramble on Ilkley Moor; and there is an item on kite-flying (r).

6.00 Wayne and Shuster. This week the Canadian comics take a humorous look at the underworld when the Godson hires a public relations man to improve the Mob's image.

6.30 Flashback. The first in a new series of ten programmes on the theme 'What is a Family?' which explores the way film and television put together and show ideas about the family, from 1914 to the present day. Tonight's programme, Mrs John Bull: 1914-1918, contains extracts from the official film tribute to Women's War Work but mainly consists of the National Baby Week film of 1917, Motherhood. Dorothea Baird, wife of the actor/manager Henry Irving, is the leading actress in the film as well as being the main scriptwriter.

7.00 Channel Four News

7.50 Comment. Filling the political spot this week is the Labour member of parliament for Great Grimsby, Austin Mitchell, who will be talking about Reuters.

8.00 Brookside. Karen after listening to sociology teacher, Ted Fowler, refuses to cook corned beef from Chile while Damon wishes he hadn't cooked anything.

8.30 Diverse Reports. The weekly programme that explores political, social and economic issues from various points of view. This week's guest editor is Adam Raphael, political editor of The Observer.

9.00 Film: Rendezvous at Bray (1971) An award-winning film starring Mathieu Carriere as a young man recalling past friendships and relationships during a night spent in a lonely mansion. Co-starring Anna Karina and directed by Andre Delvaux. (subtitles)

10.40 The Lost Tribes. A documentary about the Afghanistans forced to take sanctuary in Pakistan (see Choice).

11.40 The World at War – Another Look. This second programme in the series reflects on the fabled exploits of the British as portrayed on the screen.

12.20 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Libby Purves.†
10.00 News. Gardeners' Question Time visits Warwickshire.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Something in the Woods' by Jill Norris. The reader is Shirley Dixon.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Baker's Dozen with Richard Baker.
11.48 Myself When Young (new series) Harry Soan looks back at his youth (1) Grandparents.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 The Killing Season by Arthur Jefferson dramatised for radio in six parts (4). 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News, Woman's Hour. The guest of the week is Arlene Philipps, creator of Hot Gossip. She has choreographed the new Andrew Lloyd Webber musical Starlight Express. There is also the seventh episode of The Captains and the Kings.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Never Give a Sucker an Even Break, by Joan Macalpine. Karen Archer plays the woman who is breast-feeding her baby in a restaurant who becomes angry and upset when she is asked to leave. Determined to get her own back, she and some other young mothers stage a sit-in. With Geoffrey Collins and Margot Boyd.
3.47 Time for Verse (6). The theme is travellers and settlers.
4.00 News; Just After Four. Jeff Nuttall Larking in Liverpool.
4.10 Music On Deaf Ears. Donny MacLeod talks to youngsters who plan to make a career of the music they cannot hear.
4.40 Story Time: 'Atlantic City Proof' by Christopher Cook Gilmore. Read by the author.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Funny Peculiar. The investigators are Roy Kinnear, June Whitfield and Brian Johnston, and the guests are Valerie Singleton, Christopher Biggins and David Hamilton†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation into listeners' problems of unfair dealings and injustice, with Roger Cook. The case of the young barrister who has found it more profitable to bend the law than follow it.
7.45 Elgar: The first of three portraits in words of the great English composer who died 50 years ago; by Jerrold Northrop Moore. Julian Glover plays Elgar.
8.45 Analysis: Post-Recession Britain.
9.30 High Street Africa Revisited with Anthony Smith on his motorcycle.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes items on the Japanese TV season at the NFT, and on the play Ballerina at the Churchill Theatre, Bromley. Presented by Richard Mayne.
10.15 A Book At Bedtime: 'Fire Falcon' by Duff Hart-Davis (8). The reader is Paul Young.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Shipping Forecast. 12.23-12.28 The Chip Shop with Barry Norman.
ENGLAND VHF as above except 6.25-6.30 Weather, Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Radio History. 11.05 Singing Together 14. 11.25 Movement and Drama 2. 11.45 Contact. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 The Music Box. 2.15 Introducing Geography. 2.35 Pictures in Your Mind (Poetry). 2.45 Nature. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: L'Italia dal Vivo. 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-time Broadcasting: 12.30 Voix de France. 12.50 16: La diversité de la France.



Joan Plowright: Barnes's People, Radio 3, 10.10pm.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice: part one. Rossini's overture Tancredi; Mozart's Sonata for bassoon and cello, K292 (Cifert/Christensen); Tchaikovsky's June (from The Seasons); Delibes's ballet music from La Source.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice: part two. Ethel Smyth's overture The Wreckers; Schnittke's Sonata in the olden style (Dubinsky, violin and Edlina, piano); Rheinberger's Concerto in F major for organ, strings and three horns, Op 137 (E Power Biggs, with Columbia SO).† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Bartok. The Dance Suite; and the Piano Sonata (Perahia, piano); and the String Quartet No 3 (Tokyo Quartet).†
10.00 Camerata Bern: Salieri's Triple Concerto in D; and Matthias Georg Monn's Symphony in B.†
10.40 Haydn and Rachmaninov: recital by Marc Raubenheimer (piano). Haydn's Sonata in C, H XV1 48; and Rachmaninov's Sonata No 2 in B flat minor †
11.15 Chicago Symphony Orchestra: Henze's Fantasy: Los Caprichos (the composer conducts); and Schumann's Symphony No 2.†
12.15 Concert Hall: recital by Mary King (mezzo), with Catherine Edwards as her accompanist.
Tchaikovsky's Five Songs; Poulenc's Metamorphoses; and Montsalvatge's Canciones negras.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Music from Afghanistan: Issa Casem plays the Afghan Rabob. Also Rag Bhairavi †
1.30 Matinee Musicale: the BBC Concert Orchestra, with Dinah Harris (soprano) and Gordon Stewart (piano). Johann Strauss's overture Die Fledermaus; Canteloube's Three Songs from the Auvergne; Walton's (arr Matheson) Passacaglia and other music from the film Henry V; Messager's Petite Dinde (Veronique) and Rossignol (Monsieur Beaucaire); Weinberger's Polka from Schwanda the Bagpiper; Dvorak's Two Folk songs Op 73; and Richard Strauss's Rosenkavalier Waltzes.†
2.30 Allegri String Quartet: Mozart's Quartet in C, K 465; Britten's Quartet No 3, and his Quartet in C minor, Op 51, No 1.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: live transmission from Chichester Cathedral. The organist and master of the choristers is Alan Thurlow.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Andrew Keener's selections.
6.30 Debut: Margaret Fingerhut (piano) gives her first Radio 3 recital. She plays Liszt's Vallée d'Obermann, Debussy's La terrasse des audiences du clair de lune; and his L'isle Joyeuse.†
7.00 Songs from the Turpyn Lute Book: performed by Emma Kirkby (soprano) with Anthony Rowland (lute). Works by Dowland, Parsons, Hales and anon.†
7.30 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: Concert. Part one. Antal Dorati conducts the orchestra. With Young Uck Kim (violin), Yo Yo Ma (cello) and Emanuel Ax (piano). Haydn's Symphony No 104; and Beethoven's Triple Concerto in C.†
8.35 Six Continents: foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
8.55 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: Concert. Part two. Beethoven's Symphony No 6.†
9.55 Rachmaninov on Two Pianos: Vladimir Ashkenazy and André Previn play the Waltz (from Suite No 2, Op 17); and the Russian Rhapsody.†
10.10 Barnes's People: The first of seven 15-minute plays by Peter Barnes featuring some of the best-known names in British theatre. Tonight's play is called Worms. A confessional grill separates the shabbily devout Mary (Joan Plowright) from her confessor (Paul Scofield).†
10.30 The Genius of Venice: Gabrieli to Vivaldi. The London Baroque play conzonas and sonatas from the 17th and early 18th centuries.
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 9.00 pm). 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 am (MF/MW). 4.00 am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan † incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.†12.00 Steve Jones †incl 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† incl 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music all the way.†4.00 David Hamilton † incl 4.02; 5.02 Sport. 6.00 John Dunn †incl 6.02 Sport. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results MF only). 8.00 Hit List with Derek Robinson.†8.30 The BBC Radio Orchestra.†9.15 Listen to the Band.†Charlie Chester with the Cambridge Co-operative Band, incl 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Give us a Conch! Paddy Feeney presents a natural history quiz. 10.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Patrick Lunt presents Nightride.†3.00 Ian Botham has a word with Williams. Ian Botham talks to Gerald Williams about the successes and setbacks of his career. 3.30-400 Robert Docker.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and then 12.00 midnight (mf/mw). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel† VHF Radios 1 and 2. 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Let There Be Drums. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Yes Minister. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Anything for a Laugh. 10.15 Rock Back the Clock. 10.30 English Hours. 10.50 Recording of the Week. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 A Sense of Place. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Personal Impact. 1.45 Edward Elgar: The Making of a Composer. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Yes Minister. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Monitor. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Short Story. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 A Sense of Place. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Monitor. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Anna of the Five Towns. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 The Reith Lectures. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 London's Concert Tradition. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Classical Record Review. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC 1 WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headliners. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headliners. 5.55 Wales Today. 12.10am News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 4.40-4.50 The House that Joe Built. 4.50-5.05 A' Cheud Turus. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 12.05am News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 12.10 News and weather. ENGLAND 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 12.15am Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Beth, Sut, Pam, Pryd a Ble? 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Hyn o Fyd. 2.55 Interval. 3.15 Years Ahead. 4.00 Take Six Cooks. 4.25 Television Scrabble. 4.45 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.00 Smyrffs. 5.30 Munsters. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Bewitched. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Y Filltir Sgwar. 8.00 Gwraidd y Gainc. 8.30 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 9.00 Film: Silent Flute (David Carradine). 10.45 First Christian. 11.40 Camp on Lantau Island. 12.35am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Three Little Words. 2.00 Miracles Take Longer. 2.30-3.30 We'll Meet Again. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.26-7.00 News. 12.35am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Farming Brief. 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Home Rules. 2.10 Miracles take Longer. 2.40 Mr & Mrs. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sons and Daughters. 3.50-4.00 A-Z. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.40am Company, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Vintage Quiz. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00-6.35 News. 12.35am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00-6.35-Lookaround. 12.40am News, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25a-9.30m First Thing. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Drama. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.30am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Scene South West. 12.35am Postscript. 12.41 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 The Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Hobby Horse. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 12.35am News, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.45am Closedown.

ANGLIA A London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.40am Living Word, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Adventurer. 5.10 Action Line. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Report. 12.35am Late Call, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.30-3.30 Laurel and Hardy*. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.35am Christianity is . . . Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 12.40am Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m: VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Writ over two detained after envoy's killing

By Craig Seton

The Kashmir Liberation Front is seeking a writ of habeas corpus in the Divisional Court in London today to secure the release of two of its officials from Kashmir and Britain who are being questioned by police investigating the kidnapping and murder of Mr Ravindra Mhatre, the Indian diplomat in Birmingham found shot dead on Sunday.

The men being questioned last night by detectives of West Midlands police were taken from Luton to Birmingham on Sunday. They are Mr Hashim Quereshi, national chairman of the front in Pakistani Kashmir, who arrived in Britain two weeks ago, and Mr Aman Ullah Khan, national president of the front in Britain.

Miss Caroline Hands, a Birmingham solicitor, said she understood the two men were under arrest. "They are being held on suspicion of kidnapping and other serious charges", she said.

On the instructions of another senior official of the front she had made arrangements for an application for a writ of habeas corpus to be issued in the Divisional Court in London today for their release, if they had not been released by that time.

West Midlands police in Birmingham said that nobody had been detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act during the investigations, and a spokesman said that no one was under arrest. He refused, however, to comment on named individuals.

On Sunday, Mr Mhatre's body was found in a farm drive near Hinkley, between Birmingham and Leicester. He had been shot in the body and chest.

Yesterday police reported that they had found a bus pass owned by Mr Mhatre on the main London-Sheffield railway line at Toton, near Nottingham, more than 20 miles north of the spot where his body was found.

Police believe that Mr Mhatre may have been held somewhere in Leicester after his abduction and murder, and believe he was killed on Sunday in a spot other than the place where he was found.

The point where he was discovered was close to junction two of the M69, and was approachable only from the Leicester direction.

Miss Hands said that she was acting on instructions issued by Mr Zubair Ansari, central secretary-general of the Kashmir Liberation Front, who lives in Birmingham.

Yesterday a senior official from the Foreign Ministry in Delhi was liasing with the West Midlands police and is thought to be preparing a report on Mr Mhatre's murder for his government. The Indian authorities appear to be in little doubt that his abduction and killing were politically motivated.

Arrangements were being made for Mr Mhatre's body to be flown to India for a funeral. It is expected that it will be accompanied by his widow and daughter aged 14.

● The Metropolitan Police were last night unable to confirm a report that an Indian diplomat's wife had been attacked and injured at her home in Beckenham, south London, but said that an incident had occurred at the house and was being investigated (a Staff Reporter writes).

● The British Government came under bitter attack in the *National Herald*, a Delhi newspaper yesterday for failing to protect Mr Mhatre adequately (Michael Hamlyn writes from Delhi).

Shergar vet tricked

Continued from page 1

kidnappers got the money because some time later I got a call from my original contact to say they had the cash. I know from things he had said about the horse that he was one of the kidnappers."

Mr Cosgrove said Mr Minogue had acted honorably throughout and had returned the money he received for acting as a go-between.

● The Provisional IRA's army council has held a major inquest into a series of spectacular money-raising operations that went disastrously wrong. If they had all succeeded, the IRA would have raised more than £7m (Richard Ford writes).

The investigation in the Republic last weekend concerned the kidnappings of Shergar, Mr Galen Weston and Mr Don Tidey.

Shergar was killed with the kidnappers gaining only a fraction of the ransom sought.

The last link with Earth is broken



Captain Bruce McCandless manoeuvres himself in orbit with the aid of his manned manoeuvring unit – the first man ever to fly totally independently in space without any safety line

Four tons of cannabis discovered at airport

By Our Crime Reporter

Two men were being questioned by Customs investigators yesterday after the discovery of four tons of cannabis, with an estimated street value of £4m, at a small airport in Kent.

The cannabis was flown into Britain three weeks ago from Nigeria concealed in more than 100 steel drums. The cargo was officially described as "palm oil" and landed at Manston airport.

Customs officers at the airport were suspicious about the cargo and checked the drums. They discovered they were packed with herbal cannabis and called in drugs investigators. The drums were stored but kept under surveillance by a team of Customs men.

The investigation, called operation Oscar, continued on Monday night when men arrived at the airport, which does not have a regular freight service, to take delivery of the drums. Customs men watched as the drums were loaded and then driven away.

The Customs men trailed the movement of the drums for 11 hours across the south of England, before moving in to make a number of arrests.

One man was held at Poole in Dorset and another in the Gatwick area. Both are described as United Kingdom citizens. One lives in the Poole area and the other comes from Feltham near London.

The cannabis cache is not the largest found in Britain in recent years, but it is regarded as a sizeable haul.

● Nineteen people have been arrested in a drugs investigation involving police in Essex, Suffolk, London, Kent and Sussex.

In a operation code-named Petal 180 police raided houses and commercial premises in five counties on Monday and seized a large quantity of drugs and equipment.

Britain prepares way to pull out of Lebanon

Continued from page 1

to embark on a humiliating early withdrawal of the 1,600 Marines from Beirut (Christopher Thomas writes).

Although hoping to keep the troops there at least until summer, when a dignified pullout can be devised, the Administration appears reconciled to the possibility that if Beirut continues to crumble, the troops will have to be shifted swiftly to naval vessels.

Despite fears in Europe, the Administration shows every willingness in the short term to employ greater military power in Beirut. There are, however, doubts in the longer term about whether President Gemayel can survive.

Mr Robert Murphy, US Under-Secretary of State with responsibilty for the Middle East, is leaving Beirut for Europe to calm fears and doubts about the presence of the multinational force troops.

Reports that Mr Donald Rumsfeld, the special US Middle East envoy, was going to Syria were denied last night.

President Reagan went on holiday to his ranch in California yesterday as planned and throughout his round of birthday speechmaking he has not once mentioned the Marines. Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said: "There is no change in the United States participation in the multinational force".

● MOSCOW: Tass said the situation in Beirut was causing "profound alarm" and reiterated earlier charges that the US was entirely to blame (Reuter reports).

Reporting the fighting in Beirut, Tass made no mention of the combatants except to say it involved marines from the multinational force and a "barrage of gunfire on residential quarters" from the Sixth Fleet.

Robert Fisk in Beirut

Inside the holocaust of Lebanon's strife

It was the day after.

There were whole houses on fire, flames leaping through the roofs flickering inside the old tracery windows of nineteenth century Levantine villas. Shells had devastated street after street, hurling their occupants into the rubble of their own homes. Two half-naked corpses, the bodies of two deaf and dumb boys who sold gas canisters for a living, lay on the pavement in Hammra Street.

Cars and lorries had been torn apart, twisted inside out. A limousine had been lifted off the road, upended and thrown into the office of a travel agent. There was glass everywhere and power lines and telegraph wires draped across the roads.

All night, the shells had hissed over us, big 155mm rounds that seemed to come from the Lebanese Ministry of Defence on the hills to the north, and they exploded every few minutes with a fury that had shrapnel hitting the roofs like rain.

It was like a downpour. You could not sleep. You could not but be frightened. There was no stopping it until dawn when the rain – real rain – came down in torrents and filled the shell-holes in the roads. Perhaps the gun crews found it uncomfortable up there in the rain. The survivors we found at the end of Mansour Jurdak Street found it uncomfortable, too.

There were three of them, two old men and a woman, holding hands and walking in a line out of a house whose upper floors were smoking. The first man held a bandage to his forehead and a thin trickle of blood was running down his face into his shirt.

He must have been lying down for the blood had run into his white hair as well. The woman had a scarf on her head and held a handkerchief to her mouth, her eyes narrowed with disbelief. She was crying.

The second man was dressed in shabby trousers and an old brown coat and he stared, quite dazed, at the destruction around him. It was as if he could no longer recognize the geography around his home. The street walls had been smashed down, the trees uprooted, a house was burning unattended on the corner and the West German embassy just down the road looked as if a giant had attacked it with a sledgehammer.

Other survivors moved more quickly, darting across roads and running beside walls, waiting for another salvo of shells. At about nine o'clock, they did start exploding again, round after round on the roofs of houses that had us running bent double into the smashed interior of a hotel near the lighthouse.

We went down into the basement, a claustrophobic room that smelt of generator fuel and was piled with bedding. You could just feel the vibrations of the shells. Round the walls sat some middle-aged men, their faces washed by tiredness, too fatigued to talk except to ask politely what we thought would become of their country.

The Marines isolated down on the Mediterranean seafront by the British Embassy with only the dim outline of a helicopter carrier on the rain-squalled horizon for comfort, might have been able to supply a few answers yesterday.

The sergeant of an amphibious vehicle parked on the Corniche begged a teenage boy to buy him cigarettes from a shop down the road where Druze gunmen were lounging against a tree. He dragged heavily on the cigarettes when they arrived, watching the gunmen, all the while.

"President Reagan said there was progress," he murmured. "Yeah, sure he did. Maybe things went right here at the beginning. But I guess somewhere along the line Gemayel blew it."

Most of the Marines by the Embassy admitted that they were scared. Their honesty was quite disarming. They had made friends with the bearded gunmen standing 40 yards from their security barricade: Muhammad Usama of the Druze militia even walked up to the Marines yesterday afternoon, rifle in hand, for a chat, leaving against the barricade and exchanging cigarettes.

There was firing from the Lebanese Army post under attack down the coast. But no, Muhammad Usama told us, we would be safe driving back down the road.

"Drive carefully," he told us, "because there is a truce on," then very casually, he added: "We start again at 4.30," and sure enough, they did.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Goorkhas (the Sirmoor Rifles), accompanied by the Princess of Wales, attends a reception at the Ritz Hotel, London, 6.15.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Trivector Commerce Ltd., Sunderland Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, 12.30.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, attends the Warwickshire Gang Show gala evening at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, 7.20.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Ian Kirkwood, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, **Peterborough**; Tues to Sat, 12 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (ends March 3).

Movement, an exhibition about painting, Castle Museum, **Norwich**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March 4).

Music

Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet, Southport Arts Centre, **Southport**, 8.

Concert by Berlin Chamber Orchestra, St David's Hall, **Cardiff**, 7.30.

Viennese evening with the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Guildhall, **Plymouth**, 7.30.

Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Guildhall, **Plymouth**, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

The Fast Reactor, by Dr R. D. Smith, large lecture theatre, Physics Poynting Building, University of Birmingham, **Birmingham**, 11.

The benefit of membership of the British Institute of Management, Strathdon Hotel, Derby Road, **Nottingham**, 7.30.

Star called the Sun, by G. L. Thompson, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, **Edinburgh**, 2.

Exhibitions in progress

Image an exhibition about painting, Laing Art Gallery, **Newcastle upon Tyne**; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (ends March 4).

Dimension, Boundary, Presence an exhibition of works by John Stevenson, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, **Tunbridge Wells**; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun (ends Feb 18).

What happens in the first year at Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art? An exhibition of work by students from the first year, Meadowplace Gallery, 10 Victoria Chambers, Victoria Road, **Dundee**, Mon-Sat 10-5, Sun 2-6 (ends Sunday).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Welsh Rate Support Report motion. Motions on *fishing vessels and fisheries conservation.*

Lords (2.30): Debates on homelessness, drug addiction, and GCHQ.

Pass blocked

The Brenner Pass between Austria and Italy is blocked by Italian lorry drivers protesting at increased tariffs and delays of up to 15 hours at the Austrian frontier. A spokesman for the striking Italiens said their action would probably continue for the rest of this week.

Timely 'jabs'

Mr John Patten, Parliamentary Secretary for Health, has urged anyone planning trips overseas to check on the health protection they need and in advance.

"Now is the time to get vaccinated", he said, adding "last year nearly 200 people got typhoid fever while they were abroad – 51 of them in the Mediterranean area. Happily no one died but these cases and other diseases can ruin holidays and business trips. Check now what is needed for where you are going – especially if you are going far afield. Cases of malaria are increasing and you may need protection from tropical diseases." The Ministry of Health has put out two leaflets: SA35 *Protect Your Health Abroad*, and SA30 *Medical Costs Abroad*. Both are free and available from local offices of the DHSS (SA30 only) and the DHSS Leaflets Unit, PO Box 21, Canons Park, London.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,349

ACROSS

1 How mask may serve to avoid shame (4, 4).
5 People here engaged in amusement, or in relaxation (6).
9 Bureaucrat picked for the board when ready (8).
10 Natural medicinal compound? No (6).
12 Ulster right to go crazy about those instruments (5).
13 Teams 'e's meeting in the tea interval? (9).
14 Warning for Caesar before he bought it? (6, 6).
18 Time for performance after first eleven play (7, 5).
21 Gun to kill or set back mature beast (5, 4).
23 Admirer's light burden (5).
24 He is well provided for (6).
25 Singular girl hit boy with no less force (8).
26 Rod or Jeremy (6).
27 Saint in America joined one in England (8).

DOWN

1 Representative on display in market, perhaps (6).
2 Fair place? Faithful didn't find it so (6).
3 Standard-bearer in Arizona (9).
4 Eurasian employed in paint-making? (7, 5).
6 The best measure of characters (5).
7 Work both ways on location? Just the reverse (8).
8 Such valuables as you are said to put in trunk (8).
11 State point to girl (4, 8).
15 Cat receiving first murderer's ungrammatical confession? (9).
16 Two men of distinction begin to move (5, 3).
17 Not for the first time, uses Army song groups (8).
19 Celt not very different from Briton (6).
20 Island colony's founder (6).
22 Permission to go not required by French? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,348

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Blithe Spirit, Margaret Rutherford, by Dawn Langley Simmons (Arthur Barker; £8.95)
Alexander Fleming, the Man and the Myth, by Gwyn Macfarlane (Chatto & Windus, £12.50)
A Need to Testify, Four Portraits, by Iris Orig (John Murray, £12.50)
Brecht in Context, by John Willett (Methuen, £12.50)
Glubb Pasha, A Biography, by James Lunt (Harvill, £12.50)
In Search of Shergar, by Colin Turner (Sidgwick & Jackson, £7.95)
Literature and the Left in France, by J E Flower (Macmillan, £12.50)
The File, by Penn Kimball (Allen & Unwin, £12.50)
Three Extraordinary Ambassadors, by Harold Acton (Thames & Hudson, £4.50)
The Last Prima Donnas, by Lanfranco Rasponi (Gollancz, £15)

PH

The papers

The New York Times points out that, having ordered a massive military buildup to counter the Russians, President Reagan like President Johnson before him over Vietnam, refuses to ask Congress for tax increases or spending cuts to pay for it. The reults are huge deficits and chaotic wrangling among his lieutenants. "*Beyond* the chaos, there are two dangers. The Government is left leaderless on this issue. And if government doesn't know where it's headed, decision makers in industry and the financial markets cannot plan for the future with any confidence. The country and all its citizens stand to be hurt....In fiscal terms, this noisy affair boils down to the urgency of cutting spending – particularly the military buildup – and raising taxes to close the gap....Running deficits in a period of recovery threatens renewed inflation that also hurts all. Delaying remedies risks provoking another recession that will again throw people out of their jobs even before the anguish of the last recession is erased"

The *independent* **The Standard** of Nairobi looks at another aspect of American foreign policy. It says "The Reagan Administration, after testing its own mettle in gunboat diplomacy in some parts of the world, including Lebanon and Grenada, has now imaginatively changed its 'African' strategy and apparently convinced the South African regime that the Namibian impasse can eventually be resolved only through painstaking and hopefuly peaceful negotiations."

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.61	1.54
Austria Sch	28.75	27.15
Belgium Fr	84.50	80.50
Canada $	1.83	1.76
Denmark Kr	14.74	14.04
Finland Mkk	8.67	8.27
France Fr	12.34	11.84
Germany DM	4.04	3.86
Greece Dr	160.00	150.00
Hongkong $	11.35	10.75
Italy Lira	2465.00	2365.00
Japan Yen	346.00	330.00
Netherlands Gld	4.59	4.36
Norway Kr	11.55	10.95
Portugal Esc	199.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	1.94	1.80
Spain Pta	229.50	220.50
Sweden Kr	12.00	11.40
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA $	1.46	1.41
Yugoslavia Dnr	210.00	200.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 342.8.

London: The *FT* Index closed 15.8 down at 799.7.

Roads

London and South-east: A316: Westbound carriageway reduced in Lower Richmond Road, between Bicester Road and Manor Grove (off peak only 10.00-4.00). **A104:** Reduction in road width in Woodford New Road, Walthamstow, north of junction with St Peters Avenue. **A235:** Single-lane traffic in each direction in Brighton Road, junction Sanderstead Lane, Croydon.

Wales and the West: M4: Lane closures for bridge inspection and repairs between junction 21 and junction 22 across Severn Bridge: both carriageways affected, also off-peak overnight closures. **A470:** 24-hour temporary traffic signals on Builth Wells-Brecon Road at Erwood, Powys. **A417:** Diversions via New Northern by-pass St Oswalds Road (old A40 Gloucester).

Midlands: A6: Leicester to Derby road closed at Kegworth, diversion. **A429:** Roadworks on Wellesbourne to Stow road at Halford, Warwickshire. **A34:** Contraflow on Stone to Newcastle road at Strongford, Staffordshire.

North: A68: Bridge demolition at Killington railway bridge, Killington, Cumbria, diversion. **A61:** Traffic lights at Worsborough level crossing, South Yorkshire. **A6:** Replacement of sewer at Kirkland, Kendal, Cumbria.

Scotland: A82: One lane only in each direction in Great Western Road, between Cromwell Street and Napiershall Street, Glasgow, delays. **A76:** Single-lane traffic with lights south of A719 junction nr Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. **A75:** Single-lane traffic with lights 24 hrs at Threave Bridge, west of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright.

Heavy snow continues to block many roads in Scotland, including the main A9 at Drumochter. About 20 roads were closed last night and many others were affected by black ice. Heavy snow was falling on the A74 Glasgow to Carlisle road, which was passable only with great care.

Information supplied by AA

Anniversaries

Births: **Robert Burton**, author of *Anatomy of Melancholy*, Lindley, Leicestershire, 1577; **Samuel Butler**, author of *Hudibras*, baptized, Strensham, Worcestershire, 1612; **John Ruskin**, London, 1819; **Henry Walter Bates**, naturalist and explorer, Leicester, 1825; **Jules Verne**, Nantes, France, 1828.

Deaths: **Mary, Queen of Scots**, executed, Fotheringhay Castle, Northants, 1587; **R. M. Ballantyne**, novelist (*The Coral Island*), Rome, 1894; **William Bateson**, biologist, pioneer of genetics, London, 1926.

Weather

A strong north westerly flow will cover most parts as a trough of low pressure over Southern Scotland and Northern England moves southwards.

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Sunny intervals, scattered showers becoming more prolonged and wintry in places later; wind NW, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 4-5C (39-41F).

E, central N, NE England, Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Outbreaks of rain and snow, heavy at times with drifting on hills, becoming brighter later with snow showers, wind NW, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 3-4C (37-39F).

W Midlands, S, N Wales, NW England, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, wintry showers, snow on hills; wind NW, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 3-4C (37-39F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, becoming more prolonged in places later; wind NW, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 5-7C (41-45F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Snow or sleet showers, heavy at times, with drifting on hills, sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 2-4C (36-39F).

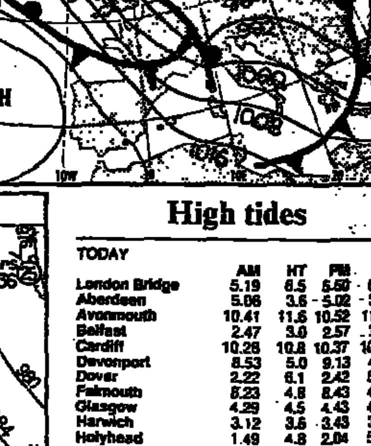
Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry with clear or sunny intervals, rain or drizzle in the NW later; becoming milder in NW later; overnight frost and fog patches.

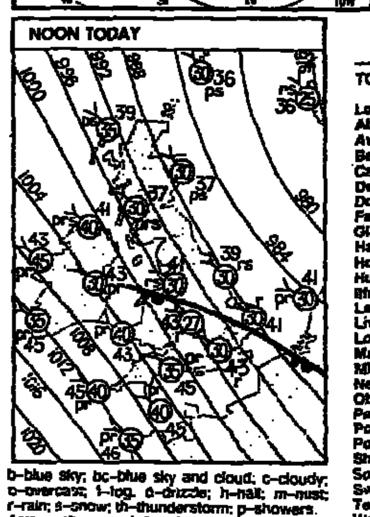
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: NW severe gale but SW strong at first; sea very rough. Straits of Dover; English Channel (E); St George's Channel: Wind NW severe gale locally storm but strong or gale later; sea very rough. Irish Sea: Wind NW sever gale locally storm but strong or gale later; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.29 am — Sun sets: 5.01 pm

Moon rises: 10.04 am — Moon sets: 12.01 am tomorrow

First quarter February 10.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

Lighting-up time

London 5.31 pm to 6.57 am
Bristol 5.41 pm to 7.07 am
Edinburgh 5.30 pm to 7.23 am
Manchester 5.34 pm to 7.11 am
Penzance 5.57 pm to 7.15 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	3	37	Guernsey	f	9	48
Birmingham	f	5	41	Inverness	sl	4	39
Blackpool	s	5	41	Jersey	f	8	46
Bristol	c	6	43	London	r	7	45
Cardiff	c	5	41	Manchester	f	5	41
Edinburgh	s	3	37	Newcastle	s	4	39
Glasgow	c	3	37	Ronaldsway	s	5	41

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 8C (46F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity, 6 pm, 67 per cent. Rain 24hr to 6 pm, 0.12in. Sun 24hr to 6 pm, 2.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,005.4 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Penzance 11C (52F); lowest day max: Aviemore, Coningsby 2C (36F); highest rainfall: Kirkwall 0.87in; highest sunshine: Cromer 8.3hr.

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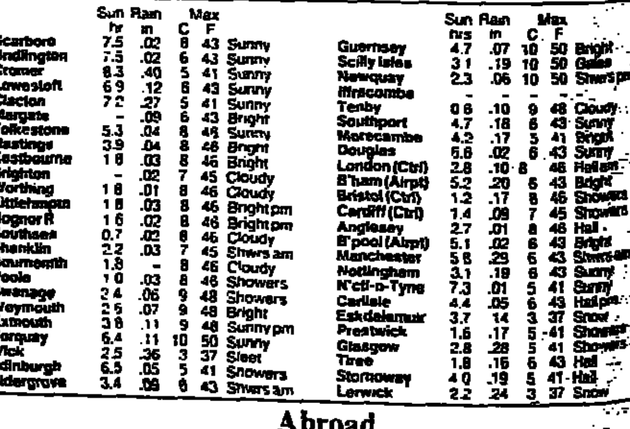
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.19	6.5	5.50	6.4
Aberdeen	5.06	3.6	5.02	3.8
Avonmouth	10.41	11.6	10.52	11.2
Belfast	2.47	3.0	2.57	3.2
Cardiff	10.26	10.8	10.37	10.4
Devonport	8.53	5.0	9.13	4.7
Dover	2.22	6.1	2.42	6.7
Falmouth	8.23	4.8	8.43	4.5
Glasgow	4.29	4.5	4.43	4.6
Harwich	3.12	3.6	3.43	3.5
Holyhead	1.49	4.8	2.04	5.8
Hull	10.02	6.5	10.10	6.7
Ilfracombe	9.29	7.9	9.43	7.6
Leith	6.24	4.7	6.32	4.9
Liverpool	2.34	8.2	2.54	8.4
Lowestoft	12.36	2.3	1.24	2.5
Margate	3.22	4.4	3.53	4.2
Milford Haven	9.52	6.1	10.06	6.8
Newquay	8.47	6.2	9.01	5.9
Oban	9.19	3.5	9.18	3.3
Penzance	8.00	5.1	8.21	4.7
Portland	10.04	1.7	10.28	1.6
Portsmouth	3.00	4.2	3.07	4.3
Shoreham	2.26	5.8	2.49	5.3
Southampton	2.25	4.1	2.43	5.3
Swansea	9.53	8.3	10.04	8.8
Tees	7.28	4.6	7.31	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	3.05	3.8	3.35	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	7.5	.02	8	43	Sunny	Guernsey	4.7	.07	10	50	Bright
Bridlington	7.5	.02	6	43	Sunny	Scilly Isles	3.1	.19	10	50	Gales
Cromer	8.3	.40	5	41	Sunny	Newquay	2.3	.06	10	50	Shwrs pm
Lowestoft	6.9	.12	6	43	Sunny	Ilfracombe	-	-	-	-	
Clacton	7.2	.27	5	41	Sunny	Tenby	0.6	.10	9	48	Cloudy
Margate	-	.09	6	43	Bright	Southport	4.7	.18	6	43	Sunny
Folkestone	5.3	.04	8	46	Sunny	Morecambe	4.2	.17	5	41	Bright
Hastings	3.9	.04	8	46	Bright	Douglas	5.8	.02	6	43	Sunny
Eastbourne	1.8	.03	8	46	Bright	London (Ctrl)	2.8	.10	8	46	Hail am
Brighton	-	.02	7	45	Cloudy	B'ham (Airpt)	5.2	.20	6	43	Bright
Worthing	1.8	.01	8	46	Cloudy	Bristol (Ctrl)	1.2	.17	8	46	Showers
Littlehampton	1.8	.03	8	46	Bright pm	Cardiff (Ctrl)	1.4	.09	7	45	Showers
Bognor R	1.6	.02	8	46	Bright pm	Anglesey	2.7	.01	8	46	Hail
Southsea	0.7	.02	8	46	Cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	5.1	.02	6	43	Bright
Shanklin	2.2	.03	7	45	Shwrs am	Manchester	5.8	.29	6	43	Shwrs am
Bournemouth	1.8	-	8	46	Cloudy	Nottingham	3.1	.19	6	43	Sunny
Poole	1.0	.03	8	46	Showers	N'ctl-o-Tyne	7.3	.01	5	41	Sunny
Swanage	2.4	.06	9	48	Showers	Carlisle	4.4	.05	6	43	Hail pm
Weymouth	2.5	.07	9	48	Bright	Eskdalemuir	3.7	.14	3	37	Snow
Exmouth	3.8	.11	9	48	Sunny pm	Prestwick	1.6	.17	5	41	Showers
Torquay	6.4	.11	10	50	Sunny	Glasgow	2.8	.28	5	41	Showers
Wick	2.5	.36	3	37	Sleet	Tiree	1.8	.16	6	43	Hail
Edinburgh	6.5	.05	5	41	Showers	Stornoway	4.0	.19	5	41	Hail
Aldergrove	3.4	.08	6	43	Shwrs am	Lerwick	2.2	.24	3	37	Snow

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; dr, drizzle; fg, fog; sl, sleet.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	13	55	Copenhgn	s	3	37	Majorca	s	16	61	Rio de Jan*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	c	16	61	Corfu	f	14	57	Malaga	s	19	66	Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria				Dallas*	s	4	39	Malta	f	15	59	Salzburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	s	17	63	Dublin	c	5	41	Melbourne	c	19	66	Sao Paulo*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	c	5	41	Dubrovnik	f	12	54	Mexico C*	c	9	48	S Francisco*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	s	14	57	Faro				Miami*	s	20	68	Santiago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	s	22	72	Florence	c	13	55	Milan	fg	1	34	Seoul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados*	f	28	82	Frankfurt	r	5	41	Montreal*	sn	-8	18	Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	f	16	61	Funchal				Moscow	c	-10	14	Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut				Geneva	r	6	43	Munich	sn	0	32	Strasbourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	s	12	54	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Nairobi	f	29	84	Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	f	1	34	Helsinki	c	-1	30	Naples	dr	12	54	Tangier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda*	c	22	72	Hongkong	s	13	55	New Delhi	s	19	66	Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	r	10	50	Innsbruck	r	5	41	New York*	s	4	39	Tenerife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	c	7	45	Istanbul	c	8	46	Nice	s	17	63	Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	r	12	54	Jeddah				Oslo	c	-2	28	Toronto*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	f	6	43	Jo'burg	th	26	79	Ottawa				Tunis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	c	2	36	Karachi	c	22	72	Paris	c	8	46	Valencia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires*	s	26	79	Las Palmas	s	19	66	Peking	s	0	32	Vancouver*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	c	19	66	Lisbon				Perth	s	29	84	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	c	19	66	Locarno	c	8	13	Prague	sl	2	36	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	s	16	61	L Angeles*	s	17	63	Reykjavik	f	-2	28	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	s	-12	10	Luxembg	f	4	50	Rhodes	c	15	59	Washington*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	f	5	41	Madrid	s	10	50	Riyadh	s	27	81	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الأصل